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C. Grignion Sculp.

THE
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 OR,
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Monthly Intelligencer
 Vol. XIX,
For the Year MDCCCL.



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P R E F A C E.



THE Goddess *Envy* was, by the Ancients, supposed to be the constant Attendant of the Goddess; they called *Favour*; and the latter they represented as standing upon a Wheel; with her Eyes covered, and in a very unstable Posture. We have experienced the Truth of the first Part of this Fable; for by the various Arts that are used to depreciate our MAGAZINE, and to set up something in Imitation of it, we find, that *Envy* has followed, and now follows close after that *Favour*, with which the Publick has, in such a particular Manner, distinguished our COLLECTION:

But as to the other Part of this Fable; we rejoice to find, that, whatever that of particular Men may be, the *Favour* of the Publick is far from being unstable; because we from thence conclude, it is not blind, but must be grounded upon Reason and Judgment; which of all others is the most solid Foundation, as appears from our Success; for tho' we are now at the End of our nineteenth Year, we meet with more Favour than ever, and sell more compleat Setts than any *Collection* of the same Kind.

P R E F A C E.

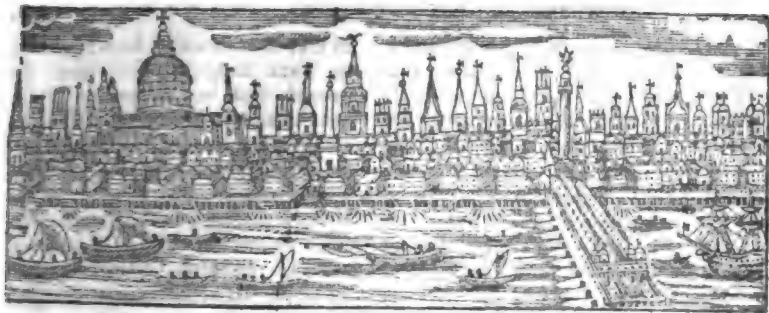
The Continuance of this Favour we neither shall, nor can desire, any longer than we deserve it ; which we shall always endeavour to do, by giving more original Pieces, and a more compleat, and better judged Abstract of the Learning, Wit, Philosophy, and Politics of the present Age, than is to be met with in any other periodical Collection; and that, without descending so low as to insert any Thing that is fit to be read by none but Coffee-Boys and Barbers Journeymen.

From this Conduct we must expect to be still pursued by Envy. But that these Detractors may see their own Picture, we shall present them with it from the Second Book of Ovid's Metamorphosis.

Pallor in ore sedet : macies in corpore toto :
Nusquam recta acies : livent rubigine dentes :
Pectora felle virent : lingua est suffusa veneno.
Risus abest ; nisi quem visi movere dolores.
Nec fruitur somno, vigilacibus excita curis :
Sed videt ingratos, intabescitque videndo,
Successus hominum : carpitque et carpitur unà :
Suppliciumque suum est.——

EXPLANATION of the FRONTISPIECE.

THE GENIUS of the Author supporting the Volumes of the MAGAZINE, conducted by MINERVA, notwithstanding the Endeavours of ENVY, to the Goddess of FAME, who readily receives them, and consequently makes them IMMORTAL.



T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.
J A N U A R Y, 1750.

The Plan and History of the new Tragedy this Month brought upon the Stage at Drury-Lane Playhouse, intitled, Edward the Black Prince, or the Battle of Poitiers. (See p. 35.)

The Persons of the Drama are as follow :

M E N.

Edward, prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III. king of England. The earl of Warwick, the earl of Salisbury, the lord Audley, the lord Chandos, generals in his army. Arnold, the prince's favourite. Cardinal Perigort, the pope's nuncio. John, the French king ; Dauphin, duke of Tourain, his sons. Duke of Athens, constable of France. Archbishop of Sens. Lord Ribemont, Lord Charney, French marshals.

W O M E N.

Mariana, Charney's daughter, prisoner in the English camp. Louisa, her attendant. Nobles, officers, soldiers and attendants. Scene, the English and French camps near Poitiers.

The history is thus :



SINCE Edward, with a small army, having ravaged and plundered a great part of France, between the Garonne and the Loire, and be-

ing upon his return to Bourdeaux, was encamped near Poitiers, when he heard that the king of France with a vast army, far surpassing his in numbers, was in pursuit of him, and approached so near, that he could not safely retreat without fighting.

Upon this he calls a council of war, with which the tragedy begins ; and in this council it is resolved, after some debate, which shews the character of the several generals, to fight the enemy.

After the breaking up of this council, Arnold enters, when the prince shews a great friendship for him, and a high opinion of his merit, in reward of which he confers upon him a high post in the army ; and upon the prince's retiring, Arnold being left alone, discovers, in a soliloquy, his passion for Mariana. Scene changes to the French camp.

A conversation between Charney, Sens, Athens, and Ribemont, discovers their several characters, and ends the first act with a quarrel between Sens and Ribemont, on account of the latter's talking too much in praise of the English.

A C T II.

Scene, the English camp.

A 2

Open

January, 1750.

Opens with a short conversation between Salisbury, Chandos, and Warwick, just going to council. The scene then changes to a private tent, and opens with Arnold's telling Mariana, that their retreat was cut off, and they had no prospect but of A total slaughter; that she would be restored to safety and liberty, but he had no hopes, for should he survive, he would by the loss of her be plunged for ever in despair. Upon this she discovers her love of him, advises him to carry her off and desert to the French, which he, after much difficulty, seems to comply with, but faints and goes off leaning upon her arm.

Scene changes to the king's tent in the French camp, discovers his majesty in council, all but Ribemont advise against giving the English any terms, and particularly Sens, whose speech is full of flattery.

Scene changes to the English camp, and opens with a conversation between Audley, Chandos, and Salisbury; then enters the prince with Warwick, who had inform'd his highness of Arnold's having deserted to the enemy, and carried with him Mariana; and the prince tells them of Perigot's endeavouring to bring about a peace, and of the terms he had impowered him to offer, in excuse for which, after declaring how little he valued his own life, he says,

"But sure the voice of heaven and cry of nature,
"Are loud against the sacrifice of thousands
"To giddy rashness. O reflect, my friends,
"I have a double delegated trust,
"And must account to heaven and to my father,
"For lives ignobly sav'd, or madly lost."

A C T III.

Scene, the French camp.

Ribemont meeting Arnold upbraids him with his desertion, and then leaves him. Mariana enters, Arnold upbraids her with being the cause of his desertion and shame, and after declaring his being resolved

to die, breaks away from her. She in tears flings herself upon the ground, and in this posture her father Charney finds her. Upon his asking the cause, she reproaches him with being the cause of her ruin, and in a fury leaves him.

Scene changes to the English camp. The prince of Wales in his tent with his generals about him, gives audience to the nuncio Perigot, who reports the terms of peace insisted on by the French king. The prince rejects them with disdain; and the nuncio solicits leave to try once more to get the French king to soften his demands, which having obtained, he departs; and the prince, after consulting with his generals, gives orders to prepare for battle.

A C T IV.

Scene, the French camp.

Ribemont in a soliloquy discovers a dejection of mind: His father's ghost appears to him and vanishes. Athens enters, and endeavours to encourage him.

Scene changes to the English camp. Audley reports to the prince the high spirits of the soldiers, and the prince being left alone, Arnold is introduced in disguise, which he throws off, falls upon his knees, confesses his crime, and begs for forgiveness, but not for life, which he is resolved to sacrifice in the service of his country, therefore only asks, that the prince would afterwards declare, that he gave himself to death, the voluntary victim of remorse. After Arnold is gone, the generals are called in, and the nuncio returns, and declares that he found the French inflexible in their demands, then retires with his attendants, and the prince gives orders to draw up the army in battle array. The scene then changes to another part of the English camp, and Mariana and Louisa enter in search of Arnold, whom they meet; he advises her to return to her father, but she refuses, bemoans her being the cause of his guilt,

guilt, and declares her being resolv'd to share his punishment. After their parting, the scene changes to a rural eminence, with the distant prospect of a camp. The prince alone declares his dependance upon providence, and kneeling prays for success. Audley enters, and after some discourse intreats that he may be the first to charge the enemy, which the prince grants. The army then appears marching, and after the prince has made them a speech, they all resolve upon conquest or death.

A C T V.

Scene, an extensive plain on one side, a camp on a level, on the other a camp on a rising ground.

The prince appears sending orders to the archers, and ordering Warwick to go and reinforce Salisbury. Then Arnold enters, cover'd with the blood of the enemy; and rallies a party of English that were retreating. Scene changes to another part of the field, and discovers king John and his generals giving orders, and exclaiming against the cowardice of their troops. Scene changes, Arnold and Ribemont meet and engage, the former falls, the prince coming up finds him bleeding, gives testimony of his valour, and pardons the crime he had committed. On which Arnold declares himself happy and expires. Scene changes, king John and his son Tourain, endeavour to rally the troops, his counsellors advise him to fly, he disdains it, Charney enters bleeding, and welcoming death, after all is lost, expires. The king encouraging the few about him, resolves to conquer or die.

Scene opens to a full prospect of the field, Ribemont and Audley meet, and after a long engagement, the former is killed, the latter wounded. The prince enters, giving orders to recal his troops from the pursuit, he knights Audley, and at his desire directs Ribemont's corps to be taken care of. Then

enters Louisa; who relates that Mariana, having found Arnold's corps in the field, took his sword and stabb'd herself; after this, Mariana distracted and bleeding, is brought in by the soldiers, who after declaring how she had seduced Arnold, expires. Upon this Warwick enters, gives an account of the riches of the French camp, and the prince thereupon expresses himself thus:

All righteous heaven! thy hand is here conspicuous!

Pride and presumption furnish thus their shame.

And the tragedy ends with king John, his son Tourain, the archbishop of Sens, and many other French noblemen being brought in prisoners by Salisbury; on which the prince, after having given orders to prepare a banquet for his royal guests, expresses himself thus: O may Britannia's sons, thro' ev'ry age, As they shall read of this so great achievement,

Feel the recorded victory inspire
An emulation of our martial fire,
When future wrongs their ardour shall excite,

And future princes lead them forth to fight!
Till by repeated conquests, they obtain
A power to awe the earth and rule the main!

Each tyrant fetter gloriously unbind,
And give their liberty to all mankind.

M. Olof, in his Speech to the Academy Royal of Sciences at Stockholm, has the following Passage.

ABOUT 100 years ago, there was not so much as a single orchard in all Sweden. We began to plant apple-trees but in the time of Q. Christina. The bringing cabbage and turnips from Germany many people still remember. In the time of Gustavus, Brunswick mum was the liquor at the royal table, and hardly to be met with any where else. Brandy was not known till the time of Eric XIV. and tobacco did not become common till the days of Q. Christina. About 80 years ago perukes were first worn, and in those days our poultry was imported from other countries. If a pitcher of wine is drank in a week in a farmer's house, he is thought extravagant, but 100 may be drank, within the same space, in a merchant's family, and he pass for a good economist notwithstanding.

A DESCRIPTION of the BUFFALO.*(See the PLATE.)*

THE buffalo, or buffler, an African beast, is larger than the ox. His hair is black and short, very coarse and thin; so that you may easily see the skin underneath it, which is brown and porous. His head is small in proportion to his body, lean and hangs low. His horns long, black, crooked, and bent inward. He is very unlucky and mischievous, especially when he is provoked; for he runs swift, and if he overtakes the person, he tramples on, and bruises him till he finds he has no breath; so that some have saved themselves from his fury by holding in their breath; which has been observ'd of all the bull kind. He has large, fierce eyes; his roar is terrible; his legs short, and strong set. He is capable of labour, and eats little. They make use of him to plough with, and draw their carts in Italy. His temperament is so hot, that, even in winter, he loves always to be in the water. Their flesh is tough and of little value, yet sold at Rome; and Barbot says, the natives near cape Monte eat them.

Bosman's account is somewhat different: He says, that the buffalo much resembles the elephant, except in size. They are to be found all over Guinea, but so few, that scarce one is seen in three or four years. Their flesh is very good meat.

These creatures do not seem swift enough to overtake men on land, where the author says he should not fear them, any more than trust them in the water, though he never heard of any mischief they did there. Their colour is dark brown, and they may pass for very ugly beasts. They are said to cry and use other subtleties to catch men; but Bosman treats such reports as fabulous.

ENGLAND'S GOLD MINE;**O R.***The British Herring Fishery for ever.***A new BALLAD, To the Tune of, F***There was a jovial beggar, &c.*

YE lovers of your freedom,
Your country and your king,
To keep all three from danger,
O! listen whilst I sing,
How a fishing we must go, must go, must go,
How a fishing we must go.
And ye who, friends to Britain,
Wou'd curb the power of France;
Attend and I'll instruct ye
Our welfare to advance,
When a fishing we do go, &c.

The people now are groaning
Beneath a heavy debt;
And will be soon a bankrupt,
Unless we cast the net,
Then a fishing let us go, &c.

For food, whilst other nations
Upon their fields rely;
To us, the sea's wide bosom,
A harvest can supply,
Then a fishing let us go, &c.

The ocean lying round,
If we this trade pursue,
Will yield us wealth surpassing
The treasures of Peru,
So a fishing we will go, &c.

B Then all with empty pockets,
Who nothing have to do,
Come list beneath our standard,
We'll cut out work for you,
And a fishing we will go, &c.

The ropes, the nets, the vessels,
With multitudes employ;
Increase of manufactures,
Fill every heart with joy,
When a fishing we do go, &c.

C The Highlanders rebellious,
Will blissful live and free;
Extend, with new rais'd sailors,
Our empire o'er the sea,
So a fishing we will go, &c.

D Ya able-bodied poor,
Who now each parish load,
You'll soon be rich and happy,
And change your sad abode,
If a fishing you will go, &c.

All hands thus employ'd,
Our taxes will decrease;
The nation's wealth improve,
And ev'ry murmur cease,
When a fishing we do go, &c.

What folly then is ours,
Mid ocean's vast supply,
To let the Dutch fish round us,
And we their cargoes buy?
Then a fishing we will go, &c.

Yet we'd the Dutch not injure,
But for ourselves provide:
The sea has room for both,
So we'll the trade divide,
And a fishing we will go, &c.

Let none think meanly on us,
Or the profession shun;
A fisherman is noble,
St. Peter he was one,
So a fishing we will go, &c.

G To forward this great project,
See men of honour join!
Such never can deceive us,
With bubbles or moon-shine,
Then a fishing we will go, &c.

O ye, who form'd this plan,
Immortal be your praise!
Complete the mighty work,
To you we'll statues raise, [have gone,
When a fishing we have gone, have gone,
When a fishing we have gone.

Observation concerning two Ranks of the Nobility.

A Letter in the General Advertiser, address'd to all earls and viscounts, puts them in mind of a right belonging to their rank, which has been carelessly overlook'd, and which it behoves them to assert, viz. that viscounts eldest sons and earls youngest sons should be stiled lords, and viscounts daughters ladies; their rank, says the writer, is at this time actually such, for they rank as youngest barons and baronesses, as appears by the following.

Dukes eldest sons rank as youngest Marquisses.	
Daughters	Marchionesses
Youngest sons	Earls
Marquisses eldest sons	Earls
Daughters	Countesses
Youngest sons	Viscounts
Earls eldest sons	Viscounts
Daughters	Viscountesses
Youngest sons	Barons
Viscounts eldest sons	Barons
Daughters	Baronesses.

ORDER of PRECEDENCE. D

Kings Sons and Grandsons

Dukes	Privy councillors
Marquisses	Judges
Dukes eldest sons	Masters in Chancery
Earls	Visc. younger sons
Marq. eldest sons	Barons younger sons
Dukes younger sons	Knts. of the garter
Viscounts	— bannerets
Earls eldest sons	— baroners
Marq. younger sons	— of the Bath
Bishops	— bachelors
Barons	Colonels
Visc. eldest sons	Seijcants at law
Earls younger sons	Doctors
Barons eldest sons	Esquires.

A Description of the County of Suffex. With a new and correct MAP.

SUSSEX, so denominared from the South-Saxons, is a maritime county, having the English channel on the south, Surrey and part of Kent on the north, Hampshire on the west, and Kent on the east. It is a long tract of land, of about 60 miles from east to west, and not above 20, where broadest, from north to south; and its circumference is reckoned at about 123 miles. It is said to contain 1,140,000

acres, and 21,540 houses. It is divided into 6 rapes, and these again subdivided into 65 hundreds, containing 312 parishes, one city, 8 boroughs, and 4 cinque ports, besides other market towns. The city, boroughs and cinque ports send each 2 members to parliament so that the whole county, including the 2 knights of the shire, returns 28 members. The air of this county is generally pretty good, tho' often clouded with vapours, which arise from the sea. The inhabitants have sufficient plenty of fish and fowl, from the rivers, with which it is well furnished, and from the sea; but tho' here is so large an extent of coast, it cannot much boast of its harbours, which are generally uncertain and dangerous, by reason of its shelves and rocks, as also the abundance of beach thrown up by the S. W. winds. The soil is tolerably fertile and agreeable to the husbandman, but troublesome to travellers in the winter, particularly in the part call'd the Weld, the land lying low, and the ways deep; but that called the Downs, on the sea coast, is a very pleasant champaign country, yielding store of corn and grafs, and feeding cattle in abundance. The middle parts have meadows and corn fields, and the north part woods and groves, where there are a great many iron-works; and they have very good powder-mills near Hastings. This county gives title of earl to the family of Yelverton. The places of note are,

1. Horsham, 10 miles S. W. of Rygate in Surrey, and 35 S. W. of London, one of the largest towns in the county, and an antient borough by prescription, which sends 2 members to parliament. It stands in a fruitful soil, has a fine parochial church, a freeschool well endowed, and a good stone quarry. It has a prodigious quantity of poultry, and its market is on Saturday.

2. East-Grinstead, 12 miles N. E. of Horsham, a borough also by prescription, which sends 2 members to parliament, and has a market on Thursday.

3. Midhurst, 27 miles S. W. of East-Grinstead, a very antient borough, standing upon a hill, surrounded with others. It is water'd by the river Arun, sends also 2 members to parliament, and has a market on Thursday.

4. Petworth, 5 miles E. of Midhurst, has a market on Saturday, belong'd formerly to the Piercy's earls of Northumberland, and is chiefly fam'd for a noble seat of the duke of Somerset, whose father, the late duke, married the heirs of that family.

5. Chichester, 10 miles S. of Midhurst, and 50 S. W. of London, a city and a bishop's see, and also a county of itself, which

which sends 2 members to parliament. It lies in a pleasant valley, is walled about in a circular form, and is encompass'd by the river Lavant, except on the N. side. It is well and regularly built, and consists chiefly of 4 large streets, which center at the market-cross. It is incorporated by the title of mayor, aldermen, and citizens, has markets on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and its chief manufactures are malting and making needles. It has 6 churches, besides the cathedral, and a harbour for ships. The cathedral is not large, but neat, and has a very high stone spire.

6. Selsey, formerly the bishop's see, from whence it was removed to Chichester in the reign of William the conqueror. It lies in a peninsula, 5 miles S. of Chichester, and had its name from the fish called seals, which abound here: 'Tis now famous for good lobsters and cockles. There are several old camps in the neighbourhood, supposed to be Roman and Danish.

7. Arundel, 8 miles E. of Chichester, pleasantly situate on the side of a hill, and water'd by the river Arun, where ships of rooton may ride. Its trade is considerable, and its markets are on Thursday and Saturday. 'Tis an antient borough by prescription, by the title of mayor and burgeses, and sends 2 members to parliament. It has this peculiar privilege, that the dignity of earl is annexed to the castle-honour and lordship of Arundel by act of parliament 7 Hen. VI. and belongs to the dukes of Norfolk and their eldest sons.

8. Terring, 6 miles E. of Arundel, has a market on Saturday, and a harbour for ships.

9. Steyning, 5 miles N. E. of Terring, an antient borough by prescription, with the title of constable and burgeses, which sends 2 members to parliament. It has a handsome church, and a market on Tuesday.

10. New Shoreham, 5 miles S. E. of Steyning, sends likewise 2 members to parliament, being also an antient borough by prescription, by the title of constables and inhabitants. It stands commodiously on the shore, has a good harbour, and a dock for building men of war and merchant ships.

11. Cuckfield, 12 miles N. E. of New Shoreham, has a market on Tuesday.

12. Helmston, or Brighthelmston, 5 miles E. of Shoreham, on the coast, has a market on Thursday, and a harbour for ships.

13. Lewes, 6 miles N. E. of Helmston, is pleasant and healthy, stands on high ground among other hills, and has a great many noblemens and gentlemens seats in and about it. It sends 2 members to par-

liament, tho' it is not under the direction of a corporation, but is governed by the gentlemen of the town. It is large, populous and well built, has 6 parish churches, and a market on Saturday.

14. Bramber, 1 mile S. E. of Steyning, an antient borough by prescription, that sends 2 members to parliament, tho' it is so much reduced, that there are scarce 10 houses in it, and the inhabitants all very poor.

15. Hayltham, 10 miles E. Lewes, a small town, with a market on Saturday.

16. Eastbourn, 6 miles S. of Hayltham, another market town, seated near the sea, and noted for the birds called wheatears, which are caught here in great numbers.

17. Battel, 10 miles N. E. of Hayltham, so named from the great and decisive battle, that was fought on the plain where the town stands, called Heathfield, between K. Harold and William duke of Normandy, which procured the latter the crown of England, thence called William the Conqueror. The town owes its original to a monastery, called Battel-abbey, which William built and endowed, and gave to the Benedictine monks, to pray for the souls of the slain. The market was formerly on Saturday, but now on Thursday.

18. Hastings, 5 miles S. E. of Battel, an antient town and one of the cinque ports; situate between a high cliff towards the sea, and a high hill towards the land. Its harbour was formerly famous, but 'tis now a poor road for small vessels, having been ruined by violent storms. The town has several good houses, and consists of two streets, in each of which is a parish church. It has markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

19. Winchelsea, 6 miles N. E. of Hastings, another of the cinque ports, in the corner of the county, where it borders on Kent. It was formerly famous, but now so reduced, that the inhabitants are but few, and the market has been long since discontinued, tho' it still sends 2 members to parliament.

20. Seaford, 8 miles S. E. of Lewes, another of the cinque ports, that sends 2 members to parliament, as all the cinque ports do, of which there are 5, viz. 4 in Kent and 1 in this county, tho' antiently they were but 5, from whence they had their name. (See our Magazine for Nov. last, p. 492 F.)

21. Rye, 3 miles N. of Winchelsea, govern'd by a mayor and jurats, and is also one of the cinque ports. It is commodiously situate upon a bay at the mouth of the Rother; yet 'tis but an ordinary town, inhabited mostly by fishermen: However, it has two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday, and Saturday.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES
in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from the APEN-
DIX, 1749, Page 604.

*In the Debate begun in the APPENDIX
to your Magazine of last Year, the
next Speaker after M. Cato, was
A. Polthumius, the Purport of
whose Speech was as follows, viz.*

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

AS to the question, whether half-pay officers be included in the first enacting clause of this bill, if we attend to reason, and not to a play of words, it is impossible, I think, we should doubt of it. In my opinion, they are not only included in the first clause of this bill, but have been included in the same clause of every mutiny bill that has passed, ever since we had any such amongst us; and the arguments I have heard against it, seem to me to proceed rather from the niceties of schools than from any solid reason; therefore, I wonder, I have not heard the old proverb mentioned, that half a loaf is no bread, and applied by those who have argued upon the negative side of this question; because it is as good an argument in their favour, as any they have made use of: Yet if I saw, that a man had eat half a loaf to his dinner, it would be impossible to convince me, that he had eat no bread. But to be serious, a learned judge has told us of its being held as a certain rule in the interpretation of laws, that when the preamble of an act is particular, the enacting clauses are no way confined by the preamble, because the preamble only shews the reason for making such an act at that particular time; and for an example he gave us the act made in 23d of Charles II. making it felony, without benefit of January, 1750.

D— of B—,

clergy, to cut off or slit a man's nose by lying in wait, and with an intention to disfigure him, which act was made on account of a most atrocious assault upon Sir John Coventry, then a member of this house, for which a reason it has ever since been called the *Coventry act*, because the assault upon that gentleman was the cause of it.

We likewise find in our law books, Sir, many examples, where the words of an act have, from a parity of reason, been extended to persons not expressly mentioned in the act; and particularly we may observe, that by an act of 5 Eliz. it was enacted, that mariners and gunners should be comprehended within the meaning of the statute of 18 Hen. VI. against soldiers, retained to serve the king, who should refuse to go with, or depart from their captain without licence. But in our mutiny acts there is something more express; for there is not only the same reason, for subjecting half-pay officers to military law, that there is for subjecting those in full pay, but the former, I think, must be meant to be comprehended, otherwise the words, *or in pay*, would be quite useless, because all officers in full pay are regularly mustered; consequently, if they only had been meant to be comprehended, there would have been no occasion to add the words, *or in pay*.

I have said, Sir, that there is the same reason for subjecting half-pay as whole-pay officers to military law; and this, I think, must be acknowledged by every one who considers the great expence which the publick is put to, in providing half pay for such a number of them, and the small or rather no title many of them have

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have to claim any reward for past services ; for should a young gentleman buy a commission in any regiment here at home, and the regiment should be broke before he got to it, he would of course be put upon the establishment of half pay. Could

such a one pretend, that he had merited such a reward from the publick by his past services ? No, Sir, he could have no such pretence ; therefore the half pay must be looked upon as a retainer, and a gentleman's accepting of it, must be looked on as an engagement, that he shall be ready to serve the publick again in the same station as soon as called on to do so : If he breaks that engagement ; if after subsisting by the publick, perhaps for 20 years together, he refuses to serve the publick when it has occasion for his service, the government ought to have a power, whether they use it or no, to punish him in some more severe manner than that of striking him off the list of half pay.

For these reasons, Sir, it has always been deemed, so far as I have ever heard, that half-pay officers were, by the first clause of every mutiny bill, made subject to the penalties and punishments by the bill inflicted, and liable to be tried by a court martial, as therein appointed. They were so in the year 1715 ; for if they had not, neither the vote of the house of commons, nor the advertisements, mentioned by the noble lord who spoke last, could have made them so, and consequently it would have been downright murder in the eye of the law, with respect to every one concerned in putting to death the four half-pay officers then tried and condemned by a court-martial, and shot in pursuance of the sentence of that court. But, in my opinion, there was not the least doubt to be made of their being subject to the mutiny act then in force ; and therefore, I think, the noble lord who spoke last, and who was

then secretary at war, did right in signing the order for trying them by a court martial, tho' neither of them had accepted of the whole pay offered, nor repaired to the places appointed by the advertisement for that purpose.

I am, therefore, clear in opinion, Sir, with the learned judge, and with many other learned lawyers in this kingdom, that if the words should be left out, as now proposed, the half-pay officers, both of the land forces and marines, would nevertheless be subject to the penalties and punishments of this bill ; but as some people have been pleased to doubt of it, and as our leaving those words out would confirm them in their doubts, which, considering how much disaffection prevails amongst all ranks of men, might be of the most dangerous consequence in case of a sudden invasion or insurrection, I shall therefore give my negative to the question.

Upon this M. Cato stood up again, and replied to this Effect :

Mr. President,

S I R,

I Must beg the noble duke's pardon in not agreeing with him to call the execution of the four half-pay officers in 1715 murder, for I am sure it was done without any malicious intent, and no one will deny their having deserved to be punished with death, tho' that punishment was not inflicted according to the legal method prescribed by our constitution. To call such a mistake murder, will reach much farther than the noble duke imagined ; for as all concerned in murder are held to be principals, the members of his majesty's council who authorised the order, and the members of the court-martial who carried it into execution, as well as the secretary at war who signed

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signed and transmitted it, must be guilty of murder, which, I think, is carrying the matter a great deal too far.

Besides, Sir, the secretary at war is but a ministerial not a constitutional officer, and is obliged to issue orders according to the king's direction, when properly authenticated to him. A man of spirit will, 'tis true, refuse to sign or transmit orders which he knows to be unjust and illegal, and will rather resign than comply; but when it is only a matter of doubt, I think, he is obliged to obey, because a delay in the execution may be attended with danger to the state. This, however, was not then my case: I do not yet doubt of the justice, I did not then doubt of the legality of the order I signed: I then thought I was right in what I did; but when I had time to consider the question more maturely, and to weigh all the consequences, I concluded, that half-pay officers neither were, nor ever ought to be included in any mutiny bill: I am still of that opinion, and therefore must be for the question.

The next that spoke was C. Lælius, whose Speech was in Substance thus:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I AM sorry to hear disaffection represented in such a hideous light, as it has been by several lords who have spoke upon this subject. I am sure, we have no reason to think so from what appeared upon a late trying occasion; and I am afraid, that the alterations and additions that have been made to the bill now before us, will no way lessen that disaffection; for they will raise, they have already raised discontents and fears in the minds of many of his majesty's subjects. The officers of the army,

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'tis true, can never become disaffected; but they may become discontented, and their discontents may raise disaffection in others. The loyalty and obedience of Englishmen has always been, and, I hope, always may be preserved, not by rigid laws and severe punishments, but by a true sense of honour, and of the duty they owe to their country; therefore, when rigid laws and severe punishments are enacted, with regard to the gentlemen of our army, it will naturally be supposed, that they are to be employed in such services as neither honour nor duty can lead them to perform.

I wish, Sir, this question, in relation to half-pay officers, had never been brought upon the carpet: I am sure, there was no necessity for it: Have we not seen them, upon all occasions, upon the first surmise of a war, an invasion, or rebellion; I say, have we not seen them flocking up to London, and offering their service to the government; nay, soliciting to be employed? And those who were at a great distance, and not able to bear the expence of a long journey, have they not always desired their friends here, to give notice to the administration, that they were ready, at a call, to repair wherever ordered? Do not we know how ready they were to engage in that dangerous expedition to the West-Indies, at the beginning of the last war, where they had more to fear from the climate than from the enemy? Can we have forgot how many of them lost their lives in that fatal expedition? It has, upon all occasions, appeared, that more of them have offered their service, than could be employed; and I do not at all wonder at it, for where duty, honour, interest, and glory unite in the call, can a man, who has any thing of the spirit of a soldier refuse to obey? If any should hereafter refuse, would you force such men

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into your army, and leave those at home, who would rejoice at being employed?

These things, Sir, are so well known, that we are at a loss to find out a reason for a minister's desiring to subject half pay officers to the penalties and punishments of this bill: No good one can be assigned; and therefore people are apt to suggest to themselves a bad one: They are apt to suppose, that our ministers have some wicked schemes in view, and that they are resolved to employ the army as well as the half-pay officers in services, which no man of honour will engage in, unless he be compelled by rigorous laws and severe punishments. The doctrine of passive obedience, Sir, had, I thought, been long since almost entirely rooted out of this kingdom: but by our mutiny bills we are step by step going farther than that doctrine ever went; for we are going to establish not only passive but active obedience among a very considerable part of his majesty's subjects: As I was always against the doctrine of passive obedience, so I shall be against any extension of this new doctrine of active obedience.

But we are told, Sir, that the words now proposed to be left out, contain no extension of the military law, because half-pay officers always were comprehended in the first clause of every mutiny bill, and thereby subjected to military law. I am sure, no one of them I have conversed with ever thought so, and no argument I have yet heard can convince me that it was ever so. There may be in an act of parliament some pretty general enacting clauses, after a particular preamble; but I cannot think, that any judge would venture to extend a penal law to persons not described either in the preamble, or in any of the enacting clauses. For example, a man that lies in wait with a design to murder a man, and happens

serves death as much as he that lies in wait with a design only to disfigure a man, and succeeds in his design; yet if the former was indicted upon the *Country act*, and it should come out upon the proof, that the prisoner had no design to disfigure but really to murder, and with such a weapon as could not leave room for supposing, that he intended to murder by maiming, I doubt much, if any judge in England would, from a parity of reason, venture to condemn him to be hanged upon that indictment; for one of the great securities for the lives, liberties, and properties of the people of this kingdom is, that penal laws are to be strictly interpreted, and not, from what a judge may fancy to be parity of reason, extended to persons or offences not expressed or described in the statute.

Now, Sir, as all our mutiny acts are not only highly penal, but derogatory to the common law of the kingdom, therefore they ought to be more strictly interpreted than any other sort of penal laws; consequently, they can never be understood to comprehend half-pay officers; and the statute of the 5th of queen Elizabeth, which the noble duke was pleased to mention, is so far from being an argument for their being so understood, that, in my opinion, it is an argument flatly against it; because it shews, that a clause in an act of parliament was necessary for extending the statute of the 18th of Henry VI. to mariners as well as soldiers retained to serve the king in his wars. No one doubts but that a new act may extend a former act to persons not before named or described; but this act shews, that it cannot be done by interpretation; for as mariners retained to serve the king in his wars, may properly enough be called sea soldiers, and more properly than half-pay officers can be called officers in pay, the 18th of Henry VI. might, by parity of reason, have been extended to them without a new

new act, if such a thing had ever been done, or were allowed to be done by our constitution.

Then, Sir, as to the words mustered, *or in pay*, I must observe, that in our first mutiny acts, and, I believe, in all of them till the 7th or 8th of Q. Anne, the words of the first enacting clause were thus: Every person being in their majesties service in the army, and being mustered *and in pay* as an officer; by which words a gentleman of fortune who served in the army without receiving any pay, could not be made subject to the mutiny act, or tried by a court-martial, at least here in England, in the time of peace; but this, it seems, was not thought proper, and therefore the disjunctive *or* was afterwards put instead of the conjunctive, *and*, plainly with an intention to make all gentlemen, who served in the army, subject to the laws of the army, whether they received pay or no; for it is certain, it could not be done with an intention to include half-pay officers, because the alteration was made during the heat of the war in Q. Anne's time, when there were none such in being; and the clause thus altered has been continued ever since, I believe, with the same design; for if the words, *or in pay*, should be again altered to, *and in pay*, many gentlemen of fortune might chuse to serve as officers, without receiving any pay, to prevent their being subject to martial law, which would not perhaps be agreeable to our ministers, tho', I think, it could not, here at home, and in time of peace, be of any disadvantage to the service, and would be extremely agreeable to me; for I should be glad to see young noblemen and gentlemen of fortune qualifying themselves to serve their country in time of war, without being any way burthened to the publick. This would add to the character and reputation of our army, and would make it much less dangerous to our

constitution; because the custom of receiving pay, may, in time, give a mercenary turn to the temper even of a man of fortune, which may prevail with him to hold his commission, and expect preferment or rather a greater pay, upon terms which he would not otherwise have submitted to.

By such means, Sir, we might render our army much less expensive than it is at present; and this, I am certain, we have great occasion for. We are now got into a most terrible situation: We are not now able to bear the expence of a war, should it become ever so necessary: Nay, we cannot bear even the expence of peace, without neglecting the sea service, which is our sheet-anchor; and what adds to our misfortune is, that our circumstances are well known to all our neighbours, which of course will incline our friends to neglect us, and our enemies to insult us; so that the less able we are to bear the expence of a new war, the more we are in danger of being forced into one; for in publick life it is the same as in private, those that are known not to have courage or ability to revenge the wrongs they meet with, are but the more exposed to be wronged: Nay, in publick life this maxim holds more certain than in private, because compassion may operate in favour of an innocent weak man, but among states and princes compassion was never allowed to have admittance. *Vae victis esse*, was the answer of the insolent Gauls to the just complaints of the Romans, who were with gold redeeming the poor remains of their pillaged and burnt city: Heaven avert their having it ever in their power to make such an answer to this nation.

If they ever have, Sir, it will be occasioned by our neglecting our true strength, which consists in our militia and navy, and trusting for our defence to a mercenary army, taught

to observe all the punctilios of a review, and kept in obedience by sanguinary laws and quick executions. For my own part, I never thought that such laws, or such executions, were necessary for keeping the officers and soldiers, even of a standing army, to their duty in time of peace; but I am sure, I shall never be for extending their dreadful operation to gentlemen who have been dismissed the service, and are allowed, by their country, only a small pittance to subsist on, that they may be ready, whenever their country shall again have occasion for their service; and I am the more against it, because of the two new doctrines I have heard supported in our debates upon this bill; one of which is, that the government is not absolutely bound to restore our half-pay officers to full pay, even when they call them out to service; and the other is, that no man, who once accepts of a commission in the army, can resign his commission, and leave the service, without leave from his majesty or the chief general. These I call new doctrines, for I confess they are so to me; and they add considerably to my apprehensions of a regular standing army. I never thought that a gentleman, who has the honour to bear his majesty's commission, was, like a common soldier, bound to serve during life, whether he would or no; nor did I think, that the government could call a gentleman on half pay from living at free cost, with a father or brother in the country, and send him to the West-Indies, without restoring him to full pay. It signifies nothing to tell me, that such things are never done: If they can be done, I must look upon every gentleman in the army as a slave for life, and preferable to other slaves only by the nature of his service. But if this bill passes, as it now stands, half-pay officers will be in a still worse condition. As the

mutiny laws formerly stood, a half-pay officer might have refused to serve, unless restored to full pay, without incurring any other punishment than that of losing his half pay; but if made subject to military law, he is to be shot if he refuses, so that he is made a slave for life, without any certainty of a sufficient subsistence, which is a condition, to which I shall never agree to reduce any fellow subject, unless he has committed some crime for which he deserves to be hanged.

I shall admit, Sir, that it would be wrong in a half-pay officer to refuse serving when called on, if the service required be no way inconsistent with his honour or conscience, and an offer made of restoring him to full pay; and I admit this, because I look upon half pay as a sort of retainer for future, as well as a reward for past service. I say, Sir, a reward as well as retainer; for, I hope, no commission in the army is ever given, without the merit of some passed service: I mean military service. I hope commissions are never put up to sale, and given to the highest bidder: I am certain, they should never be so; and I remember, that in one of the mutiny acts in king William's time, there was a clause enacting, That every commission of officer should, before being mustered, or his commission registered, make oath, that he had neither directly nor indirectly given nor promised any sum of money, present, gift or reward, to any person whatsoever for obtaining his commission, other than the usual fees. Such an oath, I am told, is still required in the Dutch service; and I wish it had been still continued in ours; for the sale of commissions in the army ought, I think, to be absolutely prohibited, except in one single case alone, which is that of an old superannuated officer, who has served long and faithfully, and has a family to provide for. In such a case, indeed, a sale might be allowed;

ed; and if it were, the purchaser could not be said to have no merit to plead for being put upon half pay, even tho' the regiment should be broke the next moment; because he purchases, and consequently may plead the merit of his predecessor. A

For this reason, I say, Sir, that half pay ought to be looked on as a reward as well as retainer; but suppose it were to be look'd on as a retainer only, and that it was a crime in a half-pay officer to refuse serving again when called on, I think, his loss of half pay, for the future, is a punishment severe enough for that crime, and even too severe when he has a good reason to plead for such refusal, which too frequently happens; because they are often shouldered out of their rank in the army by favourites; and when they are, they have a good reason for refusing to serve, unless they be restored to that rank which justly belongs to them. But to put their refusal in the worst light, death surely is too severe a punishment, and a punishment, which, for another reason, ought not to be inflicted, because it may compel them to go upon services, and execute orders, that are inconsistent both with honour and conscience.

These services I need not explain to you, Sir, as they have been so fully set forth already by the noble lord who spoke first in this debate; but I must observe, that it is no sufficient answer to say, the bill is an annual bill, and if a bad use be made of the powers now granted, we may leave them out, or provide a remedy against them, in the bill to be passed next year. Sir, a very bad and dangerous use may be made of almost any power, and yet it may be very difficult, if not impossible, to prove it. If you cannot prove it, the advocates for power have a prevailing argument, No bad use has been made of this power, why should it not be continued? I shall always, therefore, be against grant-

ing any new power, but what appears to be absolutely necessary, *quia me vestigia terrent*; for I must observe, that in the course of our mutiny bills from their first original, many good clauses have from time to time been introduced, which, like meteors, have disappeared in a session or two, but no one bad clause, for such I call every increase of military power or punishment, or very few, could ever be got rid of after it was once introduced.

The bill's being an annual bill can, therefore, Sir, be no excuse for giving way to the introduction of any clause that may be of dangerous consequence to our constitution, and is no way necessary for the good government of our army. C Such, I think, the clause now under consideration would be, should it pass into a law as it now stands; and for this reason I shall be for the amendment proposed.

The next Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by Claudius Marcellus, which was to this Effect:

Mr. President,

S I R,

THESE are two sorts of half-pay officers, who ought to be distinctly considered in our deliberations upon this bill: I mean those who have nothing but their half pay to subsist on, and those who have an estate of their own, or some other employment, sufficient for supporting them like gentlemen. Now I am so far from looking upon the half pay as a reward for past services, that when it was first established, I believe, it was designed for the first sort of gentlemen only; and that the distinction was not then made, because it was not supposed that any man would be so avaritious as to desire pay from his country, when he could do his country no

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service, and could support himself without any such assistance. The practice is so scandalous in itself, that nothing but custom could ever have given it a countenance; but the practice has so long obtained, that a gentleman of a large land A estate is not now ashamed of receiving half pay from his country in time of peace: Nay, he insists upon it as his right, and thinks the government do him injustice if they refuse it.

Now, Sir, with respect to the B first sort of half-pay officers, I join with the noble lord who spoke last in thinking, that a suspension from half pay would be punishment enough upon them, for refusing to serve their country when called on; and, I believe, should this clause pass as C it now stands, the government would never inflict any other; but with regard to the last sort of half-pay gentlemen, a suspension from half pay is hardly any punishment at all, tho' they are, by far, the most criminal. I am therefore, Sir, for leaving D this clause as it now stands, because it will put it in the power of the government, to inflict such a punishment upon this sort of gentlemen as they deserve; for, I think, all half-pay officers ought to be put upon the same footing, all equally E obliged to serve the government when wanted, and all equally punished if they refuse, which is far from being the case at present; for to take half pay from a gentleman who has no other mean of subsistence, is a punishment, in my opinion, F worse than death itself; but to take from a man, of opulent fortune, the trifle he receives yearly as half pay, can scarcely deserve the name of punishment; for which reason the government ought to be empowered to inflict some other.

This, Sir, will be one good effect of continuing all half-pay officers in the same state they were in last year, and when it is seen, that they will

probably be continued in the same state for the future, that is to say, as much subject to martial law as any other officers in the army, it may produce another good effect, by making all those who never ought to have had half pay, throw it up: I mean all such gentlemen as can live comfortably without it; which will be a considerable saving to the publick; and this we have, certainly, great occasion for at present, if we be in such a melancholy state as the noble lord, who spoke last, has represented.

But the principal good effect, Sir, will be that of preventing any half-pay officer from joining the enemies of his country in any rebellion or invasion that may hereafter happen; for whether the military punishment of the four half-pay officers in 1715 was legal or no, it had so good an effect, that no one half or whole-pay officer joined in the last rebellion, tho' it had, soon after its first appearance, a much more inviting aspect than the other ever could put on. If this effect was produced when it was a doubt, whether half-pay officers were subject to martial law or no, will not the effect be much more certain, after the question is put out of all doubt by an express clause in an act of parliament? And this is an effect, which, I think, we ought at all times to aim at as much as possible; for tho' I do not think disaffection is now much to be apprehended, yet it ought always to be guarded against, especially in the present circumstances of Europe, when our natural allies are all more likely to be forced to call upon us for assistance, than to be able to send us any, in case we should have occasion for it.

Having thus, I hope, shewn, Sir, G that whether half-pay officers were formerly liable to the penalties and punishments of the mutiny act, or no, they ought, for the future, to be made liable, I have no great occasion

occasion to examine the question, whether they were so formerly, therefore, I shall only touch upon an argument or two that have occurred to me, and have not yet been mentioned in this debate. That officers in half pay are deemed to be officers, by all their brethren in full pay, is without question; because, such an officer may be sent with the king's letter to command a garison or a party, and the inferior or younger officers of that garison or party, will, without scruple, submit to his command; but a man that never had a commission cannot be sent with such a letter to command any garison or party, because the officers would certainly refuse to submit to his command. So likewise it is plain, that half-pay officers are deemed to be officers by the other house of parliament; for if any gentleman of that house should accept of a commission in the army, suppose it be but an ensign's, he must be re-elected; but when an officer, a member of that house, accepts of a new and higher commission, it is not judged necessary for him to be re-elected, because preferment in the army, or navy, is not deemed to be a new place or employment; and for the same reason, if a half-pay officer, a member of that house, be put upon whole pay, or receives a new and higher commission, it is not judged necessary for him to be re-elected. From whence it is evident, that they look upon a half-pay officer as an officer in the army; which is so strong an argument for the affirmative side of the question, that I wonder it was not mentioned before, by some lord better acquainted with the customs of that house than I can pretend to.

But, Sir, I shall insist no longer upon this question, because it is not the proper question in debate. The only proper question is, whether half-pay officers ought to be made liable to the penalties and punishments of this bill; and as I am clearly of opinion they should, I am for leaving the clause as it now stands.

To this C. Lælius replied in Substance as follows:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I Shall admit, that the only proper question now before us is, whether half-pay officers ought to be made subject to the penalties and punishments of this bill; but to that question, surely, it is of some importance to know, whether they ever were made so before last year; for if they have remained free from any such subjection for three or four and thirty years, without any bad consequence, there can be no reason for us now to strip them of the chief privilege of Englishmen, which is that of prosecuting or being tried by a judge and jury, who must be supposed to be impartial, because they have no connection with, or dependence upon those, who carry on or patronize either the prosecution or defence. We ought, therefore, to consider this question, before we determine the other; and I was surprised to hear the noble lord talk to us of the custom of officers in the army, or the practice of the other house, in matters of election, especially in a debate where a nice point of law is to be determined.

The question is not, Sir, whether half-pay officers are officers, but whether they were ever officers liable to be tried by martial law before Lady-day last: And this question seems to have been determined in the negative, even by those who were the draughtsmen of the bill now before us. In all former mutiny bills, the first clause run thus, *Every officer in his majesty's service in the army*, but the gentlemen who drew up this bill, and who, I be-

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lieve, were some of the best lawyers in the other house, considered, that it would be ridiculous to say, that half-pay officers are officers in the army, since they belong to no regiment, troop, or company, of which that army was composed; and as they were resolved to include half-pay officers in their bill, they have therefore altered the first clause thus, *If any person being mustered, or in pay as an officer; so that by thinking themselves obliged to leave out the words, in his majesty's service in the army, in order to include half-pay officers, they have plainly declared their opinion, that no such officers were ever included in any clause which had these words in it, and consequently were never subject to the penalties and punishments of any mutiny bill before that of last year, when they were subjected, as they are now, by an express clause at the end of it.*

The first question must, therefore, I think, Sir, be determined in the negative, and as no inconvenience ensued, for so long a time, it is the strongest argument that can be urged against the necessity of including such officers in any mutiny bill for the future. Besides, the noble lord who spoke last, did himself furnish us with another strong argument, by observing, that no half-pay officer joined in the late rebellion, notwithstanding the inviting aspect it soon acquired. As they were not then subject to any mutiny law, it is a proof that no such law is necessary for preventing their joining in any future rebellion. I am sure, the noble lord did not design any reflection; but I must look upon it as a reflection to suppose, that any officer was then prevented from joining by the terror of what happened to the four half-pay officers in the year 1715. Can any gentleman be more afraid of being shot than of being hanged? I hope, we have not an officer in our army, that would not chuse to be shot rather

than hanged: I hope, we have not many that could be prevented by any terrors from following the dictates of their honour and conscience. But as this is too severe a trial, I am against subjecting them to any such; because such terrors may more probably operate against our constitution, than against any future rebellion or invasion.

I shall allow, Sir, that a man of fortune, who takes his country's pay in time of peace, and skulks from its service in time of war, deserves a more severe punishment than being suspended from his half pay; but such a behaviour will always carry its punishment along with it, the contempt and reproach of his country; and I am afraid of trusting any administration with a power to inflict a higher punishment, if any higher can be, lest that power should be made use of for engaging officers in services which no man of honour would undertake; and lest the suspicion of this might, in time, drive every man of honour out of our army, which, I am confident, is not the design, tho' it may be the effect, of rendering our military punishments so severe, and extending their influence beyond its usual bounds.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

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The WHIMSICAL PHILOSOPHER, &c.

DISSERT. III.

Wherein the general Observations upon publick Liberty, in Dissert. I. in our Magazine for May last, p. 206. are applied to our own Constitution.

TO apply what I have said to our own constitution of government, which is a free government, because the absolute power of the society is lodged in king and parliament, one house of which consists

sits of representatives septennially at least chosen by the people. This will constitutionally as well as naturally secure to us the enjoyment of publick liberty, so long as the people continue virtuous and brave; for even supposing that our nobility and the members of the then house of commons should become generally selfish and corrupt, and that the then administration should be possessed of such a revenue, and so many lucrative posts and employments, as to be able to get a corrupt majority in both, to consent to dangerous laws, or to approve of oppressive measures; yet as a new general election must come on in seven years, the people would reject with scorn those candidates that had betrayed them in the former parliament, and chuse such a house of commons, as with a brave people at their back, would rectify all that had been done amiss in the former parliament, provide for the security of our constitution in time to come, and bring many of the corruptors as well as the corrupted to condign punishment.

But if the people in general lose either their virtue or their courage, we are undone; if both, we are irrecoverably lost. I shall first suppose, that the body of the people, including lords as well as commons, have lost their courage, and are in their nature become indolent and cowardly, which is the certain consequence of a people's being long kept unaccustomed to arms, and unacquainted with military discipline. In this case, even a virtuous parliament must either make proper regulations for restoring the people to their wonted courage and military discipline, or they must consent to the keeping up of a numerous mercenary army to defend us against invasions. If by mistake they fatally chuse the latter, the next thing an ambitious king or wicked minister has to do, in order to deprive us of our liberties, is to render the officers

and soldiers regardless of every thing but their pay and preferment, and the people generally selfish and corrupt. The former he may easily succeed in, because it is the certain consequence of a mercenary army's being long kept in pay; and in order to succeed in the latter, he will begin with the members of both houses of parliament, and then with the electors at every election.

Suppose he should not succeed in this: Suppose the people should have virtue enough to take the alarm, and that both houses of parliament should begin to take measures for guarding against his secret designs, so as to oblige him to dissolve or prorogue them before passing the mutiny bill; yet if he has succeeded in the former, he has done his business. Can we think the army would disband upon the expiration of the former mutiny bill? A declaration of war against any state in Europe, or even against the emperor of Morocco, or the pirates of Algiers, would with them, though not with any other man of sense in the kingdom, be a salvo for that noble, wise, and well contriv'd boon we got by the revolution, call'd *A declaration of our rights and liberties*. Perhaps two or three, or two or three score of officers might resign their commissions, but their places would be immediately supplied by others, and a number of serjeants advanced to be officers, which would secure the affection as well as obedience of all the common men, because they would all expect to be made officers in their turn. This would secure the fidelity of the army to the king, which is the only fidelity they are by their oath obliged to; and a small well-disciplin'd army would be sufficient for holding a cowardly, unarmed, and undisciplined people in subjection.

Thus it is apparent, that if the people be not in their nature brave as well as virtuous, it will be easy

for an ambitious king or wicked minister to deprive us of our liberties : And I am sorry to observe, that the mercenary army so long kept up by authority of parliament, the treaties we have made for the assistance of foreign troops approved of by parliament, and our calling in those foreign mercenaries with the approbation of parliament, upon every insurrection of a few of our own people, seems to be a parliamentary concession, that our people are in their nature become so indolent and cowardly, as not to be trusted to upon any occasion.

I therefore think I have a parliamentary authority for concluding, that if our people are still virtuous, they are not brave ; and if they should next be deprived of their virtue, a despotick and arbitrary sway not only may, but necessarily must be set up ; for should our people become generally selfish and corrupt, no administration could keep the wheels of government in motion, according to our present constitution, without bribery and corruption, because every member of parliament, who neither had nor expected any selfish advantage from the then present administration, would be for a new one, and would therefore neither consent to nor approve of any measure under the present ; the necessary consequence of which would be a dissolution of that parliament, or a change in that administration.

If the latter expedient should be resolved on, the same necessity would return in a year or two ; because a new opposition would be formed by the friends of the old administration, which, would soon be joined by all those, who had found themselves disappointed in their expectations under the new ; and by this coalition a majority would be formed, which would force a new change, unless prevented by the powerful influence of bribery and corruption.

I shall, indeed, grant, that a frequent change of ministers or magistrates, when it is constitutional, is

far from being a political evil ; but frequent changes brought about by selfish majorities in parliament would be fatal ; because every change of ministers would produce a change in our publick measures ; for an opposition in parliament must always be formed by condemning the measures of the ministers then in power ; and when the leaders of the opposition became ministers, they could not with any countenance pursue those very measures they had before condemned : If they did, two or three such changes would render the very name of parliament not only contemptible but hateful to the people, which would enable a justly provoked sovereign to lay parliaments entirely aside.

But instead of a change in the administration, suppose the king, from a conviction of the wisdom and integrity of his then ministers, should dissolve the parliament ; if the people were in their nature selfish and corrupt, would it be possible for him, without the aid of bribery and corruption at the elections, to get a new parliament of a different complexion from the former ? On the contrary, the opposition would probably be stronger and more violent in the new than it was in the old ; because men of a selfish and corrupt nature do not judge of ministers, magistrates, or measures, from any motives of a publick nature, but from the advantages they enjoy or expect, which was my reason for saying, that publick liberty consists in no freeman's being obliged to submit to any laws or magistrates, but such as are, *from motives of a publick nature*, approved by a majority of the people ; and as men of a selfish and corrupt nature do not judge from such motives, but, as I have said, from the advantages they enjoy, or expect, therefore, when a people are become generally selfish and corrupt, those who are, or expect to be, in any lucrative post or employment under the government, will approve of the then present administration,

ministration, 'however weak, however wicked ; and those who neither are, nor expect to be, in any post or employment, will always, in hopes of a change, murmur and exclaim against the then present administration, let it be never so wise and just ; especially as the weakness of human nature, even under the best administration, must furnish sufficient matter for complaint.

Now, as these last must in this as well as in every other country be by far the most numerous, it is evident, that neither the king nor his ministers could expect, without the aid of bribery and corruption at elections, to get a new parliament of a different complexion from the former ; consequently, if the people of this kingdom should become generally selfish and corrupt, no administration could keep the wheels of government in motion, without bribery and corruption. Our ministers could expect no concurrence in parliament but by corruption, their friends could expect no success at any election but by corruption ; and this they would practise, till they had got power enough to do by compulsion and terror, what they before did with bribery and corruption ; which power a succession of corrupt parliaments would certainly furnish them with by degrees, if the nation should in the mean time escape being conquered by some foreign potentate ; which is a danger every nation must be, and this nation in particular would be exposed to, during the turbulent and dreadful interval between the people's becoming generally corrupt, and the sovereign's obtaining a power to do by compulsion and terror what he was before obliged to do by bribery and corruption ; as I shall presently demonstrate : But first I shall explain what I mean by such a power.

By such a power I do not mean a power established by law, such as that of declaring it high treason, misprison of treason or a premunire, for any man to give his vote in parliament contrary to the directions he receives from court, or to give his vote at an election against the candidate who comes provided with the minister's or the king's commendatory letter, as is now the case with regard to the election of our bishops ; for tho' such a power be in itself more eligible than that I am going to describe, I do not think that even a corrupt parliament could by corruption alone be brought to consent to it, because it would put an end to all future hopes of bringing their votes to a good market ; but the power I mean is that which is established by a multitude of penal laws, a corrupt judicature, and a slavish mercenary, and abandoned soldiery.

By a multitude of penal laws, the lower rank of people may be kept in such terror of prosecutions, that few of them will chuse to render themselves obnoxious to a minister, by opposing his friend at any election ; and a jacobite or republican plot, whether real or artfully cooked up, will always be of great service for preventing men of superior rank from being very troublesome either in parliament or at elections. In both these respects our government is already furnished with a greater variety of weapons than ever belonged to the tyrannical emperors of Rome ; and conscience, I believe, is as little regarded by our British informers as it ever was by the Roman Delatores. We have a greater number of penal laws relating to our customs and excise, than ever subsisted in the Roman empire ; with this additional terror, that no *Cessio bonorum*, no *Act of Insolvency* can ever be pleaded by those unfortunate wretches, who by these penal laws become debtors to the crown. And our plot-makers have two engines to work with, whereas the Roman artists had but one, which was that of a pretended design to dethrone the emperor and restore the commonwealth ; but in this country, either a Jacobite or a republican plot may be contrived, according to the character of those who are designed to be made the sacrifices.

Thus with regard to weapons or engines, of which a tyrannical use may be made, our government is already better provided than the imperial government of Rome ever was ; but, thank God ! our judicatures are not yet so corrupt, nor our soldiery so abandoned. However, it cannot be said, that we are absolutely secure against the future existence of both these evils. *Nemo repente fit turpissimus*, may be applied to nations as well as private men. A people never become at once superlatively wicked, no more than a private man. Tho' corruption be a weed of quick growth, it is not a mushroom. It generally begins at court, and spreads among the fribbles, the flashes, and other butterflies which bask in that sunshine ; but when it has taken root among the people, it soon mounts up to the bench, and covers the seats of justice as well as legislature. The terror of being removed upon the demise of the sovereign, may prevent a judge's being zealous in supporting the privileges of the people, and a secret additional salary may make him obedient to the directions of the court. This with a select jury, and a well-disciplined tribe of informers, may subject the life and fortune of every man in the kingdom to the resentment of a minister ; and then he will want nothing but a slavish, mercenary and

and abandoned soldiery, for establishing his power of doing by compulsion and terror, what he was before obliged to do by bribery and corruption.

For this purpose such clauses will by degrees be introduced, and made part of the mutiny bill, as must render the life of every man in the army absolutely dependent upon the pleasure of the chief commander; and care will be taken to eradicate, as much as possible, all principles of religion, virtue and humanity from the minds of the officers and soldiers. They will be taught to believe, that implicit obedience to the orders of their commanding officers, and courage in the execution, are the only virtues of a good soldier; and at the same time care will be taken to make our army resemble the lion's den, *Vestigia nulla retrorsum*, where any man may enter, but none shall retreat without leave of the sovereign. By such means as these the army may be prepared to execute the most unjust sentence of a corrupt judicature, the most unlawful and cruel orders of a wicked minister, and then will that power be fully established, which must render corruption in a great measure unnecessary, because no man will dare to vote against the court candidate, much less to stand in opposition to such a candidate.

This, I say, would certainly be the consequence of the people's becoming generally selfish and corrupt, should the nation in the mean time escape being conquered by a foreign power; but this is a danger which every nation in such circumstances must be exposed to, and this nation more than any other, because it is so much the interest of France to make a conquest of us, at least so far as to render our court absolutely dependent upon the court of Versailles. To render this danger manifest, let us consider what must necessarily be our public conduct during the interval of our ministers being obliged to keep the wheels of government in motion by means of bribery and corruption. As soon as this scheme of government is resolved on, the first thing they must do is to lay a plan for getting such a public revenue as may be necessary for this purpose; and as taxes can neither be multiplied nor increased in time of peace, the nation must be involved in foreign wars, that they may have an opportunity to get new taxes imposed. As to all projects for new taxes, those will be most greedily embraced by our ministers, which affect our commerce, our manufactures, and our poor, for these two reasons: 1st, Because such taxes will not at first be sensibly felt by our nobility and landed gentlemen, who make up the whole of one house of parliament, and a great majority of the other,

consequently their consent to such taxes will be the more easily obtained. And, 2dly, Because such taxes are the most expensive in the collection, and require the greatest number of officers; and as the crown has not only the nomination of all such officers, but the appointment of their salaries, such taxes must necessarily furnish our ministers with a plentiful fund for corruption.

So much for the ministerial choice of taxes, but then if those taxes were to expire with the war, it would put an end to their scheme of government; therefore they will take care not to propose such taxes, or such a number of them at once, as may by their yearly produce answer all the expences of the war; but they will every year propose a tax as a fund for borrowing a sum of money sufficient for the service of the ensuing year, and that the said tax shall continue till that sum of money with the growing interest be paid off, that is to say, for ever. By this means they gain two signal advantages, viz. that of preventing the people's being sensible of the expence of the war which they have unnecessarily begun, or unnecessarily continued; and that of establishing a perpetual fund for corruption.

But now let us examine the consequences of this conduct in our ministers: As public liberty is more strongly founded in the constitution of our government, than in that of any government I ever read of, it would be many years before our ministers could gain from our parliaments such a power as might enable them to do by compulsion and terror, what they were before forced to do by bribery and corruption; consequently, the nation must be involved in war after war; in every war new taxes must be imposed upon our commerce, manufactures and poor; and all those taxes must be mortgaged for ever. From hence these three fatal consequences must necessarily ensue: 1st, A great part of our foreign commerce would be transferred to the French, which would at last render them an overmatch for us at sea. 2dly, Our public revenue would by degrees be so deeply mortgaged, that we should not be able to carry on any war either offensive or defensive. And, 3dly, Our common people would become so discontented and dispirited, that even an invading French army would from them meet with very little resistance. And in such circumstances, I am afraid, our ministers would basely submit to the dictates of the court of Versailles, upon the single condition of allowing them to hold possession of their places, and of plundering the people under pretence of the pensions, salaries and perquisites annexed to those places.

During

During such a base submission, would this nation be a free and independent nation? No man who understands the terms will say so. But suppose, that before our being reduced to such a wretched condition, some man of spirit should get the ear of his sovereign, and should advise him to assert the independency of his crown, before it was too late; a war would be the necessary consequence, and for the carrying on of this war with success, not only money must be had, but proper persons must be employed in all stations, and the most exact oeconomy observed: Would this be possible for a minister who had a selfish people and a corrupt parliament to deal with? In order to preserve a majority in parliament, all posts and places, not only in our civil government, but even in our fleets and armies, must be bestowed upon those, or the friends of those, who have an interest in parliament or at elections, without any regard to their knowledge or capacity for performing the duty of the office to which they are preferred, merit and service must in every case be neglected, and fraud, oppression, and misbehaviour in many instances overlooked or connived at. If the minister does not do this, he will soon lose his interest in such a parliament, after which he can expect no money for carrying on the war he has begun, nor a concurrence in any measure he proposes for rendering it successful; and if he does by such means preserve his interest in parliament, he may form excellent schemes, he may project glorious enterprizes; but as the execution of them must be trusted to weak, ignorant, or cowardly officers, he can expect no success. Such a war therefore would only serve to precipitate our ruin, and if it did not end in our total overthrow, it would at least destroy the little foreign commerce we had left, and expose us to be over-run by the armies of France, as soon as any future prince or minister should dare to disobey her most imperious commands.

Consequently, I think, I may with the highest probability conclude, that if the people of this nation should become generally selfish and corrupt, and thereupon a scheme should be resolved on for keeping the wheels of government in motion by bribery and corruption, till our sovereign, or rather his ministers, could obtain from parliament such a power as I have described, for doing by compulsion and terror what they were before obliged to do by bribery and corruption: I say, I may with the highest probability conclude, that before this effect could be produced, we should be in the utmost danger of being conquered or

reduced to a state of slavish dependency by France.

But now suppose that, during this dreadful interval, we should escape this danger, and that our ministers should at last obtain such a power as I have mentioned, I shall grant, that in this case our government would be more vigorous, and better able to defend itself as well as the nation against a foreign enemy; but would the people be free? Should we have any publick or social liberty left? Such a government, in order to deceive the vulgar, and to furnish their tools with a pretence for haranguing at coffee-houses, upon the security of our liberties, and the justice and moderation of our ministers, who acted in every thing according to law: Such a government, I say, might for this end do as the Roman emperors did: They might, nay, probably would preserve the outward forms of our constitution: The parliament would meet annually: The chancellor would go in his great coach to the house of peers: The speaker in his to the house of commons; and once in seven years the people would be entertained with the rare-show of a general election: But we should have just as much liberty left as the Romans had under a Caligula, a Nero, or a Domitian; and if it should ever be our unlucky fate to have a prince upon the throne of the same complexion, we should be made to feel the same tyranny and oppression.

How careful then ought we to be in the preservation of our liberties? And as I have shewn, that it will be impossible to preserve publick or social liberty, if the people should become generally selfish, corrupt, and cowardly, methods must be taken to propagate a true publick spirit among them, and to cultivate a military spirit as well as military discipline among all those that are allowed to have any share in our government; for as to all other methods, they will prove to be but quackish remedies, which may please for a time, but will end in the destruction of our happy constitution, as I shall endeavour to demonstrate in my next dissertation.

A Pamphlet has lately been published under the following Title, viz. Free and important Disquisitions concerning the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; wherein is made appear, that the Writers of the Old and New Testament were not inspired by the Holy Ghost, in the Sense generally understood; the Difficulties of the Learned concerning the Text of the holy Scriptures ingeniously acknowledged; the pretended Necessity of oral Traditions sufficiently overthrown; and such a middle Way pointed out,

out, as is conceived most proper to fix in Mens Minds, a just Esteem of the sacred Writings, on a solid Foundation.

Translated from the original French of the celebrated M. Le Clerc.

AS this was the work of so great a man in the learned world, we think ourselves obliged to take some notice of it; but not at liberty to give any more than his first two or three conclusions, which are as follows:

‘ Thus much only, to let you see that this great zeal men pretend for the letter of scripture, is little more than a cloak made use of, to hide the small esteem they have for the real religion of Jesus Christ; which consists neither in criticisms, nor controversies, but in keeping the commandments of God.

If it be asked, What authority is allowed the holy scripture, and what use is to be made of it according to these principles? I answer, to begin with the New Testament, which is the main foundation of our faith, in the first place, Jesus Christ, in whom were hidden all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge, and whom God has expressly commanded us to hear, was absolutely infallible. We are to believe without hesitation whatever he says, because he says it, and because God has testified that he speaks nothing but truth.

In the second place, since we have nothing writ by Christ himself, we are to believe what his apostles have said concerning his life and doctrine; since God has given testimony to them by the miracles he enabled them to do; and since they themselves sealed the truth of their deposition with their own blood. As they tell us only what they saw and heard, it was impossible for them to be deceived in the substance of the history and doctrine. It may happen that in a circumstance of small importance they relate things not so exactly as they happened, and agree therein not exactly together. But in the historical facts, whereon our faith in Jesus Christ is grounded; his being born of a virgin, his miracles, his death, his resurrection, and his ascension into heaven, they all agree, though some difference may be found among them in particular circumstances, which is nothing to the substance of the history. It is no ways necessary for the foundation of our faith, as I before observed, that they should agree exactly in every circumstance to the least tittle; and of what use is the trouble the learned have given themselves to reconcile these sort of contradictions? It is better to own ingenuously that there are some, than to strain the sense of their writings, to make them

agree with one another; which instead of converting libertines, excites only their raillery, and confirms them in their impiety. As to what concerns the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not the least contradiction appears among the evangelists, although expressed in different terms, and related on different occasions. We must observe therefore, that they confine themselves only to the sense, and not exactly to the same order in which Christ preached it; nor are we rigorously to insist upon their expressions, as if they made choice of some words rather than others, that we may insinuate certain niceties which are ordinarily attributed to them without the least probability; nor should we lay such stress upon the order they make use of in their writings, as to colour thereby inferences, otherwise not in the least obvious in the sense of our Saviour’s words. A man of very small observation will find, that popular expressions are every where made use of, without ever aiming at elegance, or speaking with that exactness, philosophers or geometers use in their writings. Why should we then, as is commonly the case, insist so much upon the manner of their expressing Christ’s doctrine? Let us endeavour to understand the genius of the language they use, and to adhere to the substance of essentials; which are expressed so frequently, and in such a variety of ways, that there is no difficulty in framing to our selves an idea thereof, sufficiently clear to instruct us perfectly in our duty.’

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

EIN the historical register for the year 1722, there is an account of the death of the following nobility, that died the latter end of the year 1721, and in the year 1722, which I look upon as an extraordinary thing, and what seldom happens, that such a number of quality should die in so short a time. If you are of the same opinion, and think it worth a place in the next Magazine, it is at your service.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
R. W.

Dec. 16, 1721. Lord George Manners.—17. Earl of Scarborough.—21. Earl of Exeter.—23. Lady Cadogan.—25. Lord Johnstone.—Jan. 8, 1722. Lady of the lord Russell.—14. Duke of Holstein.—16. Lady of the lord Newbourg.—20. Lord Cornwallis, Duke of Manchester, Earl of Holderness.—21. Duke of Bolton.—25. Duchess of Zell.—29. Countess of Gainsborough.—Feb. 4. Duchess of Beaufort.—3. Earl of Suffolk.—12. Lady Cavendish.

John.—March 1. Marquiss of Lothian.—15. Countess of Clanrickard, Lady of the lord Polwarth.—19. Lord viscount Sonds.—28. Earl of Suffolk's daughter.—31. L. Brereton.—April 9. Earl of Exeter.—19. Earl of Sunderland.—May 1. Duke de Merceur.—8. Earl of Róthes.—16. Countess of Suffolk.—18. Marchioness of Kingston.—21. Earl of Tankerville.—June 15. Duke of Marlborough.—23. Countess of Suffolk.—26. Viscountess Falkland.—July 3. Lady Lockart, daughter of the lord Wharton.—4. Lord St. John.—30. Countess of Darnley.—August 1. Countess of Pembroke.—4. Duke of Leeds's daughter.—7. Countess of Scarborough.—10. Hon. Mr. Howard, brother to the duke of Norfolk.—15. Earl of Bradford's daughter.—Sept. 24. Earl of Leicester's sister.—Oct. 3. Lord Hinchinbroke.—17. Earl of Clanrickard.—18. Hon. Mr. Lumley, uncle to the earl of Scarborough.—Nov. 9. Countess of Stamford.—23. Dutchess of Somerset.—27. Marchioness of Carmarthen.—Dec. 9. Dutchess of Richmond.

There also died the same year, 1722, the following baronets and persons of distinction, viz.

Sir John Shaw, Sir Paul Whichcote, Sir John Rous, Sir John Wittwrong, Sir John Houston, Sir Edward Boughton, Sir Mountague Nelthorpe, Sir John Hartop, Sir Benjamin Ayloffe, Sir John Walter, Sir Charles Holt, Sir Robert Nightengale, Sir John Lauder, Sir Robert Davers, Sir Gilbert Dolben, Sir James Grey, Sir George Thorold, alderman of London, Sir Mar-maduke Wyvill, Sir Justus Beck, Barts.—

Sir William Scawen, Kt.—Lady of Sir John Keyle, Lady of Sir Robert Nightengale, Barts.—Lady of Sir John Bennett, Lady of Sir Edw. Wood, Kts.—Bishop of Leighlin and Fernes.—Sir Tho. Abney, alderman of London.—Lady of Sir Rob. Heytham, ald. of London.—Col. Blackstone.—Sir George Matthews, Sir William Lewen, alderman of London, Sir Joseph Hodges, Knts.—Lady of Sir Robert Furness, Bart. Lady of Sir John Shadwell, Knt.—Colonel Stanley's lady.—Brigadier general Hamilton.—Lady of Sir William Leman, Bart.—Lady of Sir George Mertins, alderman of London.—Lady of the bishop of Rochester.—Lord chief baron Bury.—Lady of Sir George Lockart, Lady of Sir Thomas Stapylton, —Lady of Sir Ralph Ashton, Lady of Sir Charles Pye, Barts.—Lady of Sir Samuel Dod, Knt.—Bishop of Clonfert.—Lady of Sir William Thompson, Knt. recorder of London.—Doctor Manningham, bishop of Chichester.—Colonel Markham.—Lady of Sir John Doiley, Bart.—Major general Wightman.—Lady of Sir David Mitchell, Knt.—Lady of Sir Robert Davers, Bart.—Lady of Sir Richard Levet, Knt.—Brigadier general Bowles.—Lady of Sir Edward Lutwyche, Knt.—Lady of admiral Bem-bow.—Lady Giffard, sister to Sir William Temple, Bart.

These all died in the year 1722, besides a great many others of inferior rank, such as esquires, &c. that I have taken no notice of. And I believe it never was known in the memory of man, that so many great personages died in so small a time as one year.

Extracts from a famous Latin ANSWER to Dr. K—'s SPEECH at opening the Radcliffe Library at Oxford, with an exact Translation.*

He certainly offends against good Manners and the Discipline of the University, who is so vulgar as to call names and give abusive Language.

Contra Mores bonos et Academicæ Disciplinam peccat, quisquis ad Contumelias et Opprobria descendit. Epist. ad Edw. Bentham, S. T. P. Pag. 6.

DOCTOR K—G

Hath disgraced his gown,
Prostituted his character,
Lost the respect due to his age,
Is grown a mere child again,
Become a common laughing stock,
And endeavours to make all the young gentlemen of the university mad, who, between friends, are fools already.

Epist. ad E. B. Pag.
Doctorem purpuram dehonestavit, 18
Prostituit atque perdidit
Senectutis reverentiam,
Repuerascens,
In ludibrium transit,
Et adolescentes ex stultis insanos facit. 19

[This sneer I borrowed from Terence.]

* See London Magazine for last year, p. 559.

January, 1750.

D

He

		Pag.
A factious citizen.	Civis factiosus.	6
A thoroughly impudent fellow.	Gnaviter impudens.	
A jack o' both sides.	Prævaricans.	
A common town cryer.	Præco.	
An inconsiderable malicious creature.	Levis et malignus.	7
A croaking testy old fellow.	Senex querulus et iracundus.	
A disorderly, intemperate, audacious, kna- vish fellow.	Intemperans, andax, fraudulentus.	8
A trifling pettish orator.	Levis et iracundus orator.	9
A liar and an enemy to his country.	Fallax et reipublicæ inimicus.	10
A spunger, hanger-on or footman.	Affæcla.	11
An impertinent medler or busy-body.	Ardelio.	
A sharp censor of political principles ; and	Dognatum politicorum censor ; atque	
A dictator in politics.	Dictator.	
A catcher at popular applause.	Populæis auræ captator.	12
	[I stole this from Livy.]	
A hatchet-face.	Vultûs mucro.	12
An immoderate joker.	Vehemens derisor.	
A foolish prater.	Ineptiens.	
A pert saucy buffoon.	Scurra procax.	
A scurrilous old fellow.	Γαλαντωδὴς senex.	
A scoffer.	Derisor.	
An officious declaimer.	Orator officiosus.	
A filthy, sorry, rascally, bloody, dishonest fellow.	Spurcus.	13
A doating old man.	Senex delirans.	14
A momus.	Momus.	16
A novice in all kind of literature.	In republica literaria novus homo.	17
A man of no note among us learned.	Nullius inter literatos notus.	
A tacker-together of bad rhymes.	Pseudo-rhythmorum confarcinator.	
A writer for a day.	Brevis sivi scriptor.	
A scholar only among blockheads.	Inter illiteratos literatus.	18
An orator only in a factious disaffected mob.	Inter factiosos orator.	
A Latin scholar only among those who un- derstand nothing but English.	Inter Anglicisantes Latinissimus.	
A stage-player.	Histrion.	18
A stage-player or hypocrite.	ὑποκριτής.	
A turbulent fellow.	Turbulentus.	23
A wrangling pettyfogger and glutton.	Rabula.	
An actor.	Comœdus.	26
An impertinent, dissolute, fool-hardy, over- bearing fellow.	Petulans, licentiosus, temerarius, seditio- sus, arrogans.	
A false accuser.	Calumniator.	28
A bug or wall-louse.	Cimex.	
An out-law.	Proscriptus.	
A prize-fighter.	Gladiator.	39
A writer of barbarous Latin.	Latinitatis impuræ scriptor.	
A mutinous abusive citizen.	Turbulentus et petulans civis.	
A fool.	Ineptus.	
An arrogant slanderer.	Obtrectator.	passim
Out upon 't !	Vah !	11
Out upon 't !	Vah !	12
Out upon 't !	Vah !	
Out upon 't !	Vah !	22
I have more.	Habeo alia multa	
And can answer a bill at sight—	Quæ proferentur post, si	32

ERRATA. Ardelio Pag. 11. { Not applied to Dr. K—g, but to the v—ce—ch—llor, the
Affæcla. 11. { R—iffe trustees, many others of the nobility, gentry,
and nine tenths of the U—nity.

Ba

BUT
I WHO ANSWER
A M

A man of good extraction, ingenuous, honest, courteous, and good-natured.

An impartial judge of all things, and a critic in good manners, especially the *re ætære*.

A sincere, conscientious and generous man. A nice observer of every thing polite and delicate.

The only true judge of the Latin tongue. Very fond of retirement, and the most peaceable man in the world.

Judicious, prudent, discreet, and full of wisdom.

Not one who would create any trouble to myself, or uneasiness to any other person.

Neither envious, rash, unadvised, or malicious.

And let it be remembered,

That I have done all this for the sake of the university :

That I always prefer the good of the publick to my own private interest or advantage.

Epist. ad E. B. Pag.

Ingenus & benignus. 5
Rerum censor æquus & decori arbiter.

Vir bonus & liberalis.
Elegantiarum spectator elegans. 20

Judex vere Romanus. 22
Homo etiam atque pacis amantissimus. 25

Vir sapiens atque cordatus. 29

Non is sum, qui molestias aut mihi,
aut aliis ultro facerem. 30

Nèque malignus neque temerarius. 31

Meminerint,

Hæc fecisse me ipsius rei academicæ
causa :
Utilitati publicæ potius quam privatæ consulentem. 33

F O R

With pleasure I recollect, that I was bred in a bee-hive :

A honey bee amongst honey bees :

Not an absurd, officious and arrogant bee ;

Nor an idle unprofitable drone :

Not an angry imphable bee, that stings without fear or wit ;

Nor yet a bee that can't sting at all.

Ego me in alveatio inuicem habens recognosco : 37

Apes inter mellificas apem :

Haud importune officiosam aut arrogantem ;

Sed nèque prorsus ignavam aut inutili-

lem :
Non sane irritabilem aut iracundam ;

Sed neque stupidam, neque inermen.

R E A D E R

Do thou pardon my honest pride ;

For it is I alone that must defend and maintain the honour of the university.

Venia mdabis arrogantiz non inhonestz ; 3
A stie academiz re a lapsu defendi debeat. 2

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Amongst the variety of machines that have been erected for the raising of water, there is none comparable to the fire engine, which was first found out, and now perfected by modern philosophy. The chief reason which prevents its being used so universally as otherwise it would be, is the great charge of working it, which tho' it is inconsiderable where fuel is plenty, as particularly in coal-mines, or but little felt in any publick work, where the expence is

defray'd by a company, as at Chelsea, York-buildings, &c. where the profits out-balance the cost ; yet, to a private gentleman, who only intends it for his pleasure and amusement, to play fountains and cascades, &c. the constant expence is too great to make it suit the generality.

Now, was it possible to substitute the fire of the sun instead of common fire, by collecting its rays into a focus, and reflecting them on the copper of the fire engine, by means of a common burning glass, or a large concave reflecting mirror of polished metal, or, perhaps more conveniently, by the newly reviv'd method of Archimedes, which

which by throwing the focal point to a greater distance, may be capable of many advantages that the others are not, this would in a great measure answer the purpose.

I am sensible, many objections will arise, particularly these three following: First, that the focus will vary according to the motion of the sun. Secondly, that the heat in the focal point will be too extreme. And, thirdly, that the sun does not constantly shine. As to the regulation of the first, I allow it is difficult, but I think not impossible; for the mirror not being fixed, might be moveable by a small piece of machinery, regulated by the engine itself. The second objection, of the heat's being too intense, may be removed by placing the mirror nearer to the copper, and by that means enlarging the focus, and moderating the heat. As to the third objection, that the sun does not shine constantly, it lays this intended improvement under no other disadvantages, than what a wind-force is equally liable to; for in the hot months, when water is more particularly wanted, there is commonly more sun than wind.

I am sensible, the above scheme will not answer where there must be always a constant supply; but should imagine it would be very sufficient to raise water enough from a well, to replenish (as opportunity serv'd) what water a pond lost by the heat of the season, and other accidents.

As several very useful inventions have owed their improvement to very small beginnings, I submit these hints (immature as they are) to the consideration of the learned. 'Tis not my being prepossessed in their favour, that induces me to beg them a place in your Magazine; but that they may be more universally considered, and by that means receive more probability of improvement. Yours,

HYDRAULICUS.

Bedford-Row,
Nov. 3.

Westminster Journal, Jan. 6.

Present State of the Northern Powers.

Sweden, upon the death of Charles XII, the succession of his sister Ulrica, but more upon the transfer of the crown to the prince of Hesse-Cassel, husband of Ulrica, and now king and landgrave, recovered the liberty she had lost under her two last monarchs. The authority of the crown is more limited in that kingdom, than perhaps in any other, Poland only excepted. An assembly, somewhat in the nature of

our parliament, and composed of four states, the nobility, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants, enjoys the legislative power, and enacts laws with the royal assent. The senate has the administration of affairs; and the chief minister is the president of the chancery, who at this time is count Tessin.

The word *Chancery*, in most of the northern countries, means something different from the court called by that name in England. It includes the several offices belonging to the administration, and in particular those which with us are under the secretaries of state. Hence it is, that the president of the chancery in Sweden is virtually, as well as nominally, prime minister of the kingdom. The great chancellor of Russia has much the same authority.

It is well known, what a long, bloody, and obstinate war was carried on betwixt Charles XII. and the Czar Peter I; and that some years after the death of the former, a peace was concluded betwixt the two crowns. This hath been once interrupted by a short breach, which occasioned two campaigns, and was healed by the treaty of Abo, the terms of which are the present conditions of the peace betwixt Russia and Sweden. This treaty entered not only into the disputes betwixt the two crowns, but into the domestick and interior state of Sweden. It stipulated, that the Swedish constitution, as it now stands, and was settled at the accession of his present majesty king Frederick, should be preserved inviolable, and that Russia should guarantee this preservation: Yet, at the same time, by a sort of contradiction in terms, it provided, that Russia should not concern herself in the domestick affairs of Sweden. From these articles arise the controversy, that has of late threatened the peace of the North.

It is the interest of the Russian sovereign, tho' despotick at home, to prevent the restoration of despotism in Sweden. Such authority, in a prince at the head of a warlike and vindictive people, a people exasperated against the Russians by old animosities, and more particularly by the losses sustained from them in the two last wars, might one time or other become dangerous to the growing greatness of the Russian empire; a greatness which chiefly depends upon the acquisitions made from Sweden upon the Baltick, and the gulph of Finland.

The heirs to both crowns are of the same house, were elected to their present expectations in the same year, and had before their election all the natural ties to each other that could subsist betwixt two princes. The successor of Sweden is in

the prime of manhood, and had been administrator to the grand duke of Russia, when only duke of Holstein Gottorp, during his minority. This young prince, who is the eldest branch of the family, and just now become of age to obtain a seat in that council over which he is one day to preside, relinquish'd his claim to Sweden, upon his call to the succession of Russia, to this relation.

The prince successor of Sweden, tho' raised to that honour by the Russian interest, was thought soon after to have gone over to the other party, which, under the influence of France, cherishes the natural hatred of the Swedish nation against Russia, and that fondness for the glory of their monarch, which necessarily tends to render him absolute. It is no wonder, if an active and aspiring prince has listened to the flattery of such doctrines: But whether any regular design of seizing such absolute power, together with the crown, when the latter may lapse to him by the king's death, was actually formed betwixt him and his favourites, at the head of whom stands count Tessin the president, is more than any private person can pretend to determine. We only know, that the court of Russia suspected such a design; that it made remonstrances on that head at Stockholm, and to the Swedish minister at its own court; and that it endeavoured to persuade the rest of Europe into the same apprehensions.

Thro' an entertainment of this jealousy on one side, and a dread of the consequences of it on the other, both powers prepared to be upon their guard in 1748. They drew troops to their frontiers, fitted up their ships of war, and shewed a face as if hostilities were immediately to ensue: Yet we were at the same time told, that the king of Sweden, growing pacifick in the decline of his life, and disapproving the measures of the prince successor and his friends, would exert all the authority he had to ward off the storm during his own reign: But as this was then expected to be very short, and the monarch's influence was known to be small, the preservation of peace in the north was judged, at the best, to be very precarious.

Another year, however, has passed, and no war is yet begun in those countries. The great powers in the south and west of Europe, disengaged from hostilities among themselves, have interposed to prevent them betwixt their northern allies. France was known to have great interest at Stockholm, which she hath increased by a new treaty; to part of which, relating to the general state of the north, Denmark and Prussia have acceded. The subsidy France

takes on herself; as she hath also done in respect to Denmark, in a new particular treaty with that crown. France and Great Britain seem the two only powers, which make a custom of paying subsidies to foreign princes.

But Great Britain, it is supposed, can have little influence at Stockholm, since the difference which occasioned the recall of her minister Mr. Guy Dickens, who is now gone in a publick character to the court of Russia. This court therefore, and the court of Vienna, have endeavoured, in the course of their mediation, to throw their weight into the Russian scale, as a counter-balance to France, and the other close allies of Sweden. What has been actually done, in the way of negotiation, we do not fully know: But all parties, principals and allies on both sides, have professed a desire to preserve the publick tranquillity.

The only authentick acts on this subject, that have been given to the world, are those that have passed betwixt Russia and Sweden themselves. The former proclaimed aloud her suspicions, and demanded a categorical explanation, on the matter of them; from the court of Stockholm. She hath even seemed extremely difficult in receiving the satisfaction she required. The king of Sweden, his prime minister count Tessin, and last of all the prince successor himself, have solemnly declared, that they have had no hand in, or knowledge of, such a design as the Russian ministry had suggested: They forbid the propagation of such reports in Sweden, and threatened the authors of them as ill designing persons, and enemies to the peace of their country. Yet still Russia insists on another disavowal, which, as the constitution of Sweden now is, may be deemed of more authority than either of the former; she requires, that the states of the kingdom should disclaim any intention of the kind suggested, and a resolution to oppose such an intention in any other. These states must be assembled, and then probably we shall hear more on the subject.

In the mean time, the troops and fleets on both sides have appeared ready for action, in case action should be required: But the fleets have been long since returned into port, and the troops into winter quarters. And we must not omit, what our last advices have told us, that an adjustment of all disputed points is far advanced in some mediatorial court, and will, in all probability, put a peaceful end to a quarrel, which, for more than twelve months past, has furnished the principal subject of conversation to the politicians of Europe.

The principal concerns of Russia, which are not intermixed with those of Sweden, or already mentioned, may be reduced to these few particulars: The journey of the empress to Moscow, her long residence there, and the acts of devotion she has performed, after the rites of the Greek church: The complimentary speeches made to her, and to the grand duke and duchess, by the ministers of several powers, and the answers made in the name of those princes by the chancellor or vice chancellor; which pieces those ministers usually communicate at large to the publick, and they may, perhaps, be valuable compositions in the Russian original: Some few alarms, which quickly blew over, from the side of little Tartary: Great wealth acquired from new mines in Siberia, and the country of the Kingis Casan, which not many years since submitted to the Russian power: Projects for the extension of commerce, particularly from the north east of Asia, as we attempt the same thing by the north west of America: And the promotion of all useful and ornamental sciences among the natives of that empire.

His Danish majesty seems to pursue steadfastly his own interest, and that of his subjects in conjunction with it. The trade of Denmark, though small in comparison with that of Holland, is yet more considerable than most persons in England suspect. The Norwegians had formerly a trade to Greenland, which they deserted, and it lay neglected for some centuries: But the Danes now frequent that country again, and find their account in the whale fishery. They have long had a settlement at Tranquebar in the East Indies, from which many Protestant missionaries have been sent to propagate the christian faith among the natives: That East Indian trade they seem now to prosecute with more zeal and success than ever. Among the West India islands they have a small share, though less considerable than that of any other European proprietors; and lately they have made peace with the powers of Barbary, in order to come in for a proportion of the trade in the Mediterranean and Levant. These considerations render the claims, which his Danish majesty is said to have made to the Orkney and Shetland islands, in order to traverse the project of carrying on a fishery there from Great Britain, the more worthy of notice: But as we have heard no more of this claim since it was first promulg'd, and it seemed at the time a very weak foundation, probably it may be either drop'd or suspended.

As Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, is a city of no great extent, and, being inclosed within strong fortifications, which are again surrounded with lakes, is incapable of farther extension, the inhabitants,

upon the increase of their trade, were of late very much crowded. In some measure to remedy this defect, his Danish majesty has given his fine gardens of Amalienbourgh, within the field inclosure, to the citizens, which will afford them space for several convenient streets. Here it is obvious to remark, that the kings of Denmark, while their subjects were free, used to reside much in their chief city: And it was by drawing thither the nobility, in 1660, that Frederick III. rendered himself absolute. It was the same in France before the power of the crown quite oppressed that of the states. But now both the kings of Denmark and the kings of France, chuse rather to spend their time in their palaces in the country. Their Danish majesties, hitherto, seem to have made such a use of their power, as has much endeared them to their subjects, and the disuse of the royal gardens in the city, in the instance now before us, appears to be of great benefit to the citizens.

The king of Prussia, contrary to the expectation of many, has observed a strict neutrality, as to arms, ever since the peace of Dresden at Christmas 1745: Yet the number of his troops has been kept up, and improvements have been making in their discipline, all this time.

He still solicits the guarantee of the empire for Silesia; and promises, we are told, to pay off the loans on that province, as soon as he has obtained that solemn act of the Germanick body.

We have often mentioned this prince as the sole depositary of his own councils; which, as courts are in general now formed, seems the only way of keeping them secret. This is so religiously done at Potsdam, that no reports of the marches or encampments of Prussian troops, or indeed of any other publick affairs in that monarchy, deserve much credit, till it is given them by royal edicts or declarations, or by the execution of the things themselves. What the views of his Prussian majesty are with regard to the state of the north, and particularly of Courland, we must be obliged, therefore, to permit time to inform us.

In the mean while we are certain, that no duke of Courland is yet chosen, tho', besides the late duke count Eiron, and the famous marshal count Maurice of Saxony, a brother of his Prussian majesty, a son of the king of Poland (who hath several sons to dispose of) and some others, have been talked of for that dignity.

And as to the king of Prussia, we know, from the authority of his own acts, and the effects of them, that he is not only labouring to render his subjects peaceable towards each other, by a reformation in the laws,

lars, but to increase the number of them, by inviting foreigners, with very tempting immunities, to come and settle in his dominions; and to augment the wealth of individuals, and consequently of the whole community, by encouraging arts, manufactures, and commerce.

These are imperial works, and worthy kings!

By the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THAT the happiness of the people, with regard to the supports of life, principally depends on the products of our own nation, I believe, will be readily admitted by all, and presume, if what I have to offer tends to increase that product (which I hope to make appear by and by) I may, without further apology, proceed to submit to publick consideration the following thoughts, hoping they may be improved by some better hand, and be thereby recommended to the legislative powers, suppose it were enacted by authority, That any person having or occupying land, lying in an open or common field, might have power to inclose and keep in any part of the same, at all times, sinking all claim of common, &c. for such inclosed land: A law to this purpose, I will endeavour to make appear from arguments deduced from the plainest principles and maxims in husbandry and agriculture, would in a few years very much contribute to the improvement of every farm or estate, consisting of tillage land, in the kingdom, and consequently to the good of landlord and tenant in particular, and of the publick in general. For no tillage land, be it ever so good, will support itself in plight; that is, 'tis impossible to keep a stock upon it, sufficient to manure and till it, without a considerable quantity of meadow and grass ground to support a proper stock for that purpose; and there are few or no farms but are in some degree more or less wanting of grass ground to support proper stocks of cattle for them. All this is so plain and notorious, that none without forfeiting all pretence to any knowledge in husbandry can deny it. And 'tis easy to infer, that, had the farmer power (by making such inclosures as wou'd supply his wants, and enable him to keep a good and proper stock of cattle upon his farm) he wou'd from such a power derive the greatest advantages; for by his keeping more cattle, and thereby making more manure and tilling less land, than before, he will be enabled so to force and manure the same, that though he has inclos'd a

third or fourth part, the remainder will produce crops equal in quantity and goodness to what the whole does at present; the greatest difference he will find will be in his expences, by plowing and seeding a third or fourth part less land. And though these advantages of getting as good crops with less charge, and less danger of missing a crop (the land that is best manur'd being always the surest) be very considerable, yet those arising from his stock of cattle will be more so; for he may then keep not only more, but better; he will not then be necessitated, as most now are, to keep cattle for little other profit than that of making muck of their straw to manure their land with, by reason of their being starv'd on bad commons and pastures, but he will then have it in his power to raise and support a good stock, as well as a large one, the profits of which may be almost equal to that of his grain, and thus he may do without the charge and inconveniency of giving an extravagant rent for inclosures at a great distance from him, as our best farmers are now obliged to do. All these advantages, and many more, that wou'd accrue to the farmer by putting the above scheme in practice, the curious may be better informed of, by applying to those persons that have the happiness to live where the inhabitants could unanimously agree to advance their own interest, by laying down large quantities of land to make pastures, and regulating their fields and pastures by proper fairs: They have in some measure attained the salutary ends I am recommending. And here I must caution the curious enquirer, to beware of being deceived by such persons as are so prejudiced, so fastned and riveted to the way they have been used to, as not to be reasoned out of it: Such there are and always will be, who stand in the way of all improvement. Hence appears the necessity of a law for that purpose.

As to the publick good, with regard to grain, it appears by what has been observed, that though less land may be tilled, than at present, the annual product of corn will not be less, but more certain. Besides, inclosures are, as it were, a reserve, always ready to supply us with grain in our greatest need; for whenever that advances the usual price, inclosures are converted into tillage to supply the want, which, by reason of their rest and fertility, they never fail to do. And as to the good of the publick arising from the increase and improvement of cattle, &c. that must be plain to all, for what can tend more to that end, than the well stocking our shambles with meat, our markets with cheese and butter, our tan-yards with leather, and

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our clothiers and combers with better wool than we can do at present?—I am sensible, there are many plausible objections made against inclosing of fields, but need not expose the weakness of them, because they don't thwart what I contend for, which is not the inclosing of whole fields, but only such a part of them, as is absolutely necessary in order to the improvement and good management of the rest.

And if here be real and considerable advantages propos'd, which cannot be incumber'd with complaints of injustice or oppression (for what can be more just and reasonable, than for men to make the best of their own properties, in such a manner that the publick will be benefited by it?) And if such schemes can never be more agreeable than at present, the landlords being loaded with taxes, the tenants with levies and impositions, besides the great straits they are now reduced to, by loss of cattle, &c. I hope the above thoughts, though ill digested, may be as agreeable as, I conceive them, reasonable. However, I flatter myself I have done a duty, in recommending what I imagine might promote the publick good.

Extracts from an Account of a Treatise concerning the Art of making common Salt, &c.

THE author, Dr. Brownrigg, treating of salt in general, takes notice of the excellence and usefulness thereof; and that it hath pleased the author of nature to provide mankind therewith in such abundance, that there are few countries which do not afford vast quantities of rock or fossil salt. Mines of it have been long discovered and wrought in England, Spain, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Poland, and other countries in Europe. Moreover, the sea affords such vast plenty thereof, that all mankind might thence be supplied with quantities sufficient for their occasions. There are also innumerable springs, ponds, lakes, and rivers impregnated with common salt, from which the inhabitants of many countries are plentifully supplied herewith.

In some countries, which are remote from the sea, and have little commerce, and which are not blessed with mines of salt, or salt waters, the necessities of the inhabitants have forced them to invent a method of extracting their common salt from the ashes of vegetables.

In short, this salt is dispersed all over nature; it is treasured up in the bowels of the earth; it impregnates the ocean; it de-

scends in rains; it fertilizes the soil; it arises in vegetables; and from them is convey'd into animals; so that it may well be esteem'd the universal condiment of nature.

Naturalists, observing the great variety of forms under which this salt appears, have thought fit to rank the several kinds of it under certain general classes, distinguishing it most usually into rock or fossil salt, sea-salt, and brine or fountain-salt: To which may be added others of those muriatick salts, which are found in vegetable or animal substances. These several kinds of common salt often differ from each other in their outward form and appearance, or in such accidental properties as they derive from the heterogeneous substances with which they are mixed; but, when perfectly pure, they have all the same qualities; so that chemists, by the exactest inquiries, have not been able to discover any essential difference between them. It may, however, be more proper for the present purpose, to distinguish common salt into the three following kinds, viz. into rock or native salt, bay-salt, and white salt.

By rock-salt*, or native salt, is understood all salt dug out of the earth, which hath not undergone any artificial preparation.

Under the title of bay-salt may be ranked all kinds of common salt extracted from the water, wherein it is dissolved, by means of the sun's heat, and the operation of the air; whether the water, from which it is extracted, be sea water, or natural brine drawn from wells and springs, or salt water stagnated in ponds and lakes.

Under the title of white salt, or boiled salt, may be included all kinds of common salt extracted by coction from the water wherein it was dissolved; whether this water be sea-water, or the salt water of wells, fountains, lakes, or rivers; or water of any sort impregnated with rock-salt, or other kinds of common salt.

The first of these kinds of salt is in several countries found so pure, that it serves for most domestick uses, without any previous preparation, triture excepted. But the English fossil salt is unfit for the uses of the kitchen, until by solution and coction it is freed from several impurities, and reduced to white salt. The British white salt also is not so proper as several kinds of bay-salt for curing fish, and such flesh meats as are intended for sea provisions, or for exportation into hot countries. So that, for these purposes, we are

* By Rock-Salt, or *Sal Rupium*, the ancient Chymists mean salt adhering to the rocks above the high water mark, being there lodged by the spray of the sea, evaporated by the heat of the sun; which is the purest salt of all for chemical uses, and is to be had off the rocks of Sicily, and several islands in the West Indies. C. Mortimer.

are obliged, either wholly or in part, to use bay-salt, which we purchase in France, Spain, and other foreign countries.

Bay-salt in general may be divided into two kinds: First, bay-salt, drawn from sea-water, as it is practised in France, Spain, Portugal, and many other countries. Secondly, bay-salt extracted from salt springs, ponds, and lakes, at Cape de Verd islands, Tortuga, and other places. Of these the first is imported in large quantities into Great Britain and Ireland: Our American colonies, in times of peace, are chiefly supplied with the latter; but in time of war they have large quantities of bay-salt from Lisbon, and other parts of Portugal.

Bay-salt is prepared in a manner the most simple and easy, when the water of ponds and lakes impregnated with salt is totally exhaled by the force of the sun and air, and the salt is left concreted into a hard crust at the bottom of the lake or pond. Of salt thus prepared we have instances in many parts of the world, as in the Podolian desert near the river Boristhenes on the Russian frontiers towards Crim Tartary, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in other parts of the world.

Bay-salt is also drawn from the brine of ponds and lakes: But every kind of bay-salt is prepared without artificial heat, and by only exposing the brine under a large surface to the action of the sun and air, by which, in proportion to the strength of the brine, and to the different temperature of climate and season, the salt crystallizes into what we call bay-salt and comes under different appearances to us from different places, which arise principally from the cleanliness and care of the artist.

Our author, when treating of white salt in general, acquaints us, that although salt is made, in warm climates, with the greatest ease, and at the least expence, by the heat of the sun, after the methods already described; yet, in several countries, where bay-salt might be conveniently made, they prepare all their salt by culinary fires. Thus in Austria, Bavaria, and many other parts of Germany, and also in Hungary, and even in some parts of Italy, they constantly boil the water of their salt springs into white salt. But in other parts of Europe, as in Britain, and in the northern parts of France and Germany, an erroneous opinion long prevailed, that the heat of the sun was not there sufficiently intense, even in the summer season, to reduce sea-water, or brine, into bay-salt. And all arguments would probably have been insufficient to remove this prejudice from the English, had not the contrary been fully proved by ex-

periments, which were first accidentally made in Hampshire. However, the method of making salt by coction will probably still continue to be practised in Britain; as the salt so prepared is for several uses preferable to bay-salt; and when prepared after a particular manner, is preferable to common bay-salt, even for curing provisions, as the practice of the Hollanders sufficiently testifies: So that the due and right preparation of white salt seems very deserving of the notice and regard of the publick.

White salt, as it is prepared from various saline liquors, may therefore be distinguished into the following kinds:

1. Marine boiled salt, which is extracted from sea-water by coction.
2. Brine or fountain salt, prepared by coction from natural brine, whether of ponds or fountains.
3. That prepared from sea-water, or any other kind of salt-water, first heightened into a strong brine by the heat of the sun, and the operation of the air.
4. That prepared from a strong brine or lixivium drawn from earths, sands, or stones impregnated with common salt.
5. Refined rock-salt, which is boiled from a solution of fossil salt in sea-water, or any other kind of salt water, or pure water.
6. Lastly, salt upon salt, which is bay-salt dissolved in sea-water, or any other salt water, and with it boiled into white salt. This is a strong and pure kind of salt, with which the Dutch cure herrings, and all other provisions for long keeping; which gives them a great advantage over all other nations in the herring-fishery; since fish preserved with this salt look much cleaner and fairer than those that are cured with bay-salt, and keep much better than those preserved with any other kind of white salt.

From the process whereby white salt is made from sea-water by coction, it appears, that sea-water, besides common salt, contains several other ingredients; some of which are separated before the common salt falls, and others remain in the bittern, after all the salt is extracted.

The salt-boilers, and particularly those who prepare brine-salt, have long been accustomed to make use of various substances, which they call additions or seasonings, and mix them with the brine while it is boiling, either when they first observe the salt begin to form, or else afterwards during the time of granulation. These additions they use for various purposes. First, to make the salt grain better, or more quickly form into crystals. Secondly, to make it of a small fine grain. Thirdly, to make it of a large firm and hard grain, and less apt to imbibe the moisture of the air. Fourthly, to render it more pure. And, lastly, to make it stronger, and fitter for preserving provisions.

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These additions, most commonly used to answer the above-mentioned purposes, are wheat-flour, refin, butter, tallow, new ale, stale beer, bottoms or lees of ale and beer, wine-lees and alum. Wheat-flour and refin are used for the property they possess, of making the salt a small grain. Butter, tallow, and other unctuous bodies are commonly applied, as they are said to make the brine crystallize more readily; for which end some salt-boilers more particularly prefer the fat of dogs; But others have little to plead for their using these substances, but immemorial custom: How far they have the effects ascribed to them, can only be determined by experiments, as several boilers, who formerly used them, now find they can make as good salt without them. Wine-lees, new ale, stale ale, the lees of ale and beer are now generally rejected by the marine salt-boilers; except in the west of England, where the briners, who use them, affirm that they raise a large grain, and make their salt more hard and firm, and some say that they make it crystallize more readily. Hoffman prefers the strongest ale; and Plot assures us, that it makes the salt of a larger or smaller grain, according to the degree of its staleness. The only good effects that fermented liquors can have as an addition, are probably owing to their acid spirit, which may correct the alkaline salts of the brine, and so render the common salt more dry and hard, and less apt to dissolve in moist air. If therefore it should be thought necessary to use any of these additions, in order to correct the alkaline quality of the brine, stale ale, or Rhenish wine, ought to be chosen, as new ale contains but little acid.

Alum is an addition long known and used in Cheshire, together with butter, to make the salt precipitate from some sorts of brine, as we are assured by Dr. Leigh in his natural history of Lancashire, Cheshire, &c. who first taught the Cheshire salt-boilers the art of refining rock salt. As the bad properties of their salt proceeded from hard boiling, they found every method ineffectual, until they had recourse to a more mild and gentle heat. And as alum hath been long disused amongst them, it is not likely, that they found any extraordinary benefit from it; otherwise they would scarce have neglected it, and continued the use of butter. However, Mr. Lowndes hath lately endeavour'd to revive its use; asserting, that brine-salt hath evermore two main defects, stickiness and softness; and to remedy these imperfections, he tried alum, which fully answered every thing he proposed; for it restored the salt to its natural cubical shoot, end gave it a proper hardness; nor had it any bad effect what-

ever. But our author is of opinion, that whoever considers the nature of alum, will scarce expect such extraordinary effects from it. Neither does it here seem wanted; for the grains of common salt will always be sufficiently hard, and of their natural figure, large size, and no ways disposed to run by the moisture of the air, if formed by a gentle heat, and perfectly free from heterogeneous mixtures: So that the goodness of Mr. Lowndes's salt does not seem owing to the alum, with which it is mixed, but chiefly to the gentle heat, used in its preparation.

The Dutch, who have long shewn the greatest skill and dexterity in the art of boiling salt, make use of another addition, which they esteem the greatest secret of their art. This is whey, kept several years till it is extremely acid; which renders theirs stronger, more durable, and fitter to preserve herrings, and other provisions.

Bay-salt, as well as white salt, is of different kinds, and possessed of different qualities: With the different kinds of these provisions must be cured, according to the uses for which they are designed. The Dutch indeed use no salt for curing provisions, besides their own refined salt. With it they can preserve flesh and fish of all kinds as well as with the strongest bay-salt; and chuse to be at the expence of refining bay-salt, rather than to defile their provisions with the dirt and other impurities, with which it commonly abounds.

Salt, esteemed the best for curing provisions, and for preserving them the longest time, is that which is the strongest and the purest. This may be known by the following characteristics, viz. it is usually concreted into large grains or crystals, which are firm and hard, and in respect to those of other kinds of common salt, the most solid and ponderous; it is not disposed to grow moist in a moderately dry air, to which it has been exposed a considerable time; its colour is white, and somewhat diaphanous; it hath no smell; its taste is truly muriatick, and more sharp and pungent than that of other kinds of common salt. It has, besides these, several other distinguishing properties mentioned by our author. The salts, which approach nearest to this degree of perfection, are the best kinds of bay-salt, and the strong Dutch refined salt; but most of the salt now made for sale is very far from answering to these characteristics.

The author then proceeds to shew, that the want of a strong salt of British manufacture proceeds not from any defect in nature, but of art; and that, if proper skill and industry be used in the British dominions,

ons, and due encouragement there given by the legislature, such improvements may be made in this art, that not only Great Britain, but Ireland also, and the British colonies in America, may be supplied with salt of their own manufacture, proper for curing all kinds of provisions, in quantity sufficient for all their occasions, in quality equal, if not superior, to any foreign salt now made, and at a moderate price.

A CATALOGUE of PICTURES at Houghton, 1748.

Common Parlour

GIBBONS the carver, by Kneller.—King William on horseback, Do.—King George I. Do.—Mrs. Ann Lee, Lely.—Mrs. Jane Dearing, Do.—Horses, Woverman.—Sheep and cows, Teniers.—Diana and Endymion, Solimèni.—Architecture, Stenwick.—A cook's shop, Teniers.—A Bacchanal, Rubens.—Nativity, Carlo Cignani.—Sir William Chaloner, Vandyke.—Sir Thomas Gresham, Ant. More.—Apollo, Cantarini.—A head (a cartoon) Raphael.—An old man's head, Rembrandt.—A cook's shop, De Vos.—School of Athens (after Raphael) Le Brun.—Holy family with St. Francis and St. Catherine, by Raphael a Regio.—Usurer and his wife, Quintin Matri.—Carlo Mars's portrait, by himself.—Erasmus, Holbein.—Rubens's wife, Rubens.—A frier's head, Do.—Two boys with fruit.

In the Study.

King George I. Sir Godf. Kneller.

In Lord Orford's Bed-Chamber.

1st. Lady, Doll.—2d. Lady, Vanloo.

In the blue Dressing Room, Lord Walpole's Bed-Chamber.

Lord Orford, Vanloo.—Landscapes.

Yellow Drawing Room.

Lord Wharton's 2 daughters, Vandyke.—**E** King Charles I. Do.—His queen, Do.—Lord Wharton, Do.—Archbp. Laud, Do.—Lord chief baron Wandsford, Do.—Lady Wharton, Do.—Mrs. Jane Wenman, Do.—Judgment of Paris, Luca Jordano.—Bacchus, nymphs and cattle, Do.

Salon.

Christ baptized by St. John, Albano.—St. Stephen stoned, Le Scur.—Holy family with a dance of angels, Vandyke.—Magdalen washing Christ's feet, Rubens.—Holy family in a round, Cantarini.—Do. Titian.—Simeon and the child, Guido.—Virgin and child, Aug. Carracci.—Old woman and boy, Titian.—Holy family, Andr. del Sarto.—Ascension of the virgin, Morello.—Adoration of the shepherds, **G** Do.—Cyclop's forge, Luca Jordano.—Dædalus and Icarus, Le Brun.

Best Drawing Room.

Pope Clement IX, Carl. Maratt.—Judgment of Paris, Do.—Galatea, Do.—Holy family, Do.—Do. small, Do.—Marriage of

St. Catharine, Do.—Ascension of the virgin, Do.—Do. Nicola Beretini.—Virgin teaching the child to read, Carl. Maratt.—St. Cecilia and angels, Do.—Two saints, Do.—St. John, Do.—Holy family, Nicola Beretini.—Virgin presented in the temple, Luc. Jordani.—Apollo (Crayons) Rosalba.—Diana (Do.) Do.—Pool of Bethesda, Joseph Chiari.—Sermon on the mount, Do.—Apollo and Daphne, Do.—Bacchus and Ariadne, Do.—Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen, Pet di Cortona.—Head of St. Catharine (Profile) Guido.—The crucifixion, Morello.—Flight into Egypt, Do.—Venus and Cupid, Carlo Maratt.—Hercules and Omphale, Aomanelli.

Green Velvet Bed-Chamber.

Alexander adorning Achilles's tomb, La Aire.—A Landscape, Griffier.—A sea port, Do.

Vandyke's Dressing-Room.

Finding the Sybills books, La Hire.—Two pieces of architecture, Viviano.

Wrought Bed-Chamber.

Rubens's family, Jourdan of Antwerp.—Two pieces of cattle, Rosa di Tiroli.

In the Cabinet.

Rubens's wife, Vandyke.—Holy family, Pouffin.—Winter piece Bassan.—Summer piece, Do.—The salutation, Alliano.—Christ laid in the sepulchre, Parmegiano.—Wife mens offering, Velvet Brughell.—Virgin and child, Barocci.—Naked Venus, Annib. Caracci.—Landscape with waterfall and sheep, Gasper Pouffin.—Venus and Cupids with a carr, Andrea Sacchi.—Friers giving meat to the poor, John Miel.—Its companion, Do.—Boors at cards, Teniers.—Its companion, Do.—Christ laid in the sepulchre, Bassan.—Boors at cards, Teniers. Boors drinking, Ostade.—Holy family, Rotenhamer.—Three soldiers, Salvatore Rosa.—Landscape with figures, Bourignon.—Do. with soldiers, Do.—Virgin and child, Morello.—Do. with child asleep, Sebast. Couch.—Holy family with St. John on a lamb, Wilberh.—Virgin and child standing Alex. Veronese, King Edward VI. Holbein.—Jacob and chel, Sebast. Bourdon.—Ceiling of banquetting-house, Rubens.—Six drawings, designs for the entry of Philip IV. into Brussels, Do.—Bathsheba bringing Abisag to king David, Vanderwert.—Two flower-pieces, Vanhysum.—Judgment of Paris, Andrea Schavoni.—Midas judging between Pan and Apollo, Do.—Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen in the garden, Philippo Lauro.—Holy family, John Bellino.—Two Landscapes, Gasper Pouffin.—Holy family, Matteo Pouzoni.—Murder of the innocents, Sebast. Bourdon.—The death of Joseph, Velasco.—Head of Innocent X. Do.—Old man's head, Dobson.—Boy with a snake, Cavalier, Latii.—St. John, Carlo Dolci.

In the Marble Parlour.

Earl of Danby in garter robes, Vandyke.
 Sir Thomas Wharton, Kt. of the Bath, Do.
 —Two fruit pieces, Mich. Angelo Campidolio.—The ascension, Paul Veronese.—
 The apostles after the ascension, Do.

In the Gallery.

Solomon's idolatry, Stella.—A dying officer at confession, Bourignon.—Adoration of the shepherds, old Palma.—Wife men offering, Carlo Maratt.—Fruit market, Snyder, Figures, Rubens.—Two women, Par. Bourdon.—A landscape, Castiglione.—The Jocunda, a smith's wife, mistress to Francis I. Leonardo da Vino.—Landscape by moonshine, with a cart overturning, Rubens.—Landscape of Africa, Paul Brill.—Cocles defending the bridge, Mola.—An old woman sitting, Rubens.—Cupid burning armour, Eliz. Fixani.—Eagle and Ganymede, Mich. Angelo.—Architecture, Julio Romano.—Lioness, with 2 lions, Rubens.—An old woman reading, Boll.—Holy family, Procacino.—Job's friends bringing presents, Guido.—Landscape of Europe, Paul Brill.—Dives and Lazarus, Paul Veronese.—Van Trump.—Curlius leaping into

the gulph, Mola.—Fowl market, Snyder and Rubens.—Expedition of Cyrus, Castiglione. Shepherd and shepherds, Carlo Cygniani.—Scipio's abstinence, Nich. Pouffin.—Child in the manger, Guido.—Moses striking the rock, Nich. Pouffin.—Abraham's sacrifice, Rembrans.—Abraham, Sarah and Hagar, Pietro Cortona.—Old man and sons, with bundle of sticks, Salvator Rosa.—Fish market, Snyder and Rubens.—Seaport with the sun playing on the water, Claude Lorain.—Landscape, Gasper Pouffin.—The doctors of the church, Guido.—Mr. John Locke, Kneller.—Inigo Jones, Vandyke.—Rembrant's wife, Rembrant.—Meleager and Atalanta, board-hunting (a cartoon) Rubens.—A Spanish poet, Kneller.—Fra. Hall, (Kneller's master) Fra. Halls.—A man's head, Salvator Ros.—Prodigal son, Do.—Herb market, Snyder and Rubens.—Landscape, Gasper Pouffin.—A calm, Claude Lor.—A battle piece, Bourignon.—Last supper, Raphael.—Holy family, old Palma.—Moses in the rushes, La Seur.—A dead Christ, Ludovico Caracci.

Poetical ESSAYS in JANUARY, 1750.

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the new *Tragedy* of Edward the Black Prince, by William Shirley, Esq; lately acted with great applause, at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane.

The PROLOGUE,

Spoken by Mr. HAVARD.

THE sons of genius search, thro' ev'ry age,
 For proper heroes to adorn the stage:
 Here Greeks and Romans rise again to view,
 Again fight bravely, and their fame renew.
 The great unshaken Cato here you see,
 And Cæsar falls for English liberty.
 No standard virtue ripen'd yet on earth,
 But you behold it in a second birth;
 To strike, impress——impel the vigorous mind,
 And give ye all the boasts of all mankind.
 Such spurs to glory——if they glory raise,
 Deserve protection——nay, demand your
 Our bard to night, no doubtful story brings;
 Of native, genuine English feats he sings:
 Here no false varnish glitters to surprize,
 But just historic truths in order rise;
 And sure that tale must have for Britons charms,
 That shews you France subdu'd by British
 Our lions traversing their ravag'd plains,
 Their armies broken, and their king in chains.
 Our poet fir'd by England's antient fame,
 (And humbly aiming at great Shakespear's

On candour's judgment bids his hopes repose,

Alike disdaining partial friends and foes.

If his warm glow excites a patriot-zeal,
 If from your eyes fall drops of pity real;
 If fears, hopes, sorrows, rise with vary'd art,
 And by the hand of nature touch the heart;
 There let him reign——be there his pow'r confess'd,

And gen'rous judges will o'erlook the rest!

With the humane and the exalted mind,
 The absent, and the dead, indulgence find.
 Know then——a parent breathing foreign air,

This night commits his darling to your care.

No faction's form'd to prostitute applause,

No art, no int'rest, to support his cause;

The publick honour 'tis his pride to trust,

Nor can he think your voice will be unjust.

Attentive hear, unprejudic'd explore,

And judge like Englishmen——he asks no more.

EPILOGUE, spoken by Mrs. CLIVE.

AGAINST such odds if Edward could succeed,

Our English warriors once were great in deed:

But, mournful thought! we surely must complain,

They're sadly alter'd from king Edward's reign:

Yet some there are, who merit ev'ry praise,

Stems of that stock, and worthy of those

Illustrious heroes!——How unlike to those,

Whose valour, like their wit, lies only in

Such

Such arrant beaux, so trim, so dégagée,
That ev'n French ladies wou'd not run
away. [and swear,

They'll huff, indeed, and strut, look proud,
And all this they can do—because
they dare. [no merit,

But know, poor souls, all this implies
Ev'n women soon discern a man of spirit ;
Judges alike of warriors and of wooers :

The mightiest talkers, are the poorest doers.

Such to subdue, requires no martial fire,

One Joan of Arc wou'd make 'em all
retire. [my story,

But hold—I wander, —Poëtiers be
And warm my breast with British love of
glory ; [part,

When each bold Briton took his country's
And wore her freedom blazon'd on his
heart. [disgrace!

Such were our sires—But now, O dire

Lo, half their offspring lost in silk and lace.

Ye Britons, from this lethargy arise,

Burst forth from folly's bondage, and
be wise :

Once more let virtue, dignity, be priz'd :

Nor copy what your ancestors despis'd.

Each false refinement study to disdain,

And harden into manhood back again :

So shall our Britain's honours mount on
high,

And future fields with that of Poëtiers vie.

ON W I N T E R.

W H A T pictures now shall wanton
fancy bring ?

Or how the muse to Artemisia sing ?

Now shiv'ring nature mourns her ravish'd
charms,

And sinks supine in winter's frozen arms.

No gaudy banks delight the ravish'd eye,

But northern breezes whistle thro' the sky.

No joyful choirs hail the rising day,

But the froze crystal wraps the leafless spray :

Brown look the meadows, that were late so
fine, [shine ;

And cap'd with ice the distant mountains

The silent linnet views the gloomy sky,

Sculks to his hawthorn, nor attempts to
fly : [snow ;

Then heavy clouds send down the feather'd

Through naked trees the hollow tempests
blow ;

The shepherd sighs, but not his sighs prevail ;

To the soft snow succeeds the rushing hail ;

And these white prospects soon resign their
room

To melting showers or unpleasing gloom ;

The nymphs and swains their aking fingers
blow, [snow ;

Shun the cold rains, and bless the kinder

While the faint travellers around them see,

Here seas of mud, and there a leafless tree ;

No budding leaves nor honeyfuckles gay,

No yellow crow-foots paint the dirty way ;

The lark sits mournful as afraid to rise,

And the sad snail his softer song denies.

Poor daggled Urs'la stalks from cow to
cow,

Who to her sighs return a mournful low ;
While their full udders her broad hands af-

sail, [poil.

And her sharp nose hangs dropping o'er the
With garments trickling like a shallow

spring,

And his wet locks all twisted in a string,

Afflicted Cymon waddles thro' the mire,

And rails at Win'fred creeping o'er the fire.

Say, gentle muses, say, is this a time

To sport with poetry and laugh in rhyme :

While the chill'd blood, that hath forgot to
glide,

Steals thro' its channels in a lazy tide :

And how can Phœbus, who the muse re-

lines, [dom shines ?

Smooth the dull numbers when he fel-

ODE for the NEW YEAR, 1750.

Written by Colley Cibber, Esq;

A I R by Mr. WASS.

W H I L E votive lays, awake the year,
And roofs with cordial Io's ring ;

What nobler sounds can swell the cheer,

Than—long, and glorious, live the king !

C H O R U S.

Long and glorious, &c.

RECITATIVE by Mr. BEARD.

Tho' (ages past) the muse preferr'd

Her high sung hero to the skies,

Yet now, revers'd the rapture flies,

And Cæsar's fame sublimes the bard.

A I R.

So, on the tow'ring eagle's wing,

The lowly linnet soars, to sing.

RECITATIVE by Mr. SAVAGE.

Not the prolific streams

That nature's thirst supply ;

Or burnish'd gold, that beams

On gorgeous luxury,

Can brighter glory boast,

Or greater good contain,

Than radiant round our coast,

Breaks forth, from Cæsar's reign.

A I R.

There ! the smiling fields of peace,

There ! imperial virtues shine,

There ! the lucid streams of bliss

Rise, from springs of grace divine.

RECITATIVE by Mr. BEARD.

While patriot princes thus delight,

No hymns they need of classic flight,

Paternal virtues to endear ;

To found alone our Cæsar's name

Speaks every requisite to fame,

And strikes with sense sublime, the ear.

A I R.

When the race of true glory

Calls heroes to start,

There the muse meets a story,

Well worthy her art ;

Had

Had her Pindar of old
Known her Cæsar to sing,
More rapid his raptures had roll'd
But — never had Greece such a king.
DUET by Mr. BAILY and a BOY.
No! never had Greece such a king.

CHORUS.

Strike then the British lyre!
Attun'd to Roman lays,
And be, what those desire,
Our own Augustus praise.
Late may he pass, to heaven resign'd,
And long below, rejoice mankind.

A MAN in LOVE.

*L'Homme qui ne se trouve point & ne se trou-
vera jamais.*

By Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

THE man who feels the dear disease,
Forgets himself, neglects to please;
The crowd avoids and seeks the groves,
And much he thinks when much he loves;
Press'd with alternate hope and fear,
Sighs in her absence, sighs when she is near.
The gay, the fond, the fair, the young,
Those trifles pass unseen along;
To him a pert insipid throng. }
But most he shuns the vain coquet;
Contemns her false affected wit:
The minstrels sound, the flowing bowl
Oppress and hurt the am'rous soul.
'Tis solitude alone can please,
And give some intervals of ease.
He feeds the soft distemper there,
And fondly courts the distant fair;
To balls, the silent shade prefers,
And hates all other charms but hers.
When thus your absent swain can do,
Molly, you may believe him true.

Hymnus Vespertinus.

Ex Anglico —

ADSIS, somne, precor, descendens æ-
there ab alto,
Et mea cum molli lumina claude manu;
Somniculi additis dulces, nugæque diei
Pellite: non equidem vana videre volo:
Me finite in vestro ut gremio mea membra
reponam,
Et patiens discam mortis adire viam.
O pater omnipotens, placidis circumvolet
aljs [torum,
Angelus, atque homilem protegat umbra
Dum sopor altus habet, procul a me sit ca-
codæmon,
Tutus in æterno sim maneamque sinu!
Sunt solum spissæ nubes triplicesque tene-
bræ;
Vox tua de nihilo grande creavit opus:
Illinc, namque potes, radium jaculare be-
nignum, [diem,
Deinde erit in subitam nox mihi versa

Tunc cum mane rubet, croceo velamine
fulgens,
Et primum Eois pervigil exit aquis,
Et hymni laudesque meæ tibi thuris ad in-
star, [rent.
Rerum magnæ parent, te super astra se-
Poole. H. PATER.

To — in the Country, occasion'd by seeing
Miss M.

HAVE you observ'd Aurora's ray
Gaily salute the rising spring
Gild the fresh blossoms of the May,
And bid the feather'd warblers sing?
You'll think it gloomy when you see
The smile of sweet Penelope.

Have you the opening rose-bud seen
Smelt various sweets from various flowers?
In florid summer's fragrant green [ers?
Fresh odours cull'd from woodbine bow-
You'll scorn their odours, when you see
The lips of sweet Penelope.
The virgin lily's native white
That artless in the valley springs,
With chaste and modest charms bedight
Yet worthy well the court of kings,
Fit semblance of the fair may be
The modest, bright Penelope.
Her shape, her air, her lovely mein,
Ah what can paint! ah what express!
In easy innocence serene
She flights the aid of gaudy dress:
Simplex munditiis—best you'll see
Explain'd in sweet Penelope.
Hopeless to gain I'll yet admire
The beauty I must ne'er possess,
And bless the youth whose happier fire
Penelope shall deign to bless.
Happiest of happy mortals he,
That gains the bright Penelope.

ODE. For the New Year, 1750.

I.

NOW half the century is past
(Prior with spirit clos'd the last *)
Janus, shall we invoke thy name,
With Prior's Pritish heart, tho' far inferior
flame?
Or, less poetick, leaving thee,
Invoke the chistian Deity?
He gives the years their delegated round;
The God of nature, he; thou, but an empty
found.

2.

Fiction, vanish! Canst thou please
In philosophick times, like these;
When truth pursu'd, as mortals may pursue,
New scenes of wonder open to the view?
Yet thro' all nature tho' we run,
All nature points to that Eternal One:
No secondary gods are wanted here:
In those stupendous works, He only can
appear.

* See his Carmen Seculare.

3.
Omnick pow'r! the sun, the stars we see:
 The sun, the stars direct to thee!
 From time's original these are the same,
 Tho' time hath swept off each heroick name.
 And have those creatures names pretence,
 (Familiar supplements to humble sense!)
 That kindred men should them adore,
 Who rose, who blaz'd, who set, and are
 no more?

4.
 Far hence, thou stupidest of crimes,
 Idolatry, the scandal of all times!
 Nor let bold incredulity succeed;
 But firm, tho' simple, be the human creed!
 He, God alone, the soul can fill;
 All wonder ceases when we quote his
 will.
 Yes, living Cause! Effects in thee combine,
 The mov'd, the moving, and the motion,
 thine!

5.
 To thee we look, that this beginning round,
 Tho' great to us, yet nothing in thy hand,
 With peace, with plenty may be
 crown'd,
 And roll in blessings on our native land!
 This year, O God! and each succeeding
 year,
 Till thy completion shall appear,
 O'er Britain's happiness preside,
 And favour whom thy favours long have
 try'd!

6.
 In labour'd phrase, and polish'd turns of art,
 Too oft the poet speaks, without the heart.
 But artless piety may rise to heav'n;
 And bless thy aid—for all occasions given.
 Shall man exhibit at thy feet
 What kind, what measure thou shalt
 mete? [thine:
 'Be gracious Lord!' is ours; the rest is
 Enough ev'n this, if gracious thou incline.
 To the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Pembroke, the
 Noble Patron and Director of the Bridge at
 Westminster; written on the Day of his
 Lordship's Death, but before the News of it
 was received.

WHO e'er this mighty frame surveys,
 Must join in Pembroke's ceaseless
 praise,
 His steady care, his active heart,
 Produc'd this noblest work of art.
 The fair approach to him we owe,
 Oppos'd by every wile of law.
 Vexatious claims he caus'd to cease,
 And legal feuds to end in peace.
 All these and more are lower fame,
 To higher praise how just his claim?
 Untainted honour, zeal for truth,
 Adorn'd his life from early youth,
 His friends his country's good in view,
 A selfish end he never knew.
 Eager and warm in virtue's cause
 Unmov'd by fear or vain applause:

When time this fabrick shall deface,
 And move its pillars from their place,
 True worth, like his, shall then remain,
 And verdant lustre still retain.
The FATAL SLEEPER. To Miss A. M. of
L—b—d Street.

Cangia, cangia, configlia, pazzarella che sei.
 Tasso's Amyntas.
Beneath a myrtle's verdant shade;
 The young Amyntas sleeping laid,
 Nor Laura heard pass by;
 About the cries, wake, sleeper, wake,
 Thy shafts I'll steal, thy bow I'll break,
 And then away I'll fly.
 But first I'll pierce thy youthful breast,
 And rob thee of thy wonted rest,
 Thou bane of all my joy;
 Yes, I'll avenge me of my foe,
 And teach thee what thou ought'st to know,
 Cruel, ungenerous boy.
 Sudden he bent th' elastic yew,
 Away the winged arrow flew,
 And quick transfix'd his heart;
 Yet free from love and anxious care,
 He slept, nor saw the charming fair,
 Nor felt the bearded dart.
 She broke the bow, and laughing said,
 Behold the trophies of a maid,
 O love! by thee undone;
 But from this smiling lucky hour,
 I scorn thy darts, I brave thy pow'r,
 And swift away she run.
 Amyntas rais'd his drowsy head,
 Rubbing his eyes, and yawning said,
 Zouks, is it all a dream?
 Methought I saw the lovely fair,
 Young Laura with her flowing hair,
 Stand by the crystal stream.
 But who can speak the youth's surprize!
 The tears ran trickling from his eyes,
 The feather'd shaft to find.
 No, no, Amyntas, 'twas no dream,
 The beauteous thief pass'd by the stream,
 And stole thy peace of mind.

To a young LADY.
WHEN Rome's brave sons, by mighty
 Julius led,
 O'er daring rebels fear and wonder spread,
 The trembling nations of astonish'd Gaul
 Prostrate before his dread tribunal fall!
 Thence, tho' reluctant, they receive their
 doom,
 And own the far superior force of Rome.
 Thus do thy charms, my lovely Celia,
 prove
 The pow'rful empire of that tyrant, love.
 Tyrant? too harshly I express his sway:
 His power in thee 'tis pleasure to obey!
 With art the cunning boy has fix'd his throne,
 Where well he knew the youth would crowd
 to own [flies,
 How great's his force, how swift his arrow
 How keen it strikes, when darted from thy
 eyes!

To CELIA. A New SONG.

Set to Musick by Miss TURNER.

For give, thou fair—est of thy kind, For—

give thy wretch—ed swain, Who, while thy charms dif—

tract his mind, Pre—sumes to tell his pain :

While others beauties I re—ver'd A—muse—ment

'twas to me ; For still some kind de—fect ap—pear'd, And

I a—gain was free, And

I a—gain was free.

With.

2.
With wonder Silvia's eyes I view'd,
But felt not long the smart;
For when I found the sullen pride,
I soon recall'd my heart.
I blest her voice when Sappho sung:
Can only musick kill?
Pastora's beauty pleaded strong,
But love was wanting still.

3.
Thou, Celia, only art design'd
To keep a lover true,
Thy ev'ry charm of face and mind
Must ev'ry heart subdue.
To some a beauteous form is given,
To others wit or air;
But thou, O why so partial heaven?
Do'st all together share.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

TOM JONES.



First couple turn right hands single and cast off — turn right hands single with the third couple and left partners in the second couple's place — first couple whole figure at top — right and left with the top couple —

JEALOUSY. A PASTORAL.

IN woods and groves, the dreary haunts
of care,

A simple shepherd fought to sooth despair:
O'er each green hill sol shot a smiling ray;
Gilt ev'ry blooming flow'r, and leafy spray:
All nature laugh'd—each warbler on the wing

Left his soft nest, and tun'd his voice to sing;
But William from his foster couch arose,
Uncherish'd by the balm of sweet repose:
To jealousy's corroding griefs a prey,
Whither for comfort shall a sufferer stray?
He seeks, alas! sequester'd scenes in vain!
Sequester'd scenes but more indulge his pain!
Still faithless Lucia to his soul appears;
Swells the big sigh—and bathes his eyes in tears!

Still new formises make him more accurst;
And the last thought stabs deeper than the first!

Oh jealousy! thou cruel foe to joy!
Thou earliest skill'd our blessings to destroy,
Say, if thou can'st, invidious,—fatal pain,
(Ordain'd the lasting bane alone—of man;)
Where shall thy self-tormented victims find
An antidote to heal the poison'd mind?
Can no distress or torturing woes abate,
No pity mollify thy ranc'rous hate?

January, 1750.

N. B. Since the publication of our last, we have received certain information, that the verses entitled Polyphemus and Actis, inserted Page 568, were written by Mr. Pope at the age of 14.

Some little from our punishments excuse?
But fly where'er we will thy plague pursue!
—Inexorable fiend!—Ill-fated Iwain!
Whom beauty dooms to drag thy galling chain!

In vain the groans of anguish rend the air;
And William fondly tells the groves his care:
No friendly pow'r—no Lucia lends an ear!
The streams alone in murr'ring strains re-
ply,

And pitying zephyrs yield him sigh for sigh.
The NEW YEAR.

YE months foredoom'd to form th' en-
suing year,
With ev'ry happy omen fraught appear:
Each week, day, hour, in all the annual
round,

With ev'ry prosperous event be crown'd;
Nor let one swiftly-flying minute move,
That shall not Britain's happiness improve:
Oppressive schemes let disappointment brand,
Nor let one tyrant in the battle stand:
Let bigotry and persecution cease,
And sacred truth and charity increase.
Let study and experience make us wise;
And as our years extend, our virtues rise:
Let reason's light gild life's extremest gloom,
And virtue's lamp attend us to the tomb;
And the memorial that we leave behind,
To us be glorious,—useful to mankind.

F

T H B

Monthly Chronologer.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3.



HIS morning, at 9 a clock, began the ballot at the India house, which ended at 6 in the evening; and, on casting up the same, there appeared a majority of 87 against the question proposed by the court of directors to the general court of Dec. 19; 296 being against the question, and 209 for it. (See our Mag. for Dec. last, p. 576.)

FRIDAY, 5.

Captain Hallwall arrived at the duke of Bedford's office, with dispatches from governor Grenville to his grace, containing the copy of a treaty signed at Martinico the 27th of November last, between commodore Holburn (who was deputed and authorized by the governor of Barbadoes for that purpose) and the marquis de Caylus, governor of Martinico, for the reciprocal evacuation of the island of Tobago, as well as for the immediate demolition of all the works and fortresses which the French have raised on Rockley bay, or in any other part of the said island.

People having been alarmed, about this time, by a rumour of the plague's being broke out at Bristol, the terror was soon removed by several letters from thence, and particularly by the following, viz.

Extract of a Letter to the Postmaster-General by Express from Bristol, Jan. 3.

I am surprized at the current report prevailing in London, that this city is sickly; it is absolutely false and groundless, for the city was never so healthy as at present.

Signed, Tho. Payne, postmaster.

Letter from Thomas Curtis, Esq; Mayor of Bristol, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord, Bristol, Jan. 8, 1749.

I WAS greatly surprized to hear, by a letter which I this day received from Mr. Justice Foster, that it had been inserted in the London Gazetteer of Saturday last, that there was certain advice, by letters from this place, that the plague was broke out on board a ship in Kingroad, arrived from Smyrna, several of the people having died within these few days. On receipt of this letter, I immediately apply'd to the collector of the customs here, who directly ordered the proper officers to make diligent search and inquiry, whether any distemper is, or lately had been, on board

any ship arrived at this port, and those officers have certified under their hands, that no sickness whatsoever has been on board any such ships.

Altho' there is not the least foundation for this rumour, nor has any ship arrived here from Smyrna for many years past, yet I find by several gentlemen, who have received letters from their correspondents in the country, that the alarm is become general, and likely to be of the greatest detriment to the trade and interest of this city, and very alarming to the publick in general, if not speedily put a stop to.

I therefore take this liberty of informing your grace of it, by express, not doubting but you will take all proper methods, that this false and villainous report be contradicted in the most publick and authentick manner, as soon as possible, and the publishers of it be brought to their due punishment.

The collector of the customs has, by the same conveyance, wrote to the commissioners, and certified to them, that there is not, nor has been any sickness on board any ship, lately arrived at this port. I am, &c.

Thomas Curtis.

TUESDAY, 9.

At a general meeting of the electors of the city and liberty of Westminster, at the crown and anchor tavern in the Strand, Sir George Vandeput, bart. being in the chair, the chairman of their committee made his report, in substance as follows.—It was insisted, on the part of Sir George Vandeput, that the right of election was in the inhabitants, householders, within the city and liberty of Westminster, paying scot and lot; and occupiers of chambers in the several inns of chancery within the said liberty.

Our adversaries despairing of success under the known and invariable rule hitherto observ'd, as to the right of voting, would have introduced a new right, which (as the high bailiff very justly observ'd) was never heard of till now; for it was alledged, on the part of lord Trentham, that the right of election was in the inhabitants, householders, within the city and liberty of Westminster.

The high bailiff, after hearing both sides several days, and two days consideration of his notes, declared as follows:

“ That the right of election for the city and liberty of Westminster, is in the inhabitants, householders, within the said city and

and liberty, paying, or being liable to pay, scot and lot; and in the occupiers of chambers, in the several inns of chancery, in the said liberty; and in the inhabitants, householders, of Whitehall, Scotland yard, the Meuse, and Stable-yard, St. James's, (not being the king's menial servants); and in the several watermen belonging to the chest, and living in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the evangelist: But declared, that nothing in the above opinion is intended to extend to, or affect, the right of voting for the city and liberty of Westminster, claim'd by the inhabitants of St. Martin le grand; but such right is left open to future consideration."

Your committee are determined and resolved to follow the best examples; to do justice to the best of causes, that of liberty; they therefore have thought themselves in duty bound to come to the following resolution: "Resolved, that the several members of the committee for each parish be desired, at the same time that they make an enquiry into the bad votes, to collect and take account of the several male practices made use of, in order to obtain such votes, and to interrupt the freedom of this election, and likewise the offenders names, the encouragers and abettors, and the evidence to support the same, for the farther notice of this committee." Which resolution was confirm'd by the general meeting. (*See Mag. for Dec. last, p. 575.*)

FRIDAY, 12.

An order of council was issued, purporting, That whereas, since the publication of his majesty's order in council, of the 14th of Dec. last, (*See Mag. for that month, p. 576.*) for the prohibiting the removal of any of the horned cattle for the space of two months, divers informations have been received, whereby it appears, that great inconveniencies are likely to happen from the said prohibition to the cities of London and Westminster, and many other parts of the kingdom; the same having been taken into consideration, his majesty doth order, by and with the advice of his privy council, that the said order of council of the 14th of Dec. last be repealed; and that the order of council of the 22d of March 1747; and all the rules and regulations therein contained, shall be observed in every part thereof until further order.

MONDAY, 15.

This day the fish market at Westminster was opened near Cannon-row, on one side of Bridge-street, appointed for the temporary use thereof, until the ground allotted by parliament can be spared from the works of Westminster-bridge, for the constant use of the said market.

THURSDAY, 18.

The churchwardens of the parish of St.

Giles's in the fields indicted one Thomas Hayes at Hicks's-Hall, for taking dead bodies out of the several church-yards in and about town, and selling them to surgeons. He was sentenced to be confined six months in Newgate, and to pay a certain fine.

At a general court of the South Sea company, a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half year's interest due on their capital stock at Christmas last, was declared to be payable on Feb. 9.

The court martial at Deptford, which try'd admiral Knowles, (as in our last, p. 576.) sat on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th inst. to enquire into the conduct and behaviour of Capt. Charles Holmes, upon a charge exhibited against him by admiral Knowles, for bad conduct, breach of orders, disobedience to signals, and not doing his utmost against the Spanish Squadron, in an engagement off the Havannah, on Oct. 1, 1748; and having heard and considered the witnesses on both sides, unanimously agreed, that Cap. Holmes had behaved like a good and gallant officer, during the whole action, &c. Accordingly they acquitted him with honour of every part of the charge.

SATURDAY, 20.

The anniversary of the birth of the prince of Wales was celebrated, when his royal highness entered into the 44th year of his age.

At night the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. Dennis Brannan and William Purcell, for a street-robbery; Henry Woolfington, for the highway; James Hammond, for stealing 6 pair of stockings; John Waller, for divers robberies; Laurence Savage, for stealing a silver watch; and Mary Wood, for defrauding Tho. Maizey of 9l. by a forged and counterfeit letter, and likewise for defrauding Robert Baylis of 5 guineas.

THURSDAY, 25.

At a court of common council at Guild-Hall, the affair between the master freemen and journeymen mentioned in our last, was taken into consideration, and after some debates refer'd to a committee of 6 aldermen and 12 commoners.

Sheriffs appointed by his majesty in council for the year ensuing, viz. For Berks, John Allet, Esq;—Bedf. Tho. Cave, Esq;—Bucks, Alex. Townshend, Esq;—Cumb. Sir Ri. Hilton, Bart.—Cheshire, James Croxton, Esq;—Camb. and Hunt. Best Pearce, Esq;—Devon. Dennis Rolle, Esq;—Dorset. Azariah Pinney, Esq;—Derb. John Rotherham, Esq;—Essex, Sir John Terril, Bart.—Glouc. Henry Toy Bridgeman, Esq;—Herts. John Cheshyre, Esq;—Heref. Tho. Legge, Esq;—Kent, Rd

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Merry, Esq;—Leicest. Tho. Babbington, Esq; Linc. Sir John De la Fontaine Tyrwhitt, Bart.—Monm. Philip Fisher, Esq;—Northumberland, William Car, Esq;—Northamp. Harvey Sparkes, Esq; Norfolk, Leonard Mapes, Esq;—Notting. Will. Westcombe, Esq;—Oxt. John Coker, of Bicester, Esq;—Rutland. R. Hotchkin, Esq;—Shrop. Will. Lutwiche, Esq; Somers. Henry William Portman, Esq;—Suffolk, R. Oneby, Esq;—Southamp. R. Taunton, Esq;—Surrey, Jacob Tinson, Esq;—Suffex, Peckham Williams, Esq;—Warw. Paul Bane, Esq;—Worc. Hump. Low, Esq;—Wills, James Barclett, Esq;—York. Sir Will. Pennyman, Bart.—For South Wales: Brecon, Jo n Price, Esq;—Carmar. R. Davies, Esq;—Cardig. John Morgan, Esq;—Glam. R. Jenkins, Esq;—Pem. Sparks Martin, Esq;—Radnor, Hugh Gough, Esq;—For North Wales.—Anglesea, Cha. Allanfon, Esq;—Carnar. Owen Holland, Esq;—Denb. Tho. Jones, Esq;—Flint, Ellis Yonge, Esq;—Merion. Will. Wynne, Esq;—Montg. Bagot Read, Esq;

Admiralty Office, Jan. 29, 1749.

A Letter is received from the Hon. rear-admiral Boscawen, dated at Fort St. David's the 20th of April last, giving an account, that a storm of wind came on at N. N. W. in the night of the 12th of the same month, which continued all the next day, but the height of it was between eight at night on the 13th, and two the next morning, shifting all around to the eastward till it came to south, where it ended: That in the said storm his majesty's ships the *Namur* of 74 guns, and *Pembroke* of 60 guns, were entirely lost, with almost all their people, there being only two midshipmen and 24 men out of those who were on board the former, and 12 from the latter saved by swimming ashore from the wrecks. Of the former about 40, with the admiral, Captain Marshal, &c. were happily on shore and on duty, and near 70 sick at the hospital. That the *Namur* foundered, and the *Pembroke* was lost on a place called *Calderon-Ledge*, a little to the southward of *Porto Novo*: That he had luckily the day before sent his majesty's ships *Tartar*, *Apollo*, *Dealcastle*, *Swallow*, and *Edgbaston* East-India ship, to a place called *Davacota*, to the southward of *Porto Novo*, but they being at sea, and more to the southward, are all sav'd, and return'd to fort St. David, tho' without their masts, and in a most miserable shatter'd condition, except the *Apollo* of 40 guns, which ship was not heard of, and he was greatly apprehensive she was likewise lost, with all her people on board, being 350. That at the time the storm began there were in that road, besides his majesty's ships afore-mentioned, the *Lincoln* and

Winchelsea, east-india ships; the *St. Francis* tender, and 19 country ships and vessels, every one of which was lost, but their crews almost all in general happily sav'd, as they drove on shore; the *St. Francis* went to sea at four o'clock in the afternoon, but had not been heard of since: That the number drowned in the *Namur* was 520, including the 1st, 2d and 4th lieutenants, master, gunner, and 2 lieutenants of marines; and in the *Pembroke* about 330, among whom were the captain, and all the officers, except the captain of marines and purser, who were ashore with leave.

He farther gives an account, that the French have been likewise sharers in that calamity, having lost two ships and several vessels at Pondicherry, and two more ships at Madras, which were all they had on the coast; and there were 11 country vessels founder'd in *St. Thorne* road: That nothing had escaped the storm that was at anchor any where nigh fort St. David; and that all along the coast was the most terrible and shocking scene that could be imagined, the sea and shore being cover'd with wrecks and dead bodies.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. **D**UDLEY Baxter, Esq; solicitor to the excise, to Miss Elizabeth Ryder, niece to Sir Dudley Ryder, attorney general.

Thomas Mackworth, Esq; of Herefordshire, to Miss Jane Howard.

Hon. Thomas Birmingham, Esq; son and heir of the lord A'hunry, first baron of Ireland, to Miss Daly.

3. James Thurston, Esq; an eminent merchant, to Miss Betty Burgess, of Newington.

4. Mr. James Johnston, an eminent merchant of Laurence-lane, to Miss Debby Snee, a 20,000l. fortune.

6. Mr. John Lupton, an eminent apothecary in Chancery-lane, to Miss Smithest, of Effex.

John Parry, Esq; secretary to the archb. of Canterbury, to Miss Bale.

Mr. Thomas Selwin, an Italian merchant, to Miss Fanny Bird, of Coventry.

Jan. 5. The lady of the Hon. John Talbot, Esq; delivered of a son and heir.

7. The lady of the Hon. John Boscawen, Esq; member for Truro, of a son and heir.

21. The lady of Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. knight of the shire for Middlesex, of a son.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. **J**OHN Yeo, Esq; chief clerk to Christ's hospital.

2. Dr. Richard Tyfon, president of the college of physicians, and senior physician of St. Bartholomew's hospital.

3. John Cole, Esq; one of the deputy registers to the high court of Chancery.

6. Mrs.

6. Mrs. Wynne, sister to the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart.

The late Earl of Wintoun, at Rome, on Dec. 30. He was condemned to die for the rebellion in 1715, but escap'd out of the Tower.

8. John Walker, Esq; alderman and formerly lord mayor of Dublin, a great encourager of manufactures, especially broads and velvets.

9. Rt. Hon. Henry Herbert, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, baron Herbert of Caerdiff, Rofs and Kendal, Parr, Fitz-Hugh, Marmion, St. Quintin, and Herbert of Shurland, lord-lieutenant of Wiltshire, and high steward of Salisbury, Col. of the king's royal regiment of horse, and groom of the stole to his majesty. His lordship was one of the commissioners for building the new bridge at Westminster, and attended at the bridge office on the morning of the day that he died in the evening. (See p. 39.)

Dean Poyntz, Esq; Capt. of a company in Guise's reg. of foot, and nephew to the Hon. Stephen Poyntz, Esq.

12. Dame Mary Abney, relict of the late Sir Thomas Abney, Knt. and alderman of London, who was lord mayor in 1701.

Benjamin Hoare, Esq; uncle to Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. and alderman.

Rt. Hon. lady Elizabeth Aylmer, wife of Henry lord Aylmer.

Hon. John Trevor, Esq; member for Woodstock.

15. Rt. Hon. Elizabeth countess dowager of Northampton, mother-in-law to the present earl.

16. Josiah Wordworth, Esq; a Russia merchant.

17. Sir William Morrice, of Werrington, in Devonshire, Bart. member for Launceston in Cornwall.

18. The lady of the Hon. John Boscawen, Esq; brother to the lord viscount Falmouth.

Sir William Abdy, of Felix-Hall, in Essex, Bart.

20. Mr. John Applebee, an eminent printer, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

23. Hon. — Howard, Esq; brother to his grace the duke of Norfolk.

Lady Margaret Percival, youngest daughter to the earl of Egmont.

24. Col. Corbett, Col. of the 2d reg. of foot guards.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. David Barclay, of Magdalen college Oxon, presented to the rectory of St. Peter's in Worcester.—Mr. Charles Jackson, to the rectory of St. Mary's in Bedford, and vicarage of Coppam in that county.—Henry Sampson, M. A. to the vicarage of Sherborne in Dorsetshire.—Mr. Hale, fellow of king's college, Cambridge, and librarian to the late and present archbishop of Canterbury, to the living of

Worthcot, near that city.—Mr. Luke Leake, to the vicarage of Offron-cum-Bricett, in Suffolk.—Mr. John Brownrigg Leake, to the rectory of Nettlestead, in Suffolk.—Mr. James Pawley, to the rectory of Brainfworth, in the same county.—Dr. Frederick Cornwallis prebendary of Windsor, made bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, in the room of bishop Smalbroke, deceased.—Mr. William Wilmot, chosen lecturer of St. Athelburga, in Bishopgate-street.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

SIR John Strange, Knt. appointed master of the rolls, in the room of William Fortescue, Esq; deceased.—Thomas Robinson, Esq; made deputy-master of the great wardrobe, by his uncle Sir Thomas Robinson, master of the said office.—Mr. John Draper, made chief clerk in the same office.—Thomas Bennet, Esq; made deputy governor of Guernsey.—Mr. Bowden, chosen chief clerk to Christ's hospital.—Hon. captain Thomas Dalrymple, made major of the reg. of dragoons, late lord Rothes's.—Mr. John Patterson, made naval officer at Jamaica.—Earl of Rothes, made Col. of the royal reg. of north British dragoons, lately commanded by the earl of Crawford, deceased.—James Cholmondeley, Esq; major-gen. made Col. of the reg. of dragoons, lately commanded by the earl of Rothes.—John Douglas, Esq; made adjutant of the reg. of Scots-grey dragoons.—Tho. Denton, Esq; of Gray's-Inn, made deputy clerk of the pipe-office, in the room of Robert Gardiner, Esq; deceased.—George Sackville, Esq; commonly called lord George Sackville, made colonel of the regiment of carabineers, late Cholmondeley's.—Sir John Whiteford, Bart. col. of the reg. of dragoons, late Sackville's.—George Monro, Esq; made lieut. Col. to the reg. of foot, commanded by lieut. gen. Charles Otway.—Henry Bernard, Esq; major; and Edward Goldsmith, Esq; captain in the said regiment.—Mr. Isaac Delaport, made one of the clerks of the army accounts, in the room of Mr. Elway, prefer'd.

Whitehall, Jan. 19. The king has been pleased to appoint William Shirley, Esq; governor of his majesty's province of Massachusetts's bay, in New-England, and William Mildmay, Esq; to be his majesty's commissaries to settle and determine with the commissaries of his most Christian majesty, the points remaining to be adjusted between the two crowns in America, as well as all prizes taken at sea since hostilities should have ceased according to the preliminary articles.

[Bankrupts in our next, as also some Account of the Journals.]

PAGES

PRICES of STOCKS in JANUARY, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

[illegible]

THE populace in Holland do not as yet seem quite easy under their new government, as appears from the following account from the Hague, dated January 6, N. S. and published in our Gazette here, viz. The disturbances at Haerlem have been greater than were apprehended. Upon the first appearance of a tumult, a party of about fifty dragoons marched into the town, but were soon dismissed by the magistrates. Immediately after their departure, the mob rose, shut the gates of the town, where they kept guard, and assembled to a very great number in the market-place, besieging the magistrates in the town house, and making very extravagant demands, amounting in effect to a resolution of paying no taxes at all. The prince of Orange, upon this notice, ordered general Cornabe, with a strong detachment of Dutch and Swiss guards, and some cavalry, to march to Haerlem, and support the collectors in the execution of their office. The general found the gate shut, which having ordered his men to force open, the burghers fired at them, and wounded one *serjeant*; the soldiers then were ordered to return the fire, which immediately drove the mob from the post. The gate was soon forced open, and the troops marched up to the market-place, where another skirmish ensued, in which four or five burghers being killed, and ten or twelve wounded, the rest retired. The same day a deputation came from Haerlem to the prince, demanding the abolition of the taxes, with many other ridiculous proposals; but the prince gave no answer thereto, and committed the deputies, who are eight in number, to prison. Several of the ringleaders are taken, and the prince seems to be rigorous in the punishment of those offenders, and a strict inquiry will be made into the conduct of the magistrates.

This military execution at Haerlem has produced to good an effect, that at all the other towns in Holland they continue quiet, and the collectors proceed in raising the taxes, without any opposition.

The 7th instant N. S. The deputies from the directors of the West India company had a particular audience of his serene highness the prince stadtholder, and presented to him a diploma, by which he is declared governor and director general of that company. And on the 20th their high mightinesses the states general were pleased to confer the place of high treasurer, vacant by the death of the late M. Vander Does, on M. Bassacourt, the second Grefrier; and likewise to appoint M. Fagel, who for some years past has been first grefrier, to act solely in that office.

From Brussels we hear, that instead of

making any reduction in the six national regiments of those provinces, as had been talked of, they are to be augmented with 3000 men, for which purpose recruits are raising, who are to be enlisted only for four years, in order to prevent desertion, which, according to the accounts of some deserters lately taken, was chiefly occasioned by the length of the time they were engaged for, and the difficulties which attended their discharge. They are likewise preparing to have in those provinces a good body of militia always on foot, towards which Brabant is to furnish, 6000, Flanders, 7000, and Hainault 5000 men.

From Paris we hear, that an arret of the council of state has been lately published, for exempting wood, cotton, hemp, flax, and camels and goats hair, coming into that kingdom from foreign countries, from paying any duty, in order to encourage their home manufactures made up in whole or in part of those foreign materials. That the marquis de St. Germain, ambassador from the king of Sardinia, had notified to his most christian majesty, the marriage of the duke of Savoy with the princess Maria Antoinetta of Spain. That the pregnancy of her royal highness the dauphiness was towards the end of last month publicly notified at court. And that a courier from the marquis de Mirepoix, their ambassador at the British court, had brought the duke of Bedford's answer to the memorial presented by the Marquis, demanding, that his Britannick majesty would give orders for delivering up M. Moynier, quarter-master of one of their regiments, who had escaped to Jersey with the money designed for the pay of the regiment; which answer was in substance, "That as no cartel or convention subsists between the two nations for returning deserters or fugitives, the king had declined giving orders for arresting M. Moynier."

A ship lately arrived in Spain from the Caracca coast in America, has brought advice, that the inhabitants of that country persisted in their rebellion, and to support themselves had armed all the negroes they could possibly get together, amounting to about 6000 men, with which force they designed to oppose the troops lately sent from Spain, for reducing them to their duty; and that upon these advices his catholic majesty had ordered a new body of troops to be sent from Spain to that country.

From Berlin we are told, that the king of Prussia waits only for the empire's guaranty in form, of Silecia, to pay off the capitals and interest of the monies advanced by the English and Dutch on the credit of that province, while it was in possession of the house of Austria.

Ble-

BIOGRAPHY and HISTORY.

1. **SOME** account of the late lord bishop of London, price 6d. Knapton.

2. A collection of regal and ecclesiastical antiquities of France. By Bernard de Mountaucon, in 2 vols. folio. price 3l. 3s. in sheets. Innys, Knapton, Manby.

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32. A letter to the author of the expediency, &c. of reviewing the liturgy, pr. 9d. Noon.

33. The unnatural mother, price 1s. Jefferies.

34. Metilia: Sive de quinario gentis Metilix, 2 nummis vetustis ceteroquin minimum nata, dissertatio. A. J. Swinton, A. M. price 1s. Rivington.

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40. Poems on several occasions. By W. Clinch, B. A. pr. 1s. Jones.

41. Edward the Black Prince: A tragedy. By W. Shirley, Esq; price 1s. 6d. Tonson. (See p. 3.)

42. Aristomene, tragedie par M. Mar-montel, pr. 1s. Wilton.

43. Matrimonial scenes, pr. 1s. Jackson.

SERMONS.

44. Two discourses. By S. Chandler, pr. 1s. Noon.

45. A sermon before the trustees of the Salop infirmary, Sept. 14, 1749. By W. Adams, A. M. pr. 9d. Longman.

46. A sermon before the lord mayor at St. Paul's, Nov. 5, 1749. By J. Bring-hurst, M. A. pr. 6d. Bathurst.

47. Theological discourses, in 2 vols. By the late T. Cockman, D. D. price 10s. Gardener.

48. A sermon before the University of Oxford. By J. Edwards, M. A. price 6d. Cooper.

49. Three sermons on the honour and happiness of the poor. By J. Milner, D. D. price 1s. Noon.

50. Sermons on some of the most important points of the christian religion. Vol. 3. By R. Bundy, D. D. pr. 3s. L. Davis.

51. A sermon occasion'd by the death of Mr. Joseph Airy. By W. Wilton, pr. 6d. Milat.


52. A sermon at the consecration of Thomas, (Hayter) lord bishop of Norwich, in Lambeth-chapel. By P. Barton, L. L. D. pr. 6d. Sandby.



T H E LONDON MAGAZINE. F E B R U A R Y, 1750.

*A Collection of Serious EPIGRAMS.**

1. *On Mr. GAY. By Mr. POPE.*

 F manners gentle, of affections mild, [a child ;
In wit a man, simplicity
With native humour tempering virtuous rage,
Form'd to delight at once
F and last the age :

Above temptation in a low estate,
And uncorrupted even among the great.
A safe companion, and an easy friend,
Unblam'd thro' life, lamented in his end.
These are thy honours, not that here thy bust
Is mixt with heroes, or with kings thy dust ;

But that the worthy and the good shall say,
Striking their pensive bosoms ;—here lies
GAY.

2. *Mr. Gay's Epitaph for himself.*

Life is a jest, and all things show it ;
I thought so once, and now I know it.

3. *For Sir Isaac Newton.*

Look on the grave, and on the skies,
you'll find
The measure of his body and his mind.

4. *On Sir Hen. Wotton. By himself.*

Hic jacet hujus sententia primus author,
Disputandi pravitus ecclesiarum scabius :
Nomen alias quere.

5. *On Lord Cartaret's Son. In Westminster Abbey.*

On a Scroll held by Time.

Quid breves te delicias tuorum,
Nennis Phœbi chorus omnis urget,
Et mæx falcis subito recisum
Vulnere plangit ?

En, puer, vitæ pretium caducæ !
Hic tuam custos vigil ad favillam
Semper assabo ; et memori tuobor
Marmoræ famam.

Andies clarus pietate, morum
Integer, sanctæ studiosus artis ;
Hinc frequens oſan leget, hæc sequetur
Æmula pubes.

6. *In Haddington Church Yard.*

If chastity commends a wife,
And providence a mother,
Grave modesty a widdow's life,
You'll nà find sic another
In Haddington, as Marion Gray,
Who here does lie till doomis day.

7.

Hic jacet Wilhelmus Mews ;
Qui, quæcunque alii videri voluat,
Revera fuit.

8.

Hic jacet R. C.
In expectatione Diei supremi :
Qualis erat
Dies iste indicabit.

9. *In Waltham Abbey. May 12. 1599.*

Learn, curious reader, e'er you pass,
That once Sir Edward Denny was
A courtier of the chamber,
A foldier of the field,
Whose tongue could never flatter,
Whose heart could never yield.

10. *On Nicholas Daniel, Esq; of Wilts.*

From gout and pox and plague and women
free ;
From law, and physick, and divinity ;
And looks of every degree :
From care, fear, pain, and hard necessity.
I'm freed :
In what a happy state am I !

11. *On a Young Lady. By Ben Johnson.*

Underneath this stone does lie
As much virtue as could die ;
Which, when alive, did vigour give
To as much virtue as could live.

12. *By Sir Philip Sydney.*

Underneath this marble herse,
Lies the subject of all verse ;

* See a collection of humorous Epitaphs, in our Mag. for October last, p. 463. And of
satirical ones, in December, p. 557.
February, 1750.

Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother,—
Death, e're thou shalt find another,
Good and wise and fair as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

13. *On a Valetudinarian.*

Stavo ben ; ma per star meglio, sto qui.

14. *At Rome.*

Probus Valerius,
Conjugi dilectissimæ ;
Cum qua vixit triginta annos
Sine ullâ querelâ.

15. *On the Duke of Buckingham. By himself.*

Pro rege sæpe, pro republicâ semper.
Dubius, non improbus vixi ;
Incertus, non perturbatus morior.
Humanum est nescire et errare.
In Deo solo confido,
Omnipotente, benevolentissimo ;
Christum advenoror.
Ens entium
Miserere mei.

16. *On Sir Allen Cotton.*

When he left earth rich bounty dy'd
Mild courtesy gave place to pride ;
Soft mercy to bright justice said,
O sister, we are both betray'd !
White innocence lay on the ground
By truth, and wept each other's wound.

17. *On Mrs. Berry.*

Come, ladies, you that would appear
Like angels fair, come dress you here ;
Come dress you at this marble stone,
And make that humble grace your own,
Which once adorn'd as fair a mind
As e'er yet lodg'd in womankind.
So was the dress, whose humble life
Was free from care, was free from strife ;
Free from all envious brawls and jars,
Of human life the civil wars.
These ne'er disturb'd her peaceful mind,
Which still was gentle, still was kind.
Her very looks, her garb, her mein,
Disclos'd the humble soul within :
The same in low and high estate,
Ne'er vex'd with this, ne'er mov'd with
that.
Oo, ladies, now, and if you'd be
As fair, as great, as good as she,
Go, learn of her, humility.

18. *On Katherine Montague.*

What epitaph shall we afford this shrine ?
Words cannot grace this pyramid of thine.
Religious zeal did thy pure heart command,
Pity thine eye, and charity thy hand ;
These graces join'd with more of like de-
gree,
Make each man's word an epitaph for thee.

Calm was thy death, well order'd was
thy life,
A careful mother, and a loving wife :
Ask any, how these virtues in thee grew &
Thou wert a Spencer and a Montague.

19. *In St. Bennet's.*

Grace and religion, with the best of nature,
All striving to excel, yet all agreeing
To make one absolutely perfect creature :
Would any fee a sight so worth the
seeing ?
He comes too late ! Here she lies buried,
With whom they lately liv'd, and now are
dead.

20. *On Sir Isaac Newton.*

Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night ;
God said, *Let Newton be*, and all was light.

21. *Mr. Pope's Epitaph for himself.*

Under this marble, or under this hill,
Or under this turf, or e'en what they will,
Whatever my heir, or some friend in his
stead,
Or any good christian lays over my head,
Lies one who ne'er car'd, and still cares
not a pin, [tal within ;
What they said, or may say, of the mor-
But who living and dying, resign'd still and
free, [shall be.
Trusts in God that as well as he was he

22. *Bishop Parker's Epitaph. By himself.*

Hic jacet Samuelis Oxoniensis episcopi de-
positum,
Qui hoc elogio posteris innotescere voluit.
Omnes similitates & privatas inimicitias
Non modo non fovi, sed contempsit.
Sola integritate fretus
Nec vivere erubesco, nec mori re-
formido.
Fide non infelix, spe felicior ;
Præsentem vitam utcumque sustineo ;
Meliozem expecto.
Divinam providentiam tam credo,
quam opto.
Multæ legi, cogitavi, scripsi ;
Omnia ex cujusque rei principii
exorsus :
Et tamen nulla magis scire videor
Quam quæ per fidem accipi.

Which was thus converted, or perverted, into
English.

All private quarrels, and intestine jars,
You ail can tell how much my soul abhors,
My honesty what party can deny ?
And for an instance of my modesty,
I neither blush to live, nor fear to die.
Pretty strong in faith, in hope much
stronger,
I'd gladly die when I can live no longer.
Tha

That there's a providence, Sir, what think you ?

I do believe't—but with it may be true.
Much I have read and wrote, it is confess'd,
And from first principles each subject trac'd ;
Yet after all, mark what Sam Parker saith !
My knowledge is no larger than my faith.

23. *On a certain Nobleman.*

Here lies one,
Who liv'd with pleasure,
And dy'd without regret.
Life well manag'd is a good,
And death may be a blessing.
You who live in health !
And you who are to die !
Thank the great Creator and governor of all things,

For both.

24. *On Mrs. Lyttleton. By her Husband.*

Born to engage all hearts, and charm all eyes ; [wife ;
Tho' meek, magnanimous ; tho' witty,
Polite, as all her life in courts had been,
Yet good, as she the court had never seen ;
The noblest fire of an exalted mind,
With gentlest female tenderness combin'd.
Her speech was the melodious voice of love,
Her song the warbling of the vernal grove ;
Her eloquence was sweeter than her song,
Soft as her heart, and as her reason strong ;
Her form each beauty of her mind express'd ;
Her mind was virtue by the graces dress'd.

25. *On Lady Dorothy B — . By her Mother.*

Lady Dorothy B —
Once the joy, the pride, the comfort of
her parents ;
The admiration of all that saw her,
The delight of all that knew her,
Was born 1724,
Married, alas ! 1741,
And delivered from extrem' misery 1742.

26. *On a Monument of Twin Infants ; whereof the last born, dy'd first ; the elder points to a lighted Taper, the Younger to a Death's-Head. The Younger is supposed to speak.*

Life's taper thou present'st to me,
Death's emblem I present to thee.
I grant the first kind office thine ;
But sure the nobler gift was mine.
By life we gain'd but mortal breath.
But gain immortal life by death.

PROPOSALS

For printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

AN ESSAY to prove,

That Gammar Gurton's Cheese is the Man
in the Moon ; From this peculiar Circum-

stance, that it has neither Eyes, Nose, nor Mouth upon it. In several Parts.

PART I. Shewing the opinion of ancient astronomers concerning the eyes, nose, and mouth upon the moon ; with a demonstration that they themselves believ'd no such matter.

A Part II. A map of the moon ; with a demonstration of the eyes, nose, and mouth upon it ; and the sentiments of anatomists on those features in the human face.—In this part will be a refutation of a famous Dutch writer's judgment concerning squinting.

Part III. A description of the cheese. The life birth, parentage, &c. of Gammar Gurton. An exact plan of the pastures where the cows fed, whose milk the cheese was made of : With the amours of Doll the dairy-maid ; and the true interpretation of that excellent old allegorical play, *This is the house that Jack built.*

C Part IV. An argument to show, that no cheese can be good that is not exactly round ; and the shape of a dolphin particularly prov'd to be highly preposterous to make cheese in. With a philosophical dissertation on rotundity ; and a new attempt to square the circle.

D Part V. An eulogium in praise of cream ; with medical observations on butter-milk ; and a new way of making runnet. A digression concerning potatoes ; and an inquiry whether they are of the original growth of Ireland ; with a lamentation on Dr. Swift.

Part VI. The exact difference between Gloucestershire, Cheshire, Cottenham, and Stilton cheese, Parmesan, &c. In which the author gives his opinion in favour of that of Suffolk.

E Part VII. The microcosm of a cheese ; in which, is demonstrated, that mites are not really mites, but porpoises. A dissertation on the fluids of cheese ; with a natural transition to a new theory of tides ; shewing that they have not the least dependence upon, or connection with the motions of the moon. Wherein will be expressed a thorough contempt of what Sir Isaac Newton and others have taught on that subject.

Part VIII. The structure, use, and economy of a *Moose-trap*. A criticism on a poem published some years ago under that title at Oxford. A demonstration that the author had not read the *Βατραχομυομαχία* of Homer ; that the *Βατραχομυομαχία* was not written by Homer ; and that *Βάτραξ* never signifies a frog. That the author intended it as a satire on the *Hiad* ; with a probable conclusion that it was written by the great Zoilus

Zoilus himself. Concluding with some account of Mr. Pope's translation of the *Iliad*, and of Colley Cibber's Ode. Together with a vindication of the *divinus poëta* from the aspersions of the *leureats*, and an argument to prove that he was no *non-tit*.

The subjects of the other parts of this work are not yet determined; but the author promises to write a sheet at a time, as they are printed off; and to confute every book, whether he reads it or not, that shall be published in the mean time.

The price to subscribers will be five, ten, or fifteen guineas, as materials shall arise.

N. B. If the author should grow tired before this voluminous work is completed, he will at least write prefaces for any gentleman, or lady, that will do him the honour to finish it, or publish any thing relating to it.

From the REMEMBRANCE, Feb. 3.

THIS writer begins with a passage from Milton's introduction to the history of England, part of which runs thus :

"Certainly, oft-times we see, that wise men, and of best abilities, have forborn to write the acts of their own days, while they beheld, with a just loathing and disdain, not only how unworthy, how perverse, how corrupt; but often, how ignoble, how petty, how below all history, the persons and their actions were, who, either by fortune, or some rude election, had attain'd, as a fore judgment and ignominy upon the land, to have chief sway in managing the commonwealth."

He then draws the following inference : And who that sees the actions, and knows the characters of the persons, who, for our sins, have been suffered to be the visitation and curse of this commonwealth, can help applying to them the keenest of these expressions ? can forbear despising the political pygmies that ride him ? can forbear despising himself for being so rid ? or can forbear lamenting the opprobrious fate of a country, so fitted by nature to be the inheritance of prosperity, to be the feed-plot of genius and publick spirit, to be the citadel of liberty, and to be the eternal residence of virtue and glory ; and yet so notoriously made the prey of its own vermin ?

Under our own eyes we have seen the prerogative of mercy absurdly restrain'd ; and a poor wretch serv'd up in *terrorum*, for his first transgression ; a transgression capable of many extenuations, as appears by the documents set forth after his death, to justify the rigour exercised upon him, against the general cry of the people, and the particular applications of hundreds of his *m—y's* lieges, as well as the jury on whose verdict

he was condemn'd. (See Mag. for 1749, p. 519.)

And yet we have heard of a smuggler convicted of murder, and yet snatch'd from the gallows, by the command of an elect—n—ring headborough ; who had the influence to pronounce, in the language of the famous Dr. Radcliffe, he should not die : In consequence of which unjustifiable lenity, those banditti look on themselves as licensed to commit every kind of rapine and outrage with impunity. And it is growing into a maxim, that their allies dare not make a sacrifice of any more of them to the peace of the country.

We have seen a company of French players, for being put under the protection of an act of parliament, implicitly encouraged, to propagate the French language amongst us, and thereby render us so much the more reconcilable to the French mode of government ; and then exposed to starve in a foreign country, by being as weakly depriv'd of that protection. (See Mag. for last year, p. 527.)

To put a stop to the contagious distemper raging among the horned cattle, we took such methods as could scarce fail to produce a famine : And to avoid the famine we had thus bespoken, we suffer the contagion to rage on, and connive at the havoc it continues to make as before. (See p. 43.)

The author, after touching very emphatically on the sinking fund, and the bounties paid on corn exported, goes on thus :—Again, with the word economy always in our mouths, we go on in the same course of profusion from year to year, without one thought of retrenchment, without even looking into our accounts, or questioning our stewards on such items, as, because of their enormity, cannot escape our notice : As for example, the intended expedition to Canada, so often touch'd upon in this paper : An army rais'd in America, by the authority of a *se—y* of *se—te* for the carrying it on ; and suffer'd to mutiny and disband themselves, for want of orders and want of pay : The sums taken up on that account : The acknowledgments laid before p—t : The demands still undischarged. I say, this intended expedition to Canada, &c. a process which has no parallel in our story, who attends to ? who enquires about ?

Mr. Cadwallader concludes his reflections thus :—As to the actual expedition to the East-Indies, which we have so much reason to deplore, who recollects that a neutrality for those parts was offer'd by the French and refus'd by us ? How long Mr. Boscawen's destination was publicly known in every court of Europe ? How many times, with sailing orders in his pocket,

ket, he was prevented from failing? At how strange a crisis he was at last permitted to fail; that is to say, at the eve of a session, which was open'd with a f—h from the t—se, signifying, that overtures of peace had been made, a congress would be held, &c. On how many occasions, in the course of that session, our m—s did not scruple to tell the whole world, that we should be obliged to accept of a peace on any terms? What irresistible conviction they consequently had, that they were neither wantonly or wickedly sporting away the wealth of the nation, and the lives of the most valuable of their fellow subjects?

From the Westminster Journal, Jan. 3.

R Eformations in a state are not to be effected without great resolution, self-denial, perseverance, and, in a word, determined virtue: But how much of these vigorous qualities we can expect in a depraved age, when prodigality and corruption are the interest of so many, and interest seems to be the prevailing motive with most, I am confounded, and almost in despair, when I attempt to think.

After having given some instances of this, and the reason of his so often repeating his cautions, Mr. Touchit proceeds thus:

Fabulous history gives us a Cassandra, a woman of sagacity equal to her birth, and for that reason called a prophetess, who continually, during the siege of her father's capital, cried out for the adulteress to be delivered up, as the only means to save her country. Her warnings were always of the same kind, and always such as ought to have been given: There was no reason for variation, where the cause was one, was desperate, was universal. The story tells us, that Apollo had infatuated the minds of her fellow citizens, so that none of them believed her predictions. May no such infatuation prevail in G—t B—n, while we cry, Out with the sorcerers corruption! out with the fiend self-interest! away with every thing but publick spirit, or we are undone!

That there is room for repentance, for the recovery of favour, before the divine sentence is actually executed, we learn from the sacred story of the Ninevites. Jonah's cry too was uniform: Yet forty days and Nineveh shall be overthrown! There was no salutary condition annexed in his denunciation: Yet the king and people of Nineveh understood one in the divine mercy. Their virtue revived, it grew vigorous; it wrestled with the corruptions of the times, and overthrew them before the sentence against the city was to take place; it wrestled, we may venture to say, with God, and prevailed. Mercy triumph'd, and Nine-

veh was saved, tho' the prophet was angry.

We have an instance of the like inviolable denunciation, attended with the fate, not of Nineveh, but of Troy, in that history which Christians have always esteemed next to the sacred. Josephus informs us, in his wars of the Jews, that during the distress of their city from the Romans, a man went about continually, for a considerable time, proclaiming, woe to Jerusalem! to the temple! to the people! and at last to himself! But the doom of the Jews, for their abuse of the favours peculiarly bestowed on them, seems to have been irrevocably fixed: They did not repent, and providence, foreseeing they would not, does not appear to have left a condition so much as imply'd. Their case, however, was so very singular in this circumstance, as it has been in all others, that we have no reason to despair on their account.

If we can but effectually awake, and rouse ourselves into the practice of publick virtue, every one of us, from the greatest man in the state to the least in the dregs of the community, we may still hope to retrieve what we have lost. Nothing is wanting among us but a virtuous union, a union against our own vices and follies. And as to myself, I have the vanity to think, that if my preaching could have the same efficacy as Jonah's, I should not, like him, be angry, but enter into the full enjoyment of my country's felicity.

From the Remembrancer, Feb. 10.

WE pay interest for 80 millions, which, at 4 per cent. and the ways of collecting it, must be more than double the whole revenue of the crown; or, to speak more accurately, double to the whole expence of the court, navy, army, great officers and pensioners of all denominations, &c. as they were distributed 60 years ago. We pay, besides this interest-money, the ordinary revenue of the crown, in time of peace; and extraordinary taxes in time of war: But still with this difference, that the ordinary revenue of the crown formerly supplied all branches of the government; but now means only the royal household, or civil list, exclusive of all other expences. And our extraordinary payments in time of war, which were formerly spent on our own army and fleet, are now dealt out in subsidies (as they are called) to foreign princes, or given for the hire of foreign troops.—All this may be good policy, and for the interest of the nation. To murmur at things I do not understand, is not my temper; but one thing I do understand, and think I have, or shall, put it in such a light that others may see it too: That a country

country farmer, who liv'd upon an estate of his own, of 200l. a year, 60 years ago, and then died, would, upon trial of a year's housekeeping, if he was to be raised again, and placed at his homestead, think his estate sunk at least one-half in value. And yet this man's son, or grandson, calls his estate 200l. a year, as before; tho' in fact, he enjoys but half of it. His payments out of it are heavy; but many of them have been paid, as now, ever since he was born, and, he is used to them; or, tho' real in fact, are not apparently taxes in his eyes, and therefore he does not perceive them.

All taxes are not like the land tax, where the sum actually paid by the people may be known with a little trouble, as well as the clear money paid from it into the Exchequer. But in many, nay, most other cases, the tax is concealed from publick view at least. Some goods, of foreign growth, are taxed before they come ashore, and some of our own pay duty in a different shape from which they appear in when they are used. A cup of ale, for instance, does not seem to be very dear at the rate of two pence, to a thirsty farmer, when he receives the money for his grain at the publick house: The cup smiles in his face when brought in; and yet the poor creature has run the gauntlet of the land tax, the malt tax, the excise, and the hop tax. Here are three payments for a thing, which, 60 years ago made but one. And if we suppose, that in this, and many other articles, the price is only double now to what it was then, I think it is not out of the way.

An Epitaph for the Rev. Mr. Mordecai Andrews.

HERE rests the friend and servant of his God, [his trod,
Whose truths he witness'd, and whose ways
Endow'd with talents to instruct and charm,
Sincere with prudence, and with candour,
warm; [not vain;
Tho' young, mature; tho' cheerful, yet
Learn'd without pride; and without mean-
ness plain,
Too early summon'd to receive the prize,
And join the high rais'd worship of the skies.

C. B.

To a Gentleman, on the Death of A. Hill, Esq;

*Paulum sepulchra distat inertia
Celata virtus—* Hor. Carm. iv. ix. 29.

WHEN Hill ascended to the blissful plains, [reigns,
Where worth, like his, in just distinction
The conscious winds * responsive sigh'd his
fate, [brous weight!
And groans convulsive heav'd earth's * cum-
As, when vex'd Israel to despair is flung,
Her useless harps were on the willows hung,

* Mr. Hill died Feb. 8, 1749-50, at the instant of the earthquake; of the shock of which he was sensible: and both before and after that period there were very violent winds.

A gen'ral sadness swell'd each patriot breast,
And only mournful dirges were express'd;
Each private sorrow vanish'd into smoke,
Nor Hebrew bards themselves could soothe
the complicated stroke.

Then how can we, in these degenerate
days, [thunder of his lays.

But, like Salmonus, faintly mock the
Whose numbers only could his fame ad-
vance, [Gideon's flaming lance.

When in strong verse he brandish'd high his
That lance now shiver'd, and snapp'd
short, must lie,

And with a people's taste, neglected, die.

O thou, his friend! most worthy him to
speak, [weak.

Produce thy prose, and shame all verse as
What tho' thy tender nerves refuse the task,
'Tis all he needs, and more than he can ask:
Pain never urg'd thee from its thorny way,
Nor flow'ry pleasure led thy steps astray.

Sacred his friendship in thy breast we
leave, [ing name retrieve.

And from oblivion's dreary gulph his sink-

On the Resolution of a late General C—r.

W—p—le, with all his faults and
blunders,

In money-management wrought wonders:
Our creditors, his children dear,

Would still be true, he did not fear:
Propp'd by the companies he stood,

And nurs'd corruption's younger brood.

But how do these poor men project,
Whose l—ws appear and want effect?

Who did not drive the nail would go?

Who now hear all their friends cry—no;

What will they do without their prop?

Push, Britons, push, and they must drop.

*An Infallible Cure for the Bite of a mad
Dog; brought from Tonquin by Sir George
Cobb, Bart.*

TAKE 24 grains of native cinnabar,
24 grains of factitious cinnabar, and
16 grains of musk; grind all these together
into an exceeding fine powder, and put it
into a small tea-cup of arrack, rum or
brandy; let it be well mixed, and give it
the person as soon as possible, after the bite;
a second dose of the same must be repeated
thirty days after; and a third may be taken
in thirty days more: But if the symptoms
of madness appear on the persons, they
must take one of the above doses immedi-
ately, and a second in an hour after; and,
if wanted, a third must be given a few
hours afterwards.

N. B. The above recipe is calculated for
full grown persons, but must be given to
children in smaller quantities, in proportion
to their ages.

This medicine has been given to hundreds
with success, and Sir George Cobb him-
self has cured two persons, who had the
symptoms of madness upon them.

J O U R.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 18.

As the last Debate was upon a particular Clause of the Mutiny Bill, I shall now give you a Debate we had in our Club upon the Bill in general, which was begun by Q. Fabius Maximus, in a Speech to A the following Effect :

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE bill now read to us, has always been deemed a bill of the utmost importance, and has been often opposed by some of the greatest men in the kingdom, and the best judges of our constitution; but as there are several new clauses in this bill, which never were before in any bill of the same nature, and as several new crimes are created, or at least the punishments rendered more severe, the bill now requires more than ever to be maturely considered, and to be considered in a full house. For this reason, when the bill was ordered to be read a second time, I moved for the house to be summoned, and the judges to attend, that every lord might have an opportunity to offer his objections against the bill in general, or against those clauses that are now, or have been lately introduced; and that, if any question in law should arise, we might have the assistance of the judges for determining it in the most legal and just manner.

For my own part, Sir, as I have fought many battles against such bills as this, under as expert leaders as, I believe, ever appeared in this house, without any success, I shall not now engage to fight the same ground over again; therefore I shall make no objection against the bill in general,

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but as to some of the new clauses I have objections to make, which at present I think unanswerable: However, as those objections cannot properly be made until we go into a committee on the bill, I shall not oppose the motion for committing it; but when that is agreed to, I shall renew my motions for the house to be summoned, and the judges to attend.

This is all I shall trouble you with upon the present occasion; but if any other lord has an objection to the whole of the bill, now is the time to have it considered; and if any such objection be made, I must reserve to myself a power, notwithstanding what I have said, to give my opinion candidly and freely, and to give my negative to the motion, if I approve of the objection.

Upon this P. Ventidius stood up, and spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

S I R,

THO' I have very little reason to expect, that any objection I can make to the whole of this bill, will have what I may think its due weight, yet I cannot sit here and see such a dangerous bill passed into a law, without declaring, that I think such a numerous army in time of peace altogether unnecessary, and that, were it necessary, the troops might be kept in good order by the civil magistrate, if a proper law were made for that purpose. I am therefore against the whole of the bill, and consequently shall give myself very little trouble about any of the particular clauses, new or old; for if a numerous army is to be

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kept

kept up, and the officers and soldiers of that army strip of all the privileges they ought to enjoy as Englishmen, by subjecting them to military law, and not only to all the clauses of this bill, but to all articles of war which the crown may hereafter prescribe, I think it of no consequence, whether the punishments to be inflicted by that law be more or less severe.

What makes the people of this country more happy and secure than they are in any other, is, that valuable privilege of being tried by their peers, and by judges who understand the laws of their country, who are bound to be of counsel with the prisoner at the bar, and who are as independent as it is possible for men to be made, consistent with the nature of mankind, and the support of government; but by this bill, and indeed every former bill of the same kind, the officers and soldiers of our army are entirely deprived of this valuable privilege. If any of them be accused of a military crime, they are to be tried by a law which admits of no jury, nor of any challenge, and by judges who understand nothing of the laws of their country, and who are so far from being of counsel, if they were capable, with the prisoner at the bar, that they are often such as have their daily bread depending upon the good-will of the prosecutor. In short, our officers and soldiers are by this bill made as much subject to arbitrary power as any man is in Morocco, Turkey, or any of the despotick monarchies in the East. A certain form must, 'tis true, be here observed in putting any of them to death; but when an innocent man is condemned to die, the form and ceremony of a trial is, I think, an aggravation of his misfortune; for I should chuse to die by the order and bow-string of a bailhaw, rather than by the sentence of a court martial, from whom I should expect neither justice nor mercy.

Therefore, Sir, if you once strip our officers and soldiers of this, which I think the chief privilege of an Englishman, I shall give myself very little trouble about the other clauses of your bill; for if you empower a court-martial to inflict the punishment of death, or a punishment more dreadful than death, upon any crime whatsoever, it seems to me of no signification, how many crimes you subject to the trial of such a court, or what punishment you empower it to inflict; because the danger does not lie in the multitude of crimes to be tried, or the severity of the punishments to be inflicted, by that court, upon the guilty, but in the little security an innocent man has for his life, who is to be tried by such a court upon a false accusation, spirited up, perhaps, by some one who can command the court to condemn.

This, Sir, is the danger, and whoever is made liable to this danger, I can look on in no other light than as a slave to the person who has the power of appointing, and too often, I am afraid, the power of directing the court-martial. By the very first clause of this bill, therefore, every officer as well as soldier of our army is made an absolute slave to the general appointed by the crown; and could we have any reason to be surprised, if those, who have been thus by law deprived of all the privileges of Englishmen, should join in any project for enslaving those who had first enslaved them? We may talk, Sir, of our army's being commanded by gentlemen of family and fortune, and that while it is commanded by such, our liberties can be in no danger; but as this depends entirely upon the absolute unlimited will of the sovereign, who can dismiss and commission whatever officers he pleases, and at any time he pleases, it is such a precarious dependence as, I am sure, no wise people will ever trust to for the preservation of their

their liberties. We know by experience how safely, and how soon an army may be modelled for any purpose. In 1659, general Monk commanded an army in Scotland, which had assisted in dethroning and murdering K. Charles I. driving his whole family into exile, and overturning our monarchical establishment; yet in a few months the general so modelled and managed this army, that he made it his instrument in restoring K. Charles II. and establishing that form of government, which most of them were by principle averse to; for I must observe, that most of the soldiers as well as officers of that army, were men who had really some principle, which is, I am afraid, what cannot be said of the soldiers, tho', I hope, it is otherwise with regard to the officers, of our present army.

But, Sir, I have no occasion to talk of modelling our army, when I consider the doctrine lately established, that the officers as well as soldiers of our army are lifted for life, if the crown-general thinks fit to deny giving the former leave to resign, or the latter to be discharged. As to the soldiers, I know, that this has for a long time been the doctrine established in our army, or at least that no soldier, after being once regularly lifted, can ever leave the service without a discharge from the commanding officer of the regiment; but as to the officers, it was before generally thought, that they might resign their commissions, and leave the service, whenever they pleased, without asking or waiting for leave from the crown, or the general appointed by the crown; and I shall grant, that such leave has seldom if ever been refused; because if one officer resigns his commission, there is always another ready and glad to take it up. But since our contests upon occasion of this bill, it has been insisted, and now seems to be allowed, that after a gentleman has

accepted of a commission from the crown, he cannot resign that commission without the leave of the crown; and that if, without such leave, he throws up his commission, and leaves the service, he may be taken up, tried by a court-martial, and shot as a deserter from his majesty's service.

This, I say, Sir, is the doctrine which now seems to be established, and if it be not altered by act of parliament, no future prince can have occasion for modelling our army to any purpose whatever; because, if an officer cannot resign, let his fortune and family be never so considerable, he must obey the orders of the commander in chief, or be shot for disobedience by the sentence of a court-martial; for a court-martial properly chosen will deem every order lawful that can be issued by their chief commander, and from them there is no appeal; for which reason, I think, the contest about inserting or not inserting the word *lawful* in this part of the bill, was a contest of very little moment. It does, indeed, give the court-martial a pretence for not condemning a disobedient officer, but it is a pretence which no court-martial will ever, I fear, make use of, when it is insinuated to them, that the prince or general expects they should condemn; for officers are not generally much conversant in any laws but those of war, and according to the laws of war, every command is lawful that seems to be for the good of the service.

It is therefore, I think, evident, Sir, that if you subject officers as well as soldiers to be tried by a court-martial, and empower that court-martial to inflict the punishment of death upon any crime whatsoever, you expose our constitution to great danger, which, surely, we ought never to do, unless compelled by some unavoidable necessity, for which we have not, in my opinion, at present

sent the least pretence; for from any late behaviour of our army there is not so much as a shadow of reason for saying, that a mutiny bill is now more requisite for keeping our troops in order than in the year 1717; and at that time it was the opinion of A many of the best judges, that no such bill was necessary: For this opinion they then not only gave, but have left upon record, such reasons, as cannot now be answered, no more than they were at that time *.

*The next Speaker in this Debate was
M. Cato, the Purport of whose
Speech was as follows, viz.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

I AM sorry I cannot, with the noble lord that spoke last, oppose the whole of this bill, for I think the continuance of martial law and a standing army in time of peace, tho' but from year to year, D of the most dangerous consequence to our constitution; and when I consider the expence, I wish a less number of troops could be sufficient. But if we keep up any standing army, some sort of military law is, I think, necessary for preserving order and discipline in that army; and I am afraid, our circumstances will not as yet admit of a less number than is now proposed; for tho' we are in no danger from the disaffected while we keep such a number of regular troops, yet it must be allowed, that disaffection is still too general among the people, and experience has shewn, that like a naughty boy at school, they return to their tricks as soon as the rod is removed from before their eyes.

This, I shall grant, Sir, is a most G melancholy situation, for we are got, I think, into a sort of magick circle: Disaffection makes a standing

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army necessary, a standing army increases our debts and taxes, those debts and taxes ruin our trade, the ruin of our trade increases disaffection, and this makes a more numerous standing army necessary. But disaffection, Sir, is not the only reason for our being obliged to keep up a standing army: Our laws cannot now be executed without the military: A smuggler cannot be taken or conveyed to prison without the assistance of soldiers: A little B riot cannot be quelled without their assistance. But t'other day, when this bill was read a first time, I was surprized to see a magistrate of the great city of London come in a fright here, to demand the aid of the military for dispersing a few riotous seamen: That city, which was formerly C so jealous of their liberties, that they would not allow a regular party of soldiers to enter their gates, and with great difficulty could be prevailed on to allow the party for relieving the Tower to pass through: That city, I say, Sir, now sends D for a party of soldiers to quell a petty riot; and a party was accordingly sent, but the officer being a man of sense, soon saw there was no danger, and therefore he presently returned.

E How our people have become so effeminate, Sir, I cannot comprehend; but nothing can shew the necessity of keeping up a standing army more than what happened during the late rebellion: A parcel of rascally highlanders marched F from the northernmost parts of Scotland thro' millions of people, to within 100 miles of London, without meeting with any resistance from the people; and might, for what I know, have marched to London, and overturned our government, had we had no regular troops to prevent it; which shews either an extreme degree of effeminacy among the people, or a very general disregard for

* See Toynbee's collection of parliamentary debates, vol. VII. p. 60.

for the safety of the government; and let it be which it will, it is a manifest proof, that a standing army is absolutely necessary for the preservation of our present happy establishment. I am sorry it is so: I am sorry I cannot avoid confessing it; A for to a free state a standing army is like drams to a ruined constitution: They preserve the appearance of health for a while; but they prey upon the entrails, and bring certain death at last.

All we can therefore do in our present situation, is to take care never to keep up a greater number of troops than is absolutely necessary for our preservation, and to regulate those troops so as to make them as little dangerous to our constitution as possible. What sort of peace it is that we have lately got, I do not know; but I hope, Sir, it is a good and a lasting one. At land, 'tis true, our success in the war was not very good, which was not owing to any want of bravery in our troops, or of conduct in our generals, especially the chief, but to a panick that seized some of our allies, and an inability, or something worse, in others, who never performed what they had promised. However, a peace was become as necessary for our enemies, as it was for us, or any of our allies; for by the diligence of our sea commanders, their trade was quite ruined, and their people reduced to a starving condition; therefore I have good reason to hope, that we obtained good terms of peace for our allies as well as ourselves; and the uncertain state of the present royal line of France gives me ground to hope, that it will be lasting, especially as the court have since shewn their sincerity, by banishing the young Pretender in the manner they did. From hence I conceive hopes, G that we may soon find ourselves in a condition to reduce our annual expence, by lessening the number of our regular troops; and I am sure,

we should do so as soon, and as much as possible. We are now loaded with a debt of 80 millions, the greatest part of which is at 4 per cent. interest; so that we have at least 3 millions a year to pay for interest, and consequently must raise yearly above 7 millions, if we resolve to make no further encroachment upon the sinking fund. The present publick expence is, therefore, what we cannot bear. We must confine it to the produce of the land and malt tax, otherwise we must apply the whole, or a great part of the sinking fund, to the current service; and however easy the publick creditors may now be about the payment of their principal, they would soon grow jealous of our ever being able to pay it, should they see the sinking fund applied yearly to the current service, which of course would ruin the publick credit, and render it impossible for the government to borrow any money upon the most pressing emergency.

The reduction of our publick expence is, therefore, what we should resolve on as soon as possible, tho' we cannot think of it at present; but the regulating of our army, so as to make it as little dangerous to our liberties as possible, is what we may now resolve on, and we ought to do it by proper amendments to this bill. While we keep up a standing army, some sort of military law is necessary; but there is no necessity for making the punishments to be inflicted by that law, so severe as they are made by the bill now before us. The punishment to be inflicted upon desertion, for example, is by much too severe: His late majesty thought, that desertion in time of peace never deserved to be punished with death: He had great humanity and compassion, joined with all that courage and intrepidity so natural to his family. This made him look upon desertion, in time of peace, as a fraud rather than a crime; for which

which reason he would but very seldom consent to its being punished with death; and therefore the punishment of whipping was introduced instead of it. Mutiny or sedition, again, is what in time of peace can very seldom deserve death, or stand in need of being capitally punished by martial law, because if it rises to any height it becomes treason, or by reading the proclamation against riots it may be made felony without benefit of clergy, and consequently may be capitally punished by the civil magistrate. Then as to corresponding with, or giving intelligence to his majesty's enemies, every one knows it is treason, and liable to be punished by the civil magistrate, more severely than it can be by a court-martial. And as to the other crimes made capital by this bill, it would be cruelty, I think, to punish any one of them with death, especially in time of peace, when such strict discipline is not required, nor can ever be necessary; particularly that of a soldier's sleeping upon his post: This, I shall grant, is, in time of war, and when the enemy may be within reach, a very high crime, and may be of the most dangerous consequence, therefore it may then deserve to be punished with death; but in time of peace it never can: Suppose a poor fellow who stands sentry at the farther end of Rosamond's pond, should accidentally be found napping upon his post, would you put him to death for so trivial an offence?

I know, Sir, it is left in the power of a court-martial to inflict a milder punishment; but this is one of the most dangerous parts of the martial law; for nothing can contribute more to the establishment of slavery than severe punishments with a power of mitigation, especially when the crimes are such as cannot be certainly guarded against, or such as may be easily fix'd by false witnesses upon a man perfectly inno-

cent: Of the first kind I reckon that of a man's sleeping upon his post, or using violence against a superior officer who executes his office in a brutal or insulting manner; and of the last kind are those of exciting mutiny, or not using his utmost endeavours to suppress the same, or not giving information thereof without delay.

As all these, Sir, are crimes which neither caution nor innocence can certainly prevent a man's being guilty or convicted of, a power to inflict upon them the punishment of death, or a milder punishment, must create a most slavish dependance in the army upon the general appointed by the crown, who must always have it very much in his power to direct the court-martial, especially as it seems to be now generally allowed, that the crown, or the general in chief, can order a revision of the sentence as often as he pleases; which revision is really, in my opinion, a sort of second or third trial for the same crime, with this aggravating circumstance, that the prisoner is not allowed to be present at this second or third trial, tho' a revision must generally be with a design to have a severer punishment inflicted than that which was adjudged by the first sentence, or perhaps to condemn a man, who by the first sentence was acquitted.

Thus, Sir, you must see, that by multiplying military crimes, and inflicting upon each of them the punishment of death, or a milder punishment if the court-martial thinks fit, you will reduce your army to a slavish dependance upon the general in chief; and by the last clause of this bill you are to involve all our half-pay officers in the same slavery. A clause of the same nature was, 'tis true, inserted in the mutiny bill of last year, and passed both houses unobserv'd; but now it has been taken notice of, I hope it will be rectified; for it is absolutely inconsistent with

with the preamble, because it makes our army more numerous than what is mentioned in the preamble, which says, that the *whole* number of the standing army to be kept up, shall consist of 18,857 effective men, including 1815 invalids; and I can see no good reason for subjecting our half-pay officers to the penalties and punishments of this bill; but it is easy to suggest several bad reasons, which at present I shall forbear to explain.

This bill will therefore, Sir, stand in need of several amendments in the committee; but the chief is that which relates to the power we are to give courts-martial to inflict punishments. As every such power is a departure from the common law, and an encroachment upon our constitution, we should extend it no farther than is absolutely necessary; and experience has shewn, that the good order and discipline of an army may be preserved, without empowering a court-martial to inflict any punishment that might affect life or limb; nay, even without any court-martial at all, or any exercise of military law within the kingdom. In K. William's reign we were without any mutiny bill, or military law, from Dec. 20, 1691; to March 10, 1692-3; and yet we had then an army of near 70,000 men on foot, and were not only engaged in a war abroad, but were in a real, not an imaginary danger of being invaded at home; for it was in May, 1692, that we prevented the formidable invasion intended by France, by that glorious victory over their fleet at La Hogue: Again, in the same reign, peace being concluded at Ryfwick, we were without any mutiny bill, or military law, from April 10, 1698, to Feb. 20, 1701-2, tho' during that whole time a body of regular troops were kept on foot within the kingdom, and I never heard of any want of order or discipline in the army during either of those periods, at least not such a

want as was occasioned by our not having an act against mutiny and desertion.

During the war in Q. Anne's time, we had, indeed, a mutiny act regularly passed every year, and thereby courts-martial were constantly empowered to inflict the punishment of death upon some heinous crimes; but, Sir, no sooner was peace restored by the treaty of Utrecht, than the mutiny act then subsisting was suffered to expire, as it did on March 24, 1712-13; so that we were without any courts-martial, or military law, till July 25, following. However, as a small body of regular troops was to be kept on foot, the parliament which met April 9, 1713, considered, that some sort of military law was necessary for keeping those troops in order; and for this purpose a bill was brought in, and passed into a law, which was the first of the kind ever passed in this kingdom, during a time of profound peace both abroad and at home, and which, I think, ought to be a model for us at all times when we are in the same circumstances; for, I hope, the Whigs, as a certain party amongst us are called, will never think it necessary to arm the crown with more power, than was thought necessary by that Tory parliament.

By this law, Sir, which, I say, ought now to be our model, it was enacted, that any officer or soldier, that should be guilty of any of the crimes mentioned in the act, should suffer such punishment as a court-martial should adjudge such offence to deserve, *not extending to life or limb*. By this law therefore, Sir, the power of courts-martial was so much circumscribed, that they could not inflict the punishment of death or demembration upon any crime whatsoever, no not even upon mutiny or sedition; nor could they so much as try a man for holding correspondence with her majesty's enemies;

mies ; for which very good reasons may still be given, because if mutiny or sedition deserved death, that is to say, if any man was killed in quelling it, the seditious were all guilty of murder, and as such might be tried and duly punished by the common law ; and as to holding correspondence with an enemy, it was, and still is treason at common law, by which alone it ought to be tried and punished.

Thus the law continued, Sir, with very little variation, and without any bad consequence, till after the accession of his late majesty ; and as the publick tranquillity seems now to be as fully established as it was at that time, as there seems at this time to be as little reason for inroaching upon our constitution as there ever was at any, I think, we ought not to extend the power of courts-martial farther than it was by the law then passed ; therefore I shall conclude with moving for an instruction to the committee, *To restrain courts-martial from inflicting any punishment extending to life or limb.*

Cn. Domitius Calvinus stood up next, and spoke to this Effect :

Mr. President,

S I R,

OF the two noble lords who spoke last, one is, I find, against our having any army or any martial law, and the other is for an army, but for such a sort of martial law as would render that army of very little service. Now I differ from both these noble lords : Notwithstanding the peace, which his majesty has so wisely, and so happily restored to Europe, as well as to his own kingdoms, I am of opinion, that if we are resolved to be free at home and independent abroad, we must continue to keep up a standing army

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not less numerous than what is now proposed ; and we must continue to enact yearly, for, I hope, we shall never for any longer time, such regulations as may be sufficient and effectual for preserving good order and strict discipline in that army.

As to the treaty of peace lately concluded, Sir, we have heard many objections made against it, both within doors and without, but upon a proper inquiry, I believe, it will appear to be as good a treaty as the circumstances of Europe could then admit of, and that, to the glory of this nation, it must have been much worse, if our national strength had not been exerted during the war in the most wise and vigorous manner : I believe, it will upon inquiry farther appear, that the peace was concluded as soon as possible, and could not have been concluded sooner, without ruining that system of the affairs of Europe, upon which its liberties depend ; and, therefore, I shall be ready to agree to such an inquiry as soon as it shall be proposed.

Yet nevertheless, Sir, I cannot be of opinion, that we ought to reduce our army below its present standard, or that we ought now to form our mutiny bill upon the model of that which was passed after concluding the peace at Utrecht, in 1713 ; and I hope to give such reasons for my opinion, as shall convince a great majority of this house to be of the same. For this purpose I shall consider our circumstances as they now stand affected both with regard to foreign and domestick affairs ; and first with regard to foreign. We have now, 'tis true, a peace with the French, and they may for the present seem sincere in their intention to observe every article of that peace ; but we all know, they are never to be trusted, except when they are not in a condition to behave otherwise. This makes a material difference between our circumstances

at this time, and those we were in after concluding the peace of Utrecht. At that time the French had by a long unsuccessful war been brought to the very brink of ruin, and their country so drained both of men and money, that it was impossible for them to recover in a great number of years. They were, besides, under the government of a king, who could, by the course of nature, live but a few years, and the next successor was but a mere infant; with this additional misfortune, that the internal peace of their country depended upon the life of that infant; for had he died in his infancy, or without children, that kingdom would certainly have been involved in a civil war; and the confederacy, which had brought them so near to their ruin, were engaged to set a king upon their throne, whom few if any Frenchmen would have voluntarily chosen.

Are the French now, Sir, in any such condition? In the late war, indeed, they suffered a little in their commerce and marine, but at land they were every where successful, and their sufferings at sea were such as may be repaired in a very few years of peace. As to their royal line, I shall grant, it is not very well guarded at present; but they have two very good lives to depend on, and a great probability of having soon several more; for the young dauphiness by age may be cured of that imbecillity which hitherto has been the cause of her miscarriage; and if both king and dauphin should die without heirs male, considering the present state of Europe, and the power of the Spanish branch, it is not very probable that it would occasion any intestine war in France; nor does the house of Orleans seem inclined to take advantage of that speculative claim which was procured them by the treaty of Utrecht.

Then, Sir, with regard to our allies, how different are their cir-
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cumstances now, from what they were when the treaty of Utrecht was concluded? Our chief ally in a most confused condition, and stript of almost their whole barrier: The house of Austria dispossessed of several rich provinces, and such seeds of discord thrown among the princes of the empire as will probably, for a century at least, prevent their uniting in any common cause against the house of Bourbon. And as to the king of Sardinia, tho' he joined us in the last war, and during the whole course of it acted a most honourable part, yet his own interest may induce him to join the house of Bourbon, in the next, as it did in the year 1734.

These, Sir, are our present circumstances with regard to foreign affairs, and in these circumstances can we trust to the sincerity of the French, or to their observance of treaties, when it is so well known, that they observe them no longer than they find themselves in a condition to evade or break them? Then, Sir, as to our circumstances with regard to domestic affairs, we may talk of our militia, and of the feats, they would perform against an invading enemy, but the rapid progress which the late rebellion made without any resistance from the people, is a recent and manifest proof, that the people are not to be trusted to, even for their own defence, against an invading enemy; for if 4 or 5000 highlanders made such a progress, what might not 4 or 5000 veteran regular troops do, should they be landed in any part of the island, if we had not a sufficient body of regular troops to oppose them soon after their landing? I will not say, that such a number could conquer the island, without any assistance from our own people; but their progress, would be marked in a different manner from the late progress of the highlanders; for terror, dismay, and confusion would be their harbingers wherever they came,

and conflagrations, massacres, rapés, and pillaging, their constant companions: And would not the people then have reason to exclaim against those ministers, that had consented to a great reduction of our army?

I know it may be said, Sir, that **A** while we are superior at sea, our navy will always be sufficient for protecting us against any such invasion; but this I cannot agree to, because I look upon such a dependance as more uncertain than the winds; for besides the uncertainty of the winds, **B** his present majesty will certainly do as often as any such criminal may deserve mercy, for he has as much courage and intrepidity as any of his ancestors, and as much humanity as is consistent with publick justice. **C** This, I believe, will be granted, Sir, by every one that hears me, and after granting this, no one can find fault with the punishments appointed by this bill; no one can suppose, that any of the crimes therein mentioned will ever be too severely punished. **D** Even that of a centinel's sleeping upon his post may, in some cases, deserve to be punished with death, in time of peace as well as war. In the case mentioned by the noble lord it may not, perhaps, deserve death, and in such a case, I believe, no such punishment would ever be inflicted; but there is a centry-post very near to the place he mentioned, which is of the utmost importance, a post very near, perhaps in the next room, to where our sovereign may be at the very time: Would not such a centinel's sleeping upon such a post be a crime of as heinous a nature as a soldier can be guilty of? Yet such a crime could not be punished with death, if not made capital by the military law, even tho' our sovereign should lose his life by the centry's having been guilty of it. **E**

But, Sir, it is not keeping troops in continual pay that makes them regular; They must be kept to a strict discipline in time of peace as well as war, otherwise they will soon become nothing better than common militia. For this purpose it is absolutely necessary to keep them always subject to military law, and to articles of war; and as those articles must often be altered as circumstances change, as a very sudden alteration becomes sometimes necessary, the crown must be vested with a power to alter them in matters of small moment, as often as it shall see cause. The articles are now much the same with what they have been for many years

past; and when we pass any law for inflicting punishments upon military crimes, we must empower the court-martial to inflict the severest punishment that such a crime can in its most aggravating circumstances deserve; because, unless they are so impowered, they cannot inflict such a punishment upon a crime, which, from some favourable circumstances, ought to be more mildly punished; it is in the power of the crown to pardon the criminal, which **B** his present majesty will certainly do as often as any such criminal may deserve mercy, for he has as much courage and intrepidity as any of his ancestors, and as much humanity as is consistent with publick justice.

This, I believe, will be granted, **C** Sir, by every one that hears me, and after granting this, no one can find fault with the punishments appointed by this bill; no one can suppose, that any of the crimes therein mentioned will ever be too severely punished. **D** Even that of a centinel's sleeping upon his post may, in some cases, deserve to be punished with death, in time of peace as well as war. In the case mentioned by the noble lord it may not, perhaps, deserve death, and in such a case, I believe, no such punishment would ever be inflicted; but there is a centry-post very near to the place he mentioned, which is of the utmost importance, a post very near, perhaps in the next room, to where our sovereign may be at the very time: Would not such a centinel's sleeping upon such a post be a crime of as heinous a nature as a soldier can be guilty of? Yet such a crime could not be punished with death, if not made capital by the military law, even tho' our sovereign should lose his life by the centry's having been guilty of it. **E**

In all such cases therefore, Sir, it is absolutely necessary to appoint by law the severest punishment that the crime can, in its most aggravating circumstances, deserve, and to have it

it in the power of the court-martial to inflict a milder punishment when the case will admit of it. But such a mitigating power, it is said, is of dangerous consequence to liberty. Sir, I am as jealous of liberty as any man can be in reason, but some people A pretend to be so jealous of liberty, that they will not admit even of those regulations that are necessary for the support of government; and this I think of much more dangerous consequence to liberty, because it must introduce anarchy, of which B the certain consequence has always been found to be tyranny. This extravagant jealousy of liberty has created an opposition to many excellent regulations; and from the same cause proceeds the present opposition to what is called a revision of the sen- C tence of a court-martial. This power the crown has always been vested with, and the exertion of this power has in past times often been found necessary, as it will probably be in times to come. I am no lawyer, but, according to any notion I D have of the forms of a trial at common law, a revision is in no respect like a new trial, nor can ever be of any prejudice to the person that has been tried, because it is never ordered but when the court-martial have either mistaken the crime or E the punishment.

I am therefore of opinion, Sir, that there is no reasonable objection can be made against any part of this bill, and as to our taking the mutiny bill passed after the peace of Utrecht, as a model for any future bill F of the same nature, the misfortune that soon after happened, should be a caution to us never to think of building again according to that model; for the obedience of the army was so ill secured by that bill, that I am persuaded, it was the chief G cause of that rebellion's being projected, which broke out soon after his late majesty's accession; and much greater numbers of the army would probably have joined in that

rebellion, if care had not been taken to pass a proper mutiny-bill before the rebels could come to any head. For this reason, I hope, the bill now under our consideration will pass without any material alteration, and therefore I must be against the instruction proposed.

Upon this Q. Fabius Maximus stood up again, and spoke in Substance thus:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I Believe my noble friend, who proposed the instruction, had overlooked a short clause in the bill now before us, by which it is provided, that no person in Great Britain or Ireland shall, by the articles of war, be adjudged to suffer any punishment, extending to life or limb, except for such crimes as are expressed to be so punishable by this act. This makes the power we give his majesty to form and establish articles of war of much less dangerous consequence than it was before; and this clause became necessary from a practice lately introduced, of making some crimes capital by the articles of war, which had not been declared to be so by the mutiny act then in force; but I was surprised to hear the noble duke say, that the articles of war are now much the same with what they have been for many years past. What his grace meant by many years past I do not know, but this I know, that the articles of war were formerly, I believe in the year 1717, but about 46, whereas they are now 113; so that they must now be very different from what they were in that year, and must likewise be much more perplexing to those who sit as judges in courts martial, and who are not much acquainted with the science of law; from whence we may suppose, that their sentence will often be dictated by the judge advo- cate

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cate or his deputy, that is to say, by the prosecutor, which is a circumstance not very favourable for the prisoner.

As to what the noble duke was pleased to say, Sir, about the necessity of our keeping up such a number of troops, and of our having such severe military laws, I must observe, that our keeping 7 or 8000 men, more or less, in pay, in time of peace, cannot surely have any effect upon the counsels of the French court: No, Sir, it is not what we do in time of peace, but what we can do in time of war, that has an effect upon their counsels; and the greater expence we put ourselves to in time of peace, the less we shall be able to do in time of war; therefore if French sincerity is not to be depended on, it is an argument for diminishing rather than for encreasing the standing army we keep up in time of peace. And as to their invading us with 4 or 5000 men, with no other view but to plunder, burn or destroy, they will certainly never do so in time of peace: Even in time of war, we may from experience presume, that they will not do so, as they never did so during the late three wars, notwithstanding the certainty they always had of being joined by great numbers of our own people.

Then, Sir, as to the necessity of our having such severe military laws in time of peace, I hope, we shall always be able to preserve good order and strict discipline among our soldiers, rather by their having a true sense of their honour and duty, than by their being under a fear of severe punishment. The former is the motive of brave men and free-men, the latter the motive by which none can be influenced but towards and slaves. I was therefore sorry to hear such a reflection cast upon our army in the year 1745, as to suppose, that the rebellion which then broke out, was fomented or encouraged by any of them, or

that any one of them was prevented from joining in that rebellion by the fear of the mutiny-bill passed that summer. Upon men who had so often and so bravely faced death in Flanders, as most of our officers and soldiers then had, we cannot suppose, that fear had any effect; and if it were possible to suppose any such thing, could the fear of being shot by the sentence of a court-martial for desertion, have operated more strongly than the fear of being hanged for treason by the sentence of a court of oyer and terminer?

But I shall add no more at present, Sir, as I shall have an opportunity to consider the several severities of this bill, when we come to consider the particular clauses in a committee.

The next that spoke was A. Posthumus, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE noble lord who spoke last, seems to mistake the instruction moved for; because the design of it is not to prevent any punishment being inflicted by the articles of war, extending to life or limb, for crimes not expressed to be so punishable by this bill, but to prevent any such punishments being inflicted upon any crime, even by the bill itself; and as this would render our army not only useless against an invading enemy, but dangerous to the subject, I am against it. Even with all the power, Sir, which the commanders of our army now have over the inferior officers and soldiers, and with all the severe punishments which a court-martial can inflict, it is difficult to hold them to their duty, and to make them be at the pains to learn all those military exercises, which are necessary for forming a regular

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well disciplined army, and without which, let the men be never so brave, they are apt to fall into confusion in time of action, especially when it becomes necessary, as it often does, to alter the disposition. It is this that makes regular troops A so much superior to militia, and this perfection no troops can arrive at, unless they have been so long accustomed to an exact discipline, that every part of the military exercise becomes, as it were, natural to them.

For this reason, Sir, I am of opinion, that if you should put it out of the power of courts-martial to inflict any punishment extending to life or limb, our regular troops would soon become no better than our common militia; and experience has more than once shewn, what C little dependance we can have upon our militia. Some lords may perhaps suppose, that whipping, or some such military punishment, might be effectual for holding the soldiers to their duty; but if the danger of death were removed, or made so D distant as the forms of common law require, the inflicting of any such punishment might probably produce a mutiny, and that mutiny might increase so as to become an open rebellion of the army, against their commanding officers, and the E laws of their country.

I must therefore conclude, Sir, that if we should agree to the instruction proposed, it would render our army useless against an invading enemy; and I am sure, it would render our army of the most dangerous F consequence to the quiet and welfare of the rest of his majesty's subjects; for a farmer or tradesman would have a very bad time of it, should he have no other way of getting any punishment inflicted upon a soldier that had assaulted him, G his wife, or daughter, or that had carried off some part of his goods, than by bringing his action or indictment at common law. How grievous an army without strict disci-

pline may be to the people, we may learn, Sir, from the petition presented by the other house to K. Charles I. in the year 1628, against billeting of soldiers; for, among other grievances, they complain, that the people in many places durst not repair to church, lest in the mean time the soldiers should rifle their houses: That the officers of justice in the performance of their duties had been resisted and endangered: That farmers, to secure themselves and their injured wives and children from the insolence of the soldiers, had been forced to give up their wonted dwellings: That tradesmen and artificers had been forced to leave their trades, and employ their time in preserving themselves and their families from cruelty; and that robberies, assaults, batteries, burglaries, rapes, rapines, murders, barbarous cruelties, and other abominable vices and outrages were complained of from all parts where soldiers had been quartered.

These were the effects, Sir, of an army without discipline; and these, I am persuaded, would again be the effects, should the instruction moved for be agreed to. Lords may talk as they please of the honour and virtue of soldiers: With regard to the officers of our present army, I shall be as ready as any man to extol their honour and virtue; but with regard to the common soldiers, it would be very imprudent to trust to their honour, or to the sense they have of their duty: We all know how our regiments are raised, and how they are recruited; and we must confess, that the common men of the army are not taken from among the best sort of people. Besides, that boldness of spirit, which makes a man fit for being a soldier, and which generally leads him into the army, is very apt to lead him into vices and outrages, if not restrained by a better education than they have been usually blessed with; there-

therefore, severe punishments and speedy excutions are absolutely necessary for preserving good order, as well as strict discipline, among the common men of our army.

We know the good effect of the regulations which the army has been subject to for many years: Under these regulations our soldiers have lived among the people, for four or five and thirty years, without any complaint, much less such grievous complaints as were brought against them in K. Charles II's reign; but, Sir, we do not know what might be the effect of the new regulation proposed. If any complaint had been made of the cruelty or severity of courts-martial: If it could be said, that they have generally punished to the utmost extent of their power, there might be some reason for restraining it; but, on the contrary, we know, that they never inflicted the severest punishment, unless when the crime had been often repeated, or attended with such circumstances as made it of the most atrocious kind. There is therefore no reason for introducing the restraint upon the power of the courts-martial intended by this motion, but so many against it, that, I hope, the noble lord, when he considers it more seriously, will withdraw his motion, or at least not insist upon having any question put upon it.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

A DESCRIPTION of ELY.

With a Beautiful Folio VIEW of the same.

ELY is situate in the northern part of Cambridgeshire, and is the chief town of the fenny country, called the Isle of Ely. It is a bishop's see, and is therefore sometimes call'd a city, but impro-

perly, it being not so much as a corporation, and sending no members to parliament. It is 57 computed, and 69 measured miles north from London, and about 14 miles North of Cambridge. It stands on a rising ground in a sort of an island, but is unhealthy by reason of the fens. It is an antient and pretty large town, but neither populous nor beautiful, has a market on Saturday, and a free school for 24 boys. It was made a bishop's see by Henry I. in 1109, and the bishops were count palatines till Henry VIII's time. The place still enjoys some peculiar privileges; for they have a chief justice of their own to hear and determine all causes, hold assizes, goal delivery, &c. Mr. Counsellor Pont, recorder of Cambridge, being the present chief justice of the Isle of Ely. It is chiefly remarkable for its cathedral church, and great plenty of provisions. Henry Harvey, the first bishop of Ely, made it his chief care to raise the grandeur of this church, and his successors brought it by degrees to the magnificence it now appears in. A stately palace has likewise, of late years, been built here for the bishops.

We shall now give some account of this fenny country, called the Isle of Ely, tho' that name more properly belongs to the southerly part of it, where Ely stands. This country is thus described: The north part of Cambridgeshire is all over divided into river-isses, with many ditches, channels, drains, &c. very delightful in summer, but mostly overflowed in winter by several rivers, and principally the Ouse; and the ground so abounds with grass, that the inhabitants having sufficient for their use, have sometimes burnt the overplus. It is observed, that when the grounds are not overflowed in the winter season. the summer crops are not so good; for the waters not only fatten the earth, but kill the weeds, which these grounds

grounds are very subject to produce. Here are also great quantities of turf and sedge for firing, and reeds for thatching, and elders also, and other water shrubs, especially willows in great abundance, by which the inhabitants reap good profit in making baskets, &c.—These fens were attempted to be drained so early as the reign of Henry VI. but opposition was made to it by Cambridge itself, and other places: But of late years, the duke of Bedford, Earl of Orford, and others, carried the work on so effectually by their joint stock, that by banks to keep the rivers in their proper currents, and drains, ditches and leams, convey-floods and waste-waters, they have brought them to be good and profitable lands. Cambridge has gained by it, commodities, by this means, becoming cheaper; tho' the owners in the high lands, whose estates are made less valuable by it, have often endeavoured to ruin these banks and drains.

We doubt not but the following Essay will be very agreeable to the Female Part of our Readers, tho', perhaps, some Correspondent of the other Sex may be ill-natured enough to attempt an Answer: If he does, we would caution him to give as little Offence as possible to the Ladies, to whom we are under no small Obligation.

ON WOMAN.

Our grand-fire Adam, e'er of Eve possess'd,
Alone, and ev'n in Paradise unblest'd;
With mournful looks the blissful scenes survey'd,

And wander'd in the solitary shade:
The Maker saw, took pity, and bestow'd
Woman, the last, the best reserve of God.

AS there is nothing less gallant, so, it may be, is there nothing worse grounded, than those arguments generally made use of for the superiority of mankind over woman. If we go as far back as the beginning of the world, and will argue consistently from the method

God Almighty was pleased to prescribe to himself in the creation, woman will appear the more excellent creature, since he seem'd gradually to improve upon his own works, and to make her the first in dignity, as she was last in the order of creation. It is said in scripture, that *the evening and the morning were the first day*; yet did never any body for that reason conclude, that darkness was better than light: Some fathers of the church, indeed, were of opinion, that before Adam fell, he had some sort of sort of superiority; and others question it as much, and assert, that if afterwards any thing of that kind was allow'd him, it was rather for the punishment of her sin, than any pre-eminence of his nature. If there be any truth in that observation, that the finest souls inform the most beautiful bodies, there would be no room for a question of this nature. A handsome woman is not only the most beautiful spectacle in the world; she does not only entertain the sight more agreeably than any other object whatsoever, but she passes imperceptibly into the brain and heart, and inspires all with love and devotion at the same time: The reason is, her eyes are quick interpreters of her thoughts, and the spirituous rays of these have the same influence upon the soul, as the beauty of her person has upon the sense. God is said to make man, but to build woman; and all anatomists agree, that her interior structure is full of wonders; as if the Creator had contrived in her, apartments as well as for the reserve of the most precious curiosities, as the entertainment of a more sublime and spiritual essence. In a word, woman in every light seems to have been the master-piece of the creation, a model, and abridgement of created perfection; for which reason she may be esteem'd not only the mistress of all other creatures, but of man.

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We must be wonderfully prejudic'd in our own favour ; nay, we must be downright stupid, to imagine, that a creature so transcendent and admirably contriv'd for so many uses, was designed to be made subject to the laws of force and violence ; or, in other words, that the strength of reason was ordained to be a slave to the mere strength of constitution. It is with little justice, that assuming the peculiar attribute of brutes, we pretend to an absolute dominion over angels.

If it be objected, that the tempter apply'd himself to Eve, because he suppos'd her judgment to be the weaker ; and that he succeeded according to his expectation, and his wishes : It may be answered, on the contrary, that he thought her best qualify'd for an ingenious temptation, by the superiority of her understanding : He esteem'd Adam's mind, it may be, not so capable of taking in the whole force of his artful address. Since it was his business to carry his point at once, he thought it wisest to lay siege to the strongest place first, being confident that the weaker would fall into his hands of course. He frames his arguments therefore more to her rational, than sensitive appetites, and says, *Your eyes shall be open'd, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil* : And she accepted the forbidden fruit, not so much for the sake of its being pleasant to the eye, as from a persuasion, that it was a tree to be desired to make one wise. Adam, for his part, look'd no farther than the present, and her that offer'd it ; which sufficiently evinces, that the rational faculty was not so strong and prevalent in the one as in the other : But the transcendency of Eve's understanding may be easily deduc'd from the severity of her sentence, *Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee* : Which is as much as to say, thou shalt be passionately fond of

him, who, not understanding thy worth, shall pay thee with indifference, and he that was designed to be thy slave, shall be thy master.

As to the capacity most women have for letters, it has been so conspicuous in all ages, that it can admit of no dispute ; and did men, who have, at present, the power in their hands, think it safe to trust their natural ingenuity with the advantage of education, they would soon find the difference betwixt the activity of their genius, and the solidity, as they call it, of their own. It is true, indeed, that the fineness and delicacy of their constitution does not seem fitted to a tedious and laborious application : But where is the occasion for this, when their apprehensions are so lively, and memory so retentive ?

Cato's daughter made so great advances in philosophy, and virtue, that some authors make her a rival in glory to her father. Cicero esteem'd Cornelia's works so much, that he call'd them the books of joy and pleasure ; and she gave her own daughters so fine and extraordinary an education, that had not Cato, from a sentiment of jealousy, opposed it, Rome, for that reason, designed to erect a statue to her memory.

Had the wit of the fair sex been cherish'd, and cultivated in all ages like that of man's, I don't question but we should have had much more valuable pieces than we have now. The fire of their imagination, and invention, has been so strong, as of itself sometimes to break out, and enlighten the ungrateful world : And in return, we took care to suppress it, lest it should put out the little splendor of our own reputation with its transcendent brilliancy. In latter times, indeed, the Italians, and French, have abated a little of their jealousy in that respect ; the first have given the ladies an academy at Padua, and the latter al-

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low'd them to form one in Provence, whose business it was to give their judgment and decisions upon works of wit. When the learned lady Helen de Carnaro dy'd, who was one of the Padua society, she was succeeded by the famous French poetess Made-^Amoiselle de Scudery. This gentlewoman was not only honoured by being elected without her privacy into that academy, but gratify'd, for her eminent parts and learning, by the French king, with a pension of two thousand livres.

Every body was proud of having her picture in their closets, with these verses.

Sous le nom de Sapho, sous cet air noble & doux

L'aimable politesse habita parmi nous :
La modestie en elle, au savoir fut unie
Et son cœur fut encore plus grand que son
genie.

Under this noble, under this sweet air,
And Sapho's glorious name,
Lovely politeness did to France repair,
And fix her seat of fame.
Learning in her with modesty was join'd ;
But still her heart was greater than her
mind.

*Candor unmask'd :—Of the Authors
of Free and Candid Disquisitions re-
lating to the Church of England *,
examined upon Interrogatories.*

*The Voice is Jacob's Voice, but the
Hands are the Hands of Esau.—Of
this Sort are they which creep into
Houses, &c.—Speaking Evil of Dig-
nities, and of Things which they un-
derstand not. Incerti Authoris Fragm.*

— et respondere parati. *Virgil.* F

S I R,

I Humbly suppose, there are but very few of the clergy or laity of the church of England, who are not ready to allow (with its famous champion and defender, Dr. Rogers) ^G that there are some things in its liturgy, &c. which may be altered for the better ; or, who would now-a-
February, 1750.

days object to the alterations, additions, &c. proposed to have been made in the year 1689, (if the fury of the times had then admitted it) according to the plan before designed by archbishop Sancroft, and of which we have accounts in bishop Burnet's history of his own times, (Vol. 2. p. 30—34 : Conclusion, p. 634—636 ; — and in archbishop Wake's speech at Sacheverel's trial :)—Provided, that the making even those innocent alterations should not be found likely (by causing a new schism in favour of the unaltered liturgy, or the like,) to be the cause of more hurt than good ; as the former of those prelates candidly allows would have been the case, had they taken place in the aforesaid year ; and attributes it to an especial providence, that they were then prevented. (See Burnet, *ubi supra*, p. 34.) As sincerity fears no test (*volet hæc sub luce videri*)—As it bids defiance to all inquisitors, and declines no scrutiny, no doubt but the worthy authors of the free and candid disquisitions, &c. (so far from being offended at this my freedom) will think themselves obliged to me for giving them an opportunity of answering the few following queries, which I presume to put to them in the name of the publick, with that spirit of candor, meekness and sincerity, which they prescribe to others, and profess so often ; which when they shall have done, I may, perhaps, find leisure to propose them a few more ;

Who am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,
H. Western.

The EXAMINATION.

FIRST then, I humbly ask (with all due submission to their better judgments,) Whether, tho' the particular forms of divine worship, and the rites and ceremonies appointed to be used therein, being things in their own nature indifferent and

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* See an abstract of this book in our Mag. of last year, p. 417, 460.

alterable, and so acknowledged; and, tho' it is but reasonable, that, upon weighty and important considerations, according to the various exigencies of times and occasions, such changes and alterations should be made therein, as to those who are in place of authority should from time to time seem either necessary or expedient:— Yet, on the other side, common experience hath not always shewn, that where a change hath been made of things advisedly establish'd (no evident necessity so requiring) sundry inconveniencies have thereupon ensued,—and those many times more and greater than the evils that were intended to be remedied by such change? (See 1st preface to the book of common prayer.)

2. Whether these free and candid authors do really think, that the only proper method to convince the world that they approve the main body and essentials of the liturgy of the church of England, &c. is to revise all the antiquated books and pamphlets which have been wrote against it, (which they seem to have done with almost unparallel'd diligence) and to muster up all the old objections, with the addition of some new ones, to make the number swell? (ibid.)

3. Whether by leaving out the psalms, lessons and commandments, together with the creeds and suffrages, and using the Lord's prayer but once, (as humbly proposed by the candid disquitors, and the authors of the expediency and necessity of reviewing the liturgy, &c.)—the remainder of our service may not be found too short for the sufficient edification even of some of our dissenters, who have sometimes objected to the shortness of our collects.

4. Whether these dissenters object to the length of our prayers only, or to the length of our sermons also? Whether the dissenters of all denominations agree in these objections, and how long they have thus agreed? For,

5. Whether, when the sects got possession of our churches, in the time of the great rebellion, they were not then said to have sometimes used long prayers and sermons?

6. Whether, (if we may judge from the brethren in our sister kingdom) we are not told by their countryman bishop Burnet, (History of his own times, vol. 1. p. 53.)—that some of the Scotch presbyterians did likewise, in those times, use prayers and sermons of great length, and that he himself was once present with K. Charles II. when they had 6 sermons preached without intermission?—And (ibid. p. 65.) that some of the stricter sort, in preparing for the communion,—on the Wednesday before held a fast-day, with prayers and sermons

for about eight or ten hours together;—on the Saturday, they had 2 or 3 preparation sermons;—and on the Lord's day they had so very many, that the action continued above twelve hours in some places? And whether their descendants do not to this day continue about six hours at kirk on ordinary Sundays (besides their extraordinary preparations for the sacrament,) viz. from ten in the morning to four in the afternoon, but with a slight refection intervening?

7. Whether the account given by these candid gentlemen, of one of the extraordinary services of the church (it is supposed they mean that for the fifth of November,)—is not a little aggravated,—when, I think, they tell us, it consists of 57 parts, &c.—tho', indeed, they candidly allow that there is one good prayer in it? For,

8. Whether all the extraordinary prayers, &c. for that day, as they stand together in the book of common prayer, can take more than ten minutes in the ordinary reading? Therefore,

9. Whether every one who would be esteemed a friend to our present happy constitution in church and state, may not be expected to be able to reconcile himself, once in a twelve month, to the spending the aforesaid ten minutes extraordinary (even at the hazard of a cold, or ague,—and without spending twice as many in objecting to it) in returning thanks to Almighty God for his blessings to us in the revolution;—to say nothing of the other cause of our observance of that day?

10. Whether the abstaining from all manner of repetitions in our prayers, (tho' it be allowed, that they are never used by the dissenters) be, at all times, so absolutely necessary, that we may, on no occasion, be allowed to use them, in conformity to the example of a certain person,—of whom the disquitors may perhaps have somewhere heard or read, that he once prayed the third time (tho' in the same night,—and, by what appears, in the same hour) saying the same words? (Matt. xxvi. 44.)

11. Whether the ceasing to use the litany on Sundays (as candidly proposed) would not effectually deprive the far greater number of our people of it entirely,—especially in country congregations,—at least, till the lesser livings are so far augmented, as to render pluralities and non-residence more truly indefensible?

12. Whether the famous epithet in the prayer for the high court of parliament, (which we follow the candid disquitors in not repeating for fear of offence) may not perhaps at the time of its insertion, viz. after the Savoy conference, in the reign of Charles II. (See Burnet's history of his times,

times, vol. 1. p. 183.)—have been meant as a gentle admonition to those then in high places, (according to the antient adage, *He that offereth me praise, chasteneth me*;)—without enough considering what they truly were? Or,

13. Whether, as it was inserted in the beginning of that reign (in the year 1661) and so before that prince's life was so notorious,—it might not have passed at first, on the principles of that charity, which hopeth all things, &c?

14. Whether some offensive passages in the funeral service might not likewise be, in some sort, explain'd, and rendered tolerable to Christian ears and candid friends, upon such principles as those last mentioned? And whether the preparing a new office, and leaving a discretionary power with the ministers, of using it, or not, may not, in some cases, be a cause of disputes between such ministers and their parishioners?

15. Whether the people, as well as the clergy, are no way concerned in that other prayer, which the disquisitioners and all the wits indeed observe, begins so very oddly, viz. with these words.—O Almighty and everlasting God, who alone workest great marvels?

16. Whether the evening collect,—*Lighten our darkness, &c.* (notwithstanding its mentioning the perils and dangers of the night) may not, as some think, be explained by the introduction to the collect for the following Sunday after Advent, (viz. Almighty God, give us grace that we may cast away the works of darkness, and put upon us the armour of light, &c.) which is appointed for the daily use of that solemn season,—and that as well at morning, as at evening service?—And how the disquisitioners came to pass over that celebrated and often repeated criticism on that favourite collect of the church of England clergy, in which they in their pulpits so frequently pray to God to prevent and further them, at the same time, and in the same breath?—Or that other on that part of the Litany where both priest and people join in this backward prayer, viz. (Priest) O Lord, deal not with us after our sins.—(People) Neither reward us after our iniquities?

17. Whether that pitiful, and almost unintelligible little prayer, (the authors of the free and candid disquisitions will excuse me, if the objections to this prayer should be found in the necessity, &c. of reviewing, &c. and not in their more perfect work)—which stands immediately before the general thanksgiving, may not be in some sort explained, by using the collect for the 24th Sunday after Trinity as a comment on it?

—If not, what they think to be the meaning of the last mentioned collect?

18. Whether Bisse's beauty of holiness (I mention it only as the shortest book upon the subject of the liturgy, &c. and as the 10th edition of it is just now published;—for it is acknowledg'd to be wrote in too declamatory a style, and some things are over-rated in it) does not furnish us with answers to almost all the objections in the free and candid disquisitions, tho' it was extant more than sixty years before them?—And if these authors ever saw that book, why they so cautiously avoid to let us know it?

P. S.—A rough old country friend happening to come in, desires to add a few interrogatories, more immediately relating to the disquisitioners themselves.—

—It's hoped, their candor will the more easily excuse his rusticity and plainness of address, as they have, towards the close of their work, introduced a country-friend themselves. His queries are.

1. Whether these authors have sufficient authority for hinting, that they are favoured with the approbation of many of our clergy, and some of our prelates?—And who those prelates, and clergy are?

2. Whether they are really so warmly patronized by some of the most learned of the laity;—especially, by those most able defenders of the christian cause,—the great writers on the resurrection of Jesus,—and the conversion of St. Paul?—Or whether this is suffer'd to be published by their under agents, only in order to the raising our esteem of the principal disquisitioners?

3. Whether the affected variation from the common way of spelling, observable throughout the disquisitions, be designed only as an humble imitation of the late famous treatise on miraculous powers?—And whether, in particular, the very frequent repetitions of their professions of candor, &c. (which are so evidently not of a piece with the body of it, and which would indeed be surfeiting in any common author)—were not added by some able hand?

4. Whether, on the convocation, &c. making all the concessions, &c. proposed by the disquisitioners,—they can engage, that the body, or any number, of the dissenters would conform, and of what denomination such dissenters are? Or, whether only some few of their teachers, of some sort or other, would so far conform, as to accept preferments?—And whether, upon the whole, we should not be likely to make more new dissenters, in favour of the unaltered liturgy, &c. than we should bring over of the old ones by making such concessions, &c.

5. Whether they think it possible, (in such variety of apprehensions, humours, and interests, as are in the world) to please all?—Or whether we can expect that men of more factious, peevish, and perverse spirits than the disquiſitors, (as perhaps, they'll candidly allow there may be such) should be satisfied with any thing that can be done in this kind by any other, but themselves?

(See pref. to Common Prayer.)

6. Whether these authors really think it fair, and entirely consistent with their numberless professions of candor, and sincerity, to take to themselves the liberty of publishing any part of a book which seems to favour them,—and of passing over all

parts of the same book (however connected with what they published) which any way make against them, as they insist on, in their use of Dr. Rogers, bishop Burnet, and others?

*Valete, scriptores benevoli, & quod dextrâ
manu porrigitur, vos ne sinistrâ accipiat, precor.*

I am, good Gentlemen,

Your most free and candid humble servant,
H. Western.

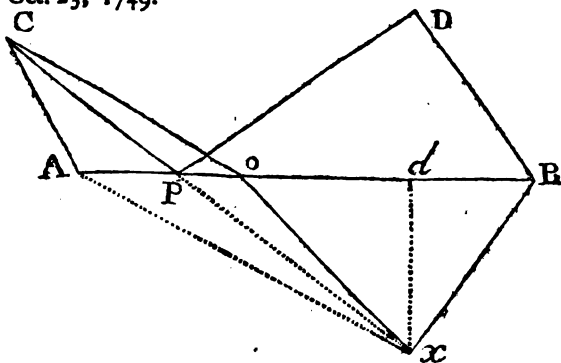
As we always endeavour, as much as possible, to avoid personal reflections, we hope our correspondent will excuse us for not inserting his Scheme.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R.

AS I doubt not but the following easy solution to the geometrical question in your *Magazine* for June last, will meet with a favourable reception from several of your mathematical friends; by inserting it, you'll likewise oblige your constant reader and humble servant,
 Alnwick, Oct. 23, 1749. D. H.

D. H.



Construction. LET AB, AC, and BD, be the given lines, draw Bx of the same magnitude of BD, and position with AB; lastly, draw the right line Cx, and where it intersects AB at P, is the point sought. For if we take any other point o, the sum of Co and Ox is greater than Cx; and since the angles BAC, and ABx, are given by the question, but Bx = BD, BA, and AC, are also given; from hence (by trigonometry) we get dx, and dB, and consequently dA; therefore Ax is found (by 47, 1. E.) Again, in the triangle CAx there is given the sides CA, and Ax, with the included angle CAx to find Cx. Lastly, in the Δ ACP, there is known AC, and the Δ 's ACP and CAP, consequently APC, to find AP, or PC.

P. S. It were to be wished, that those gentlemen, who have a turn for mathematical knowledge, would always consider the application of such questions to the common affairs of life, and the solutions to them in the most simple terms possible. The above problem may easily be applied in several useful parts of mathematical learning; but more especially in navigation, as will appear from the following example.

Suppose

Suppose a ship sets sail from Cape St. Ann, on the coasts of Guinea, to Staben's-land, near the Streights of Magellan, in the Great South-Sea, represented by D in the above figure; but when she arrives to the latitude of 20° 00' S. and longitude of 30° 00' W. from London, or C, it's found expedient to put ashore somewhere upon the continent A B for a supply of wood, water, and provision for the remainder of the voyage. Now it's plain from the nature of the question, that no where is more convenient than when the sum of C P and P D, or the distance run, is a minimum.

A moderate Computation formerly made of the Expenses in Provisions in the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Places within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, for a Year, Month, Week, Day, Hour and Minute, founded upon this modest Supposition, that there may be but a Million of People within the said Cities and Weekly Bills, observed by a scrupulous Enquiry into most of the Particulars. By John Seller, Sen.

Provisions spent in one Week at the aforesaid Places.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2000 B locks, at 6l. a-piece	6000	00	00
5000 Sheep, at 12s. a-piece	3600	00	00
2000 Calves at 1l. 4s. a-piece	2400	00	00
3000 Lambs, at 8s. a-piece, for six months	1200	00	30
1500 Hogs in pork and bacon, at 20s. a-piece for six months	1500	00	00
2000 Pigs, at 2s. 6d. a-piece	250	00	00
1000 Turkies, at 3s. 6d. a-piece for six months	175	00	00
1000 Geese at 2s. 6d. a-piece for six months	125	00	00
2000 Capons, at 1s. 8d. a-piece	166	13	08
3000 Pulletts, at 1s. 2d. a-piece	175	00	00
500 Dozen of chickens at 9s. per dozen	156	05	00
4300 Ducks at 6d. a-piece	161	05	00
1500 Do. of rabbits, at 7s. per doz. for 8 months	525	00	00
2000 Doz. of pigeons at 2s. per doz. for 8 months	200	00	00
700 Doz. of wild fowl, of several sorts, for six months	250	00	00
In salt and fresh fish, at 1d. a day, for half a million of people for one week	14583	06	08
In bread of all sorts, white and brown, at 1d. a day, for a million of people for a week	29166	00	00
300 Tons of wine, of all sorts, at 5s. a ton, one sort with another, for one week	15000	00	00

In milk, butter, cheese, &c. at 1d. a day, for a million of people, for a week	29166	13	04
In fruit, of all sorts, at one farthing a day, for one million of people, for a week	7291	13	04
In eggs of hens, ducks, geese, &c. at half a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	3645	11	08
In beer and ale, strong and small at 2d. a day, for a million of people, for a week	58333	06	08
In sugar, plumbs and spice, and all sorts of grocery, at $\frac{1}{2}$ a day, for a million of people, for a week	14583	06	08
In wheat-flour, for pies and puddings, oatmeal and rice, &c. at half a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	3645	11	08
In salt, oil, vinegar, capers, olives, and other sauces, at half a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	3645	11	08
In roots and herbs, of all sorts, both for food and physick, at half a farthing a day, for a million of people, for a week	3645	11	08
In sea coal, charcoal, candles, and firewood, of all sorts, at 1d. a day, for a million of people, for a week	29166	13	04
In paper of all sorts (a great quantity being used in printing) quills, pens, ink and wax, at a farthing a day, for a million of people for a week	7291	13	04
In tobacco and pipes, and snuff, at half a farthing a day, for a million of people for a week	3645	11	08

In

In cloathing, as linen and woollen, for men, women and children, shoes, stockings, &c. at 3s. 6d. per week, for a million of people, for a week	l. s. d. 175000 00 00
Expences for horse meat, in hay, oats, beans, 1000 load of hay a week, at 40s. a load, comes to 2000l. in oats and beans, the like value, 2000l. which is in all for one week	4000 00 00
Cyder, rum, brandy, strong waters, coffee, chocolate, tea, and other sherbets, at 1d. a day for a million of people	29166 13 04

The Computation of these Expences.

For one year is — — —	23174908 07 04
For one month — — —	1712085 05 02
For one week — — —	445671 06 03
For one day — — —	63667 06 07
For one hour — — —	2652 16 01
For one minute — — —	44 04 04

Note, That in this computation there is allowed 7 days in a week, and 4 weeks, or 28 days, to a month, and 12 of these months to a year, consisting of 364 days, the odd day not reckoned.

And you are also to understand, that in these computations every thing is reckoned rather lower than higher in each computation, as may appear in these two instances.

1. As to the number of people, which is computed at a million in London and Westminster, and within the compass of the weekly bills of mortality; but it is generally supposed to be a far greater number.

2. There is computed only 1000 beeves spent weekly; but it is rationally supposed, that there are a great many more spent in a week, which has been plainly made out by some of the tanners in Leaden-hall, that suppose that, one week with another in the whole year, there are bought 1500 raw hides from butchers in a week, most of which are sold by London butchers.

The same method hath been observed throughout the whole hypothesis; for, in a thing of this nature, it is impossible to come to exactness in the computation; therefore it is better to reckon under than over; for you must note, that this is but an estimate, made according to the best informations that could be collected from some of the best knowing persons in every particular.

We may note, in this estimate, the singular providence of the Almighty, to make

such a wonderful provision for the support of such a prodigious number of people; and to be supplied with plenty of all things for the life of man, in such great and populous places at these two cities are; and this consideration is sufficient to excite both our praise and thankfulness.

A The Ruin of Rome, a Warning to all Kingdoms and States.

EMPIRES have the same fate as private families; and they fall gradually by the indolence and vices of successors, as they rise by the virtue and industry of their founders: For no sooner did the noble spirit of the Camilli, the Fabricii, and the Scipio's expire, which propagated the Roman greatness, and carry'd it to that vast height in which it flourished at the time of Augustus, but we meet with a mean and degenerate race of Caligula's, Nero's, and Vitellius's, and these attended with a base and contemptible train of sycophants and flatterers, who being conscious of their own want of merit, were glad to give into all the vices and follies of their superiors, and to raise their own fortunes out of the ruins of the commonwealth; every brave patriot, or person of eminent virtue, was deemed tacitly to reproach others with a contrary conduct; and a scandalous informer never failed of encouragement and reward: At last, when the riches of that numerous nobility had changed hands, the whole business of the mistress of the world was little more than to build with the greatest magnificence, to feed with the greatest luxury, to attend the theatres, and other shows exhibited at incredible expences, and in managing a commerce of flattery and deceit; till at last this mighty people, softened into a delicacy and effeminacy, and their genius stifled in all manner of debauchery, they languish'd some time in a sort of national consumption, and at last expired: As they had vanquished the whole world by their resolution and virtue, so did they subdue themselves by all the practices of a mean and vicious spirit; and Rome now stands a monument as well of her own people's folly, vice, and ruin, as the does of their wisdom, virtue, and power.

When once vice has, like a plague, spread its contagion over any nation, and does not only walk barefaced in all shapes and figures, but rides triumphant, and tramples under its feet every thing that bears the name of virtue and religion, it is no hard matter to foresee the most terrible events, in causes so prolific and big with ruin and desolation. Lucan, in quality of prophet as well as poet, read the destruction

of the Roman empire in its corrupted manners, as plainly as if he had lived to see the sad catastrophe.

Most fatal seeds luxurious vices sow,
Which ever lay a mighty people low.
To Rome the vanquish'd earth her tribute

paid,
And deadly treasures to her view display'd:
Then truth and simple manners lost the place,
While riot rear'd her lewd, dishonest face;
Virtue to full prosperity gave way,
And fled from rapine, and the lust of prey:

On ev'ry side proud palaces arise,
And lavish gold each common use supplies.
Their fathers frugal tables stand abhor'd,
And Asia now, and Africk are explor'd,
For high-priz'd dainties, and the citron board.

In silken robes the minion men appear,
Which maids and youthful brides should blush to wear:

That age by honest poverty adorn'd,
Which brought the manly Romans forth,
is scorn'd;

Where-ever ought pernicious does abound,
For luxury all lands are ransack'd round,
And dear bought deaths the sinking state confound.

The Curii's and Camilli's little field,
To vast extended territories yield;
And foreign tenants reap the harvest now,
Where once the great dictator held the plow.

Rome, ever fond of war, was tir'd with ease;
Ev'n liberty had lost the power to please:
Hence rage and wrath their ready minds invade,

And want could ev'ry wickedness persuade;
Hence impious pow'r was first esteem'd a good,

Worth being fought with arms, and bought with glory tyrants did their country awe,

And violence prescrib'd the rule to law:
Hence pliant servile voices were constrain'd,
And force in popular assemblies reign'd;
Consuls, and tribunes, with opposing might,
Join'd to confound, and overturn the right:
Hence shameful magistrates were made for gold,

And a base people by themselves were sold:
Hence slaughter in the venal field returns,
And Rome her yearly competitions mourns:
Hence debt unthrifty, careless to repay,
And usury still watching for its day:
Hence perjuries in ev'ry wrangling court;
And war, the needy bankrupt's last resort.

Rowe's *Lucan*. Book 1.

The WHIMSICAL PHILOSOPHER, &c.

DISSERT. IV.

The Efficacy of the Methods hitherto proposed for preventing Corruption examined, and a new Method suggested.

HAVING in my last dissertation, (p. 18.) shewn, that it is impossible to preserve our liberties without preserving a true spirit of virtue among the people in general, I shall now examine those methods that have been hitherto proposed, for securing our constitution against the danger arising from that spirit of self-interest, venality and corruption, which now, I fear, too generally prevails.

The existence of this danger has always, I know, been disputed by those who are themselves the chief cause of it: I mean, the tools of ministers; for what will not such tools dispute, assert, or deny? But the majority of the nation will, I believe, join with me in supposing, that our constitution is at present in some such danger; and for preventing it, three bills have been proposed in parliament, namely, a triennial bill, a place bill, and a pension bill.

By the triennial bill was meant, the repealing of the present law for septennial parliaments, and restoring the old law for having a new parliament chosen at the end of every three years*. By this regulation, it was said, and truly said, that ministers would have less time to practise upon the members; and neither the ministers nor candidates would think it so much worth their while to bribe voters at elections. But would this alter the nature of the people? Would it any way contribute towards rendering them more virtuous or less venal in their natural disposition? I am afraid, it would have a quite contrary effect, both upon the electors and the elected; for a voter either in parliament or at elections, who has no regard for the publick good, but is resolved to make the most he can of his vote, if he cannot get a high price, he will certainly sell at a low one; therefore, I think, we have reason to fear, that triennial parliaments, instead of preventing, would increase our corruption, by making it more frequent, and consequently more familiar to the people.

Let us consider, that it is not absolutely necessary for a country gentleman, who is truly in his heart a patriot, to be in parliament; but it is absolutely necessary for a minister to have the concurrence of parliament. The former therefore will not so much as offer himself a candidate, especially when he knows he is to be chosen but for three years,

* See *London Magazine* for 1742, p. 199. *Annals of Europe* 1742, p. 195.

years, if he foresees, that it will cost him any considerable sum of money ; but the latter must be at any expence in money, places, and preferments, in order to have a majority of his friends chosen ; and the shorter the parliament is to be, the less time he is to have to practise upon the members, the more necessary it will be for him to have such a majority at first chosen. There must therefore always be a market, there must be a purchaser at almost every election where there is an opposition to the court candidate ; and if we suppose a great majority of the electors to be venal and corrupt, the minister will certainly be the highest bidder, and consequently will succeed at almost every election, where he thinks it necessary to interfere ; so that our administration for the time being would always, I believe, have more influence upon the choice of a triennial, than they now have upon the choice of a septennial parliament ; and when a majority of their friends are chosen, they do not want time to practise upon the members.

Then as to the place bill : That which was passed by the commons in the year 1740—1, and rejected by the lords *, would have had very little effect ; because there were so many exceptions in it, that by increasing the lists of our admirals, generals, commissioners, king's counsel, &c. none of which are limited by law, nor were limited by the bill, the crown might, notwithstanding that bill's being passed into a law, have still had a majority of placemen in the house of commons. And with regard to elections, that bill could have had no effect at all ; for no placeman or officer was thereby excluded from voting and making interest at elections.

But now, suppose a place bill passed into a law, without any exception ; and that it extended to the electors as well as the elected : Suppose it enacted, that no placeman or officer who held a lucrative place or office during pleasure, should be capable of having a seat in the house of commons, or of voting at any election of members of parliament, or of the magistrates of any city or borough ; and even suppose they were prohibited under severe penalties, as our excise officers are now, tho' without effect, to make interest at any election : Could this alter the nature of the people ? Could it prevent corruption in any case where there was no great danger of a discovery ? If the voters were in their nature venal and corrupt, they would take money privately ; or they would trust to the promises of a minister or his agent, which for his own sake he would perform

to the utmost of his power ; or they would stipulate for places to their sons, brothers, or other near relations : In short, it is impossible to prevent a man of a corrupt heart from selling his vote ; for if you prevent his selling it in one shape, he will fall upon some method to sell it in another ; therefore such a bill should really be intitled, A bill for rendering corruption more secret and expensive.

Lastly, as to the pension bill : What was proposed by this bill, which has been so often brought in, and as often rejected, was, That every member of the house of commons should, at the time of his taking the other oaths appointed by law, solemnly and sincerely swear, that he had not, directly or indirectly, any pension during pleasure, or for any number of years, from the crown, or any office in part or in the whole from the crown, held for him, or for his benefit, by any person whatsoever ; and that he would not receive, accept or take, directly or indirectly, during the time of his being a member of that parliament, any pension during pleasure, or for any number of years, or any other gratuity or reward whatsoever, or any office from the crown, to be held for him or for his benefit, in part or in the whole thereof, by any person whatsoever, without signifying the same to the house, within 14 days after he had received or accepted the same, if the parliament should be then sitting, or within 14 days after the next meeting of parliament †.

This, I shall grant, was a very strict oath, and yet I do not think that, with respect to any security against corruption, the bill deserves a moment's consideration. We may as well think of muzzling a hungry mastiff with a black pudding, as of binding a selfish and corrupt man by an oath, where there is scarcely a possibility of detecting and prosecuting the perjury, which would have been the case with regard to this bill, had it passed into a law ; for the report from the late secret committee has shewn us how secret service money, as to the quantity of which the crown is unconfined, may be issued, and how it may travel from hand to hand ; so as to render it as impossible to point out its course, as that of a ship in the ocean.

I must therefore be of opinion, that this bill would have been found altogether ineffectual for preventing corruption in parliament ; and this we may be fully convinced of by what now happens at every election, notwithstanding the solemn oath appointed to be taken by the late act for preventing bribery and corruption at elections. By

* See London Magazine for 1740, p. 219, 192. Annals of Europe 1741, p. 130.

† See London Magazine for 1740, p. 579, and 617, and 1741, p. 1. Annals of Europe 1742, p. 161.

that act every elector, at any election, is obliged, if required, to swear, that he has not received or had by himself, or any person whatsoever in trust for him, or for his use and benefit, directly or indirectly, any sum or sum of money, office, place, or employment, gift or reward, or any promise or security for any money, office of employment, or gift, in order to give his vote at that election.

This is the oath, and this oath, we know, is often, without scruple or hesitation, taken at elections, by men who, perhaps at that very time, have the corrupting candidate's money in their pocket. Can we in this age expect more honour, sincerity, or religion in the elected than we find in the electors? As to the former, a higher temptation may perhaps be requisite; but the same selfish and abandoned spirit prevails, I fear, too generally among both. Does not every one know, that all things formerly held sacred, have long been the scoff of courtiers and placemen, even openly before their servants, by which their libertinism has at last been communicated to, and propagated among the vulgar?

I am from hence fully convinced, that if this bill had passed into a law, it would soon have been found to be no fence for our liberties, or security against a corrupt dependency in parliament. It would have served only to add perjury to corruption, and by having the vice openly and avowedly practised by the great ones amongst us, we should have rendered it fashionable; so that to boggle at perjury would in this country have been thought as ridiculous, as it is reckoned in some countries to boggle at being guilty of a vice I dare not name. So prevalent is fashion against the most undoubted principles of reason as well as natural religion.

Having now shewn, that the effect of every one of these bills, had they been passed into laws, would have been, with regard to the security of our liberties against corruption, extremely precarious, I shall next take notice of a very great defect in every one of them, which is, that they related only to one branch of our legislature. Are our liberties in no danger from corruption in the house of lords? Or do we think, the ugly monster can never enter that august assembly? Honour and conscience, her two most irreconcilable enemies, have hitherto, thank God! prevented her daring to approach the avenues to that house; but I can see no reason why the title of baron, viscount, &c. should render a man naturally more virtuous than he was before he had it. I am sure, virtue has not always been the

only motive for advancing men to that dignity; and those that are born to it, have generally more desires and stronger passions than persons of a lower degree, which desires and passions they are, by their education, taught to indulge, more than their inferiors usually are. We have, therefore, some reason to suspect, that luxury and avarice, the two harbingers of corruption, may as easily introduce the monster into the house of lords, as into that of the commons; and our liberties can never be safe, so long as she can find access to either house of parliament.

But now let us, for argument's sake, suppose, that these three bills had passed into laws, and that the place bill had been exceptionless: Let us farther suppose, that a fourth bill had passed for excluding officers and placemen from voting or making interest at elections; and a place bill and pension bill had passed for excluding placemen and officers from voting in the house of lords: And, lastly, let us suppose, that these six bills had totally banished corruption from both houses of parliament, and from all elections; yet still the corruption would have remained in the hearts of the people within doors as well as without. Tho' neither the members nor the electors could have enjoyed any pension or lucrative place whilst they continued members or electors, they would still have had a longing eye towards them, and would have taken what measures they thought most proper for coming at the enjoyment.

This I must take for granted, because neither of these bills would have contributed, in the least, towards altering the nature of the people. What then would have been the consequence? Such of the members of both houses as expected to be soon taken into the administration, or to get a pension or lucrative place under the government, would in parliament support the measures of the administration, right or wrong; but this could never long be the case with the majority, and as soon as it ceased to be the case, the majority in both houses would join in opposing the measures of the administration, let them be never so right, in order to force the king to dismiss the old and chuse a new administration, in which every man of them would expect to come in for a share; and as the electors at every election would be governed by the same views, the new ministers might probably get some of their friends chosen in their room, by which means they might be able to support themselves for a little while; but the majority both of the elected and electors would necessarily in a year or two find themselves disappointed,

appointed, and would then join in measures for forcing a new change. What could any king do in such a case? He could not but foresee, that if he dismissed his then ministers, and chose a new set from among those of the opposition, he would in a year or two be again brought into the same dilemma; therefore, he would, nay, he necessarily must, for the safety of his people as well as his own, resolve to lay parliaments entirely aside, and trust to his army for supporting his absolute power.

Thus by banishing corruption out of parliament, and from all elections, without rooting it out of the hearts of the people, instead of preserving, we should only bring on a more quick dissolution of the shadow as well as substance of our once happy constitution. Therefore, if we are resolved to preserve the substance as well as the shadow of a free government, we must introduce such regulations as may effectually prevent the people from becoming generally selfish, venal, and corrupt; and for this purpose nothing can be so effectual as that of putting it out of the power of the rich and great amongst us to become so.

It is certain, and has in all ages been allowed, that the manners, and even the principles or motives of a people, are formed from those of the rich and great amongst them. Where they are governed in all their actions by motives of honour and publick spirit, as they were during the first ages of the Roman republick, the people in general will be so; but when they come to be governed by selfish and mercenary views, the people will soon follow their example, and the consequence will in every free government be the same with what happened to the Roman. I shall therefore with great deference, and with no other view but that of the publick good, suggest a law to be made as follows.

1. With regard to the commons: That no commoner possessed of 500*l.* a year in land or money, which descended to him from any ancestor, or was given or demised to him by any friend or relation, or accrued to him by marriage, should take, receive, or enjoy any pension, pay, salary, perquisite, or other pecuniary reward, for serving in any place, post, or office, under the government, or for any service performed to the publick.

2. With regard to the lords: That the same regulation should be made with regard to barons possessed of 1000*l.* a year, viscounts of 100*l.* earls of 2000*l.* marquesses of 2500*l.* and dukes of 3000*l.*

3. That no man who enjoyed any pension, pay, salary, perquisite, or other pecuniary reward from the crown or publick, should have a vote at any election, or in either house of parliament.

4. That if any man possessed of an estate as above mentioned, did receive or take any such pension, &c. he should be obliged to repay the same with interest to any person that would sue for it, and should be obliged to answer upon oath to any bill of discovery filed against him for that purpose; one moiety of what might be so recovered to go to the person suing for the same, and the other to the crown.

5. Provided, nevertheless, that for any signal and very remarkable service done to the publick, the king with the consent of parliament might settle upon the person performing such service, and his heirs male, a land estate of a certain value, to remain in his family, not by way of a reward, but rather as a testimony and memorial of his merit and the publick gratitude.

Such a regulation as this would put it out of the power of the rich to have any selfish and mercenary views in serving the publick, either in parliament or in any post or office under the government: I say, in parliament, because by what I am hereafter to propose, it would be out of the power of any man to be in parliament, till after he had some way served his country in the executive part of our government. By this means our great lords and rich knights or squires would be compelled to follow their hounds in the country, or their whores in town, during the whole course of their obscure or infamous lives, or otherwise to serve their country for nothing, but that which is the true reward, and ought to be the only reward of the rich, the honour and glory of having done so; and if honour and glory should once again become the sole motives of the rich for serving their country, the same would soon become the chief motives among the poor; but the many other advantages of such a regulation I shall at large explain in my future essays, and shall answer all such objections, as, I think, can be made against it.

A Comparison between the Trade of the British and French Sugar Colonies.

IT is now well known, that the British and French sugar colonies are of the utmost importance, as it is found by experience, that they tend, in great measure, to the support of the traffick, navigation, wealth, and strength, of the respective nations to whom they belong.

Before the peace of Utrecht, the English sugar colonies were in a much more flourishing condition than those of the French, inasmuch, that the productions and manufactures of their sugar plantations were not near so much as that of the English, and the English then supplied them with sugar. But from the care of the French council of some

commerce, elected by their principal trading towns, together with their well-judged maxims with regard to trade and plantations, the products of their sugar plantations are now more than twice as much as is raised in the British sugar plantations; and they now spare to foreign markets in Europe and America, in sugar, indigo, ginger, melasses, rum, and other products of their sugar plantations, to the value of 2,000,000l. sterling money of Great Britain, per annum; whilst the English have almost lost the exportation of those commodities to any foreign European market. In pursuance of which, their East-India and Guiney trades, as well as other branches of their commerce, are greatly increased; and they are now promoting their trade and navigation in general, with the utmost attention.

This surprizing alteration in the condition of the British and French sugar colonies, may be attributed, in great measure, to the additional subsidies of 5 per cent. imposed on sugar and indigo in the reign of K. William, and one third of 5 per cent. in the reign of Q. Anne, not ceasing with the war; which subsidies amount to 2s. per C. on sugar, over and above another subsidy, of 5 per cent. or 18d. per C. imposed in the reign of K. Charles II. which last mentioned subsidy, it is apprehended, should be thought, in these our days, a sufficient tax on British sugar, since there was a duty of $\frac{1}{4}$ per pound granted to K. James II. but when the mischief to the sugar planters appeared so notorious and grievous, that it expired in 1693, without being continued or renewed. And in 1692 and 1704, when imposts and subsidies were laid on various commodities, sugars were excepted. And it appears the French have laid little or no duty on their sugar since 1698, foreseeing that they would thereby receive the great national advantages they now enjoy.

And, as to the objection concerning the present application of these duties, there are various methods already pointed at, to raise new duties to answer the purposes of the said old duties, as well as those that have been since laid on the products of our sugar colonies, in a much easier and more profitable manner to particulars, as well as to the publick, than to raise them on the importation of British production, or upon the first products of British soil, either in Europe or America.

And besides, the British sugar planters pay large duties and taxes in the plantations, for the support of their respective governments, and for their defence in time of war, and very large fees on many occasions, besides their personal and frequent attendance when their militia is exercised, and in case of alarms, and other military du-

ties; and in Barbadoes and the Leeward islands they pay a duty of 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the exportation of their products, whilst the French pay but one per cent. in their plantations on the exportation of their products.

Notwithstanding this prudent and successful conduct of the French, the duties on spirits extracted from melasses of the growth of the British plantations, were doubled in 1743, with a view of raising that branch of the revenue, but instead of advancing this duty, by such a measure, it is considerably abated. And in 1747, there was another additional subsidy of 5 per cent. or 18d. per C. more laid on the importation of British sugar into Great Britain, instead of easing the several burthens herein mentioned, in pursuance of numbers of just remonstrances. These two new duties are equal to above 4s. in the pound on the planters neat clearings from their sugar, as has already been observed to the publick.

The British sugar colonies labour under many other hardships, whilst the French are indulged with every thing they reasonably desire or require, and that without delay: Besides exemptions from duties, and other considerable immunities, to encourage their African trade; and they are now carrying on a considerable trade from Old France to the Gold coast in Africa: And they also carry on another considerable trade from the plantations to the British colonies in America, in melasses, rum and sugar, of the growth of their sugar plantations in America, whereby they find a vent for the products of their American soil, raised by a circulation of trade, from the produce, manufactures, and navigation of Old France, to the prejudice of the vent of all the products of British American soil, raised chiefly from the produce, manufactures, and navigation of Great Britain.

In consequence of all these melancholy circumstances, several of our sugar planters have purchased lands, and have lately settled sugar plantations in the Dutch sugar colonies, as well as at Santa Cruz, belonging to the Danes; and seem so well contented with their purchases, that it is to be feared many more will follow their example, if not timely prevented by all due encouragements with regard to duties, bounties, fees, prohibitions, and otherwise: And there is no doubt but they will do the like with respect to the French sugar colonies, now in the greatest prosperity, for the reasons herein enumerated.

And should this prove to be the case, the products of all those foreign sugar colonies, raised from British substance and labour, will be transported to Europe in foreign ships, navigated by foreign seamen, which

84 Poetical ESSAYS in FEBRUARY, 1750.

which will so far advance foreign navigation, as to prejudice, in a high degree, the present superior naval force of Great Britain; in consequence of which a foreign naval force may become superior to ours, but perhaps not with that expedition, as must have been the case, if the evacuation and neutrality of St. Lucia, Dominico, St. Vincent, and Tobago had not been agreed on.

From hence it appears, that our sugar colonies still stand in absolute necessity of being relieved in the aforesaid particulars, and such others as shall be found necessary for their security, support and improvement, and that without delay, lest all our American plantations, and consequently the whole British empire, be lost in favour of an overgrowing power.

Poetical ESSAYS in FEBRUARY, 1750.

MARRIAGE, A SONG.

WHY, dearest Betty, should the fire
Of fierce insatiate desire,
Glow on each poet's tongue?
While every swain, in every grove,
To luckless or to lawless love,
Soft tunes the amorous song.
And shall not joy confirm'd, the best
And gayest inmate of the breast,
Awake one muse's lute?
Shall airy hope exalt his strain,
Despair in dying notes complain,
Yet gratitude be mute?
While Cupids in the face of day
Their little wanton brands display,
And scatter round their rays;
Shall Hymen's pure unfolly'd flame
Suppress in dark opprobrious shame
Its heav'n-engender'd blaze?
A wiser and more virtuous rule,
In nature's uncorrupted school,
The feather'd songsters learn;
The linnet, nightingale and thrush,
All flutt'ring chirp from bush to bush,
When first with love they burn.
But when they've form'd the genial nest,
Each of his pretty mate possess,
Their joys then know no bound:
Musick expands their little throats,
And with the shrill extatick notes,
Hills, woods, and skies resound.

THE BUTTERFLY and BOY:

A FABLE.

IT WAS on a day serene and fair,
The sun was bright and ether clear,
The rocking winds were lull'd to rest,
And ev'ry murmuring gale suppress'd;
When, tempted by th' alluring heat,
A fly forsook her dark retreat
To taste the sweetness of the skies,
And tinge her wings with various dyes;
Restless she rov'd her narrow tour,
And borrow'd paint from ev'ry flower,
Till, deck'd with all the insect grace,
She sparkled fairest of her race,

In all her splendor, pomp and pride,
The winged gem, a boy esp'y'd,
Who, pleas'd to see how bright it shone,
Resolv'd to make the prize his own,
And strait with speed began to trace
The gilded fly from place to place;
But conscious of some danger near,
The butterfly her course would steer
Now high, then low, now here, then }
there,
To balk the aim, or shun the blow
She justly dreaded from her foe.
The lad still eager to pursue
The fly that always kept in view,
Thro' many a lane and meadow went,
(His soul so on the prize was bent)
Undaunted ran from morn to noon,
To gain the heart-enchanting boon.
At length, when sweat bedew'd his face,
And almost weary of the chase,
The fly in evil hour is caught,
And homewards by the conqueror brought,
Who (vainly) hop'd the glorious spoil
Would more than recompence his toil;
But while with pleasure and surprise
Her form and beauty feast his eyes, }
The fly escapes, and mounts the skies,
With rally'd force augments her flight,
And quick evades his keenest sight;
Then he, (deluded youth) gave o'er
All hope to find the booty more,
Enrag'd, condemns his cruel fate,
And wept his folly — but too late.

Thus foolish mortals waste their days,
In seeking pleasures, wealth and praise;
They hunt for honours, titles, fame,
And risk their souls to gain a — name:
Chase every glitt'ring toy they spy,
Just as the lad pursu'd the fly, }
And e'er they grasp the bawble, die.

ROBERT N—E—S.

VERSES ON PATCHING.

I Sing that art of maidens fair,
Which helps them in their matchings;
An art that fills us with despair,
With which they hide defects with care,
I mean the art of patching.

11

W freckle, tan, or morpew black,
 Or pimple hunt by scratching,
 Or if a graceful mole they lack,
 They fly to this deceitful knack,
 Of covering all by patching.
 Near Molly's cheek, a patch has place,
 To move it I've been hatching;
 She thinks it gives her such a grace,
 And adds such beauty to her face,
 She still persists in patching.
 Have you ne'er at an oven ken,
 Our bakers put a batch in
 Of rich plumb cakes, with citron green
 All mottled o'er, (su. I well I ween,
 They look like some folks patching.
 Fair Venus rising from the sea,
 Her all the Nereids watching,
 As the steep forth divinely gay,
 On beauty's spot her fingers lay,
 To hint the art of patching.
 Thus from fair beauty's queen the sex
 This art have long been catching:
 No wonder then, that they shou'd vex,
 And all mankind by turns perplex
 By these new charms of patching.
 For beauty spots have mystick charms
 Towards a spark's dispatching;
 Hence Cupid strikes us with alarms,
 Beneath them he conceals his arms
 And we're undone by patching.

*The Verses in the FRONTISPIECE to the
 last Volume of the London Magazine,
 published with the APPENDIX, imitated
 in English.*

ZON'D in gay drap'ry comes the nimble
 House,
 And in light flasks cull our fav'rite flow'rs;
 The GRACES stait the beauteous treasure
 seize, [can please,
 And with new garlands strive which most
 Lib. Genius.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
 MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE innocent raillery comprised in the
 inclosed song may help, peradventure,
 to edify the dissolute, or to entertain the
 sober part of your readers. If you conceive,
 that it may serve well enough for either of
 the said purposes, your long experienced
 impartiality will give me hopes of a favour-
 able admission thereof into your next Ma-
 gazine. Which may not only gratify a
 quondam poetical correspondent, but
 oblige several of your old friends, and con-
 stant readers.

A. B. C. &c. &c. &c.

TOBACCO and ALE.

A new, Orderly sort of Alphabetical Ballad.

—fallax berbe venesi

Occidit —

Virg.

*Sirenum voces et Circes pocula nesci,
 Quae si cum sociis fultus cupidusque bibisset,
 Sub domini meretricis fuisset torpore et encors;
 Vixisset comis immundus, vel amica luro su.*
 Hor.

Intellis, iners, liquid vis, addo pepino.
 Idem.

YE drunkards!—attend to my dirty;
 The sonnet may something avail:
 You poison, (and 'tis a great pity,)
 Yourselves with—tobacco and ale.
 In order to keep out of prison,
 What makes you so glad to give bail?
 The plain, undeniable reason
 Is—a deal of—tobacco and ale.
 I love to keep perfectly sober,
 Nor can my aversion conceal
 To bot-weed, and belch, and Otober,
 Vile, odious—tobacco and ale.
 He, that lives on a hill, may be merry,
 And wisdom may dwell in a dale:
 But, madmen I needs must declare ye,
 That delight in—tobacco and ale.
 To one, that abuses good nature,
 Give an inch, and he'll e'en take an ell:
 And I fancy, such folks are no better,
 As are fond of—tobacco and ale.
 The men, that both sober and wife are,
 To be faithful and true cannot fail:
 But of friendship a downright despoiler
 Still doats on—tobacco and ale.
 Soaking fools by their bumpers are ship-
 wreck'd;
 The wife have a prosperous gale:
 Silly fots are with debts, gout and hyp-
 rack'd,
 And stew'd in—tobacco and ale.
 On a sober, sedate man of business,
 Pure blessings show'r down thick as hail:
 But, an horrible stench in a prison, is
 The result of—tobacco and ale.
 To a poor idle rogue, that is us'd to't,
 A jail, (it is said) is no jail:
 But,—to render its own real dues to't—
 A deal worse are—tobacco and ale.
 Crab verjuice is lov'd by the needy,
 When pear'd upon bacon and kale:
 But the swine must be surely damn'd greedy,
 That bursts with—tobacco and ale.
 A sober, genteel, clever fellow,
 Might salute Molly Mog, or Lepell:
 But they'd nauseate the top, that's grown
 mellow,
 And stinks of—tobacco and ale.
 The Whigs must allow moderation
 To be good both in female and male:
 But fots, who're a shame to the nation;
 Exceed in—tobacco and ale.
 The sons of intemp'rance and riot
 Each other attack tooth and nail:
 Nor are quarrelsome puppies long quiet,
 Who arm with—tobacco and ale.

French

French authors, we find, were translated
Into English by plodding Ozell:
As men into beasts are, when sated
With bewitching tobacco and ale.

Such brutes having lustily bezzil'd,
How haggard, and meagre, and pale,
How maudlin they look, or how mezzil'd!
By quenching—tobacco with ale.

Their stomach surprizingly squeamish
Can scarce bear the leg of a quail;
But, since it quite loaded with phlegm is,
Stands all for—tobacco and ale.

The brawling's a pot-variant action,
At me let no reprobate rail:
My pen shall give due satisfaction,
For exposing—tobacco and ale.

The temp'rate, good man is oft cheerful,
And brisk as a ship under sail:
But the stupid, dull sot is still fearful,—
Or, wild with—tobacco and ale.

Of a cock, and a bull, and ram-chicken,
A fuck-spigget tells a long tale;
But, the midst of it, oft is made sick in,
By a dose of—tobacco and ale.

The fun, muck, and show'rs may make
proud, Sir,

The verdant, sweet, plentiful vale:
But fruitless the fire, floods, and clouds are,
Of roasted—mundungus and ale.

When a coxcomb is grown crying drunk, he
Will weep in queer fashion and wail:
Duly mourn, Sir, ah! would but the mon-
key,

For his love of—tobacco and ale.

From a curst, subterraneous, deep cavern,
What pestilent vapours X-hale!
Yet worse, in a tub-house, or tavern,
Arise from—tobacco and ale.

Where of fire and brimstone the lakes are,
We believe there's an horrible yell:
Noises almost as hideous i' fecks are,
Brought about by—tobacco and ale.

True patriots have shewn in each journal,
For Britain a laudable zeal;
Whilst arrant poltroons would o'erturn all,
For a bribe of—tobacco and ale.

*We wish this gentleman would not make his
pieces so publick before we have an opportunity
of inserting them: Which is the reason of our
omitting the Scrutiny.*

*We are much obliged to our Correspondent for
the following elegant Ode on the Peace, and
can only wish he had sent it sooner.*

Pax GEORGII auspiciis Europæ reddita,

EN, nationum quæ nova gaudia!
Europa felix ridet amœnior;
Horasque sol ducit serenas,
Et radio meliore fulget.

Quis vir? quis heros, nobilis arbiter?
Dimissus alto seu deus æthere,
Hanc orbis insignem ruenti
Imperio statuit quietem?

Fallorne? sceptro vindice conspicor
Divo jubentem pectore GEORGIVM
Silere terrarum tumultus,
Et gladii strepitum minacis.

Decreta dixti, maxime principium:
Fugere retrò protinus et dolus,
Et luctus, et centum furores
Sanguinei comites Gradivi.

Cessat tubarum Flandria murmur
Sonare rauco, Tethys et æneâ
Mægire flammarum procellâ,
Et pavide trepidare gentes.

Cessant virosam sanguine millium
Rubere misto flumina lugubrè,
Lætæque miratur colonos
Gramina luxuriare campo.

Tutoque visens oppida stabili
Dudum ruinâ diruta, castraque,
Inquit annales laborum
Attonito peregrinus ore.

Hic vasta centum fulminis æmula
Tormenta, lætè moenia Belgica
Stravère, dum ingenti fragore
Desuper intremuère colles.

Quâ nigra frondosâ apicis ilice
Dumeta, sævo contudit impetu
Wilhelmus hostiles catervas,
Palmineo metuendus ense.

Hic pugna campis sævit horrida,
Dum & hinc & illinc, densa per agmina
Clamore ferali cadentùm,
Vulvasco pluit aura nimbo.

Quali tumentis turbine Baltici
Procella stridens fluctibus intonat;
Coruscet æther, & furenti
Littora concutiantur undâ.

Heu, quanta strages! qualis inhorruit
Imago lethi! membra, cadavera
Campos catervatim tegebant,
Vulneribus lacerata diris.

Vah!—tela tandem frangite barbara;
Hiulca belli perditæ fulmina:
En alma Pax descendit alto,
Grande decus columenque mundi!

Videtis! an me ludit amabilis
Imago divæ? jam videor pios
Audire plausus, et triumphi
Cæruleum per ianæ murmur.

Io triumphè! ter resonabilis
Respondet Echo; ter Themesis cavæ
Ripæ, resultantæque colles,
Et trepidæ sonuère sylvæ.

Io! revivunt oppida Faustitas
Et læta plenis Copia cornibus,
Auroque cœperunt niteni,
En! iterum radiare sæcla.

O****d.
Dec. 1748.

J. R.—t—n.

A

*A Favourite New SONG from the CHAPLET,
Now acting with universal Applause at the Theatre-Royal, in
Drury-Lane.*



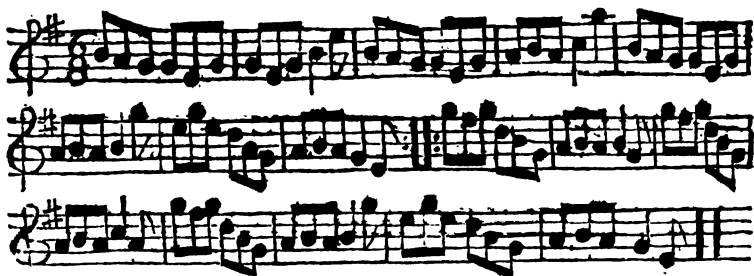
Vain is ev'ry fond endeavour, To refit the
tender dart; For examples move us never, We must
feel to know the smart. When the Shepherd swears he's
dying, And our beauties sets to view, Vanity her
aid supply - - ing, Bids us think 'tis all our due.

Softer than the vernal breezes
Is the mild deceitful strain;
Frowning truth our sex displeases,
Flatt'ry never sues in vain.

Soon, too soon, the happy lover
Does our tenderest hopes deceive;
Man was form'd to be a rover,
Foolish woman to believe.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

RANGER'S WEDDING.



First man go the hunt on his own side, his partner following till they come in the second couple's place — ; first woman strike the hunt round the third woman, her partner following ; when they come to the top, change sides, clap hands, and turn sides, cross over, and turn it out.

A HYMN to the MORNING.

SEE the lovely morning rise,
See her glories paint the skies,
Half o'er the reviving globe
Gaily spreads her saffron robe :
See the hills with flowers crown'd,
And the valleys laughing round.

Mira to Aurora sings,
While the lark exulting springs
High in air, and tunes her throat
To a soft and merry note ;
The goldfinch and the linnet join :
Hail Aurora, nymph divine.

See Clione's gilded car,
See it blazes from afar ;
Here the fair one bends her way,
Balmy zephyrs round her play ;
Now she lights upon the vale,
Fond to meet the western gale.

May this artless praise be thine,
Best Clione, half divine.
See her snowy hands the waves,
Silent stand her waiting slaves ;
And while they guard the silver reins,
She wanders lonely o'er the plains.

See those cheeks of beautiful dye,
Lovely as the dawning sky,
Innocence that ne'er beguiles,
Lips that wear eternal smiles ;
Beauties to the rest unknown,
Shine in her and her alone.

Now the rivers smoother flow,
Now the opening roses glow ;
The woodbine twines her odorous charms
Round the oak's supporting arms :

Lilies paint the dewy ground,
And Ambrosia breathes around.

Come, ye gales, that fan the spring ;
Zephyr, with thy downy wing,
Gently waft to Mira's breast
Health, content and balmy rest.
Far, O far from hence remain
Sorrow, care and sickly pain.

Thus sang Mira to her lyre,
Till the idle numbers die :
Ah ! Sappho sweeter sings, I cry,
And the spiteful rocks reply,
(Responsive to the jarring strings)
Sweeter — Sappho sweeter sings.

From the London Evening Post.

The GRAND CATHOLICON :

Being a genuine Family Receipt.

TO form a m—st—r, the ingredients
Are, a head fruitful of expedients,
Each suited to the present minute :
(No harm if nothing else be in it.)
The mind though much perplex'd and har-
rass'd,

The count'nance must be unembarrass'd ;
High promises for all occasions :
A set of treasons, plots, invasions :
Bullies, to ward off each disaster :
Much impudence to brave his m——r ;
The talents of a treaty-maker ;
The sole disposal of the ex——der ;
Of right and wrong no real feeling ;
Yet in the names of both much dealing.
In short, this man must be a mixture
Of broker, sycophant, and trickster ;
Who well can pack his cards, and tell 'em,
And knows as much as Mr. *****.

A LOVE-LETTER.

To ————.

Written by the late Lord HEAVY.

WHAT shall I say to fix thy way'ring
mind, [kind?
To chase r'y doubts, and force thee to be
What weight of argument can turn the scale,
If intercession from a lover fail?
By what shall I conjure thee to obey
This tender summons, nor prolong thy stay?
If unabated in thy constant breath,
That passion burns which once thy vows
profess;
If absence has not chill'd the languid flame,
Its ardor and its purity the same; [troul
Indulge those transports, and no more con-
The dictates of thy fond consenting soul:
By no vain scruple be thy purpose sway'd,
And only love implicitly obey'd:
Let inclination this debate decide, [guide:
Nor be thy prudence, but thy heart thy
But real prudence never can oppose
What love suggests, and gratitude avows:
The warm dear captures which thy bosom
move, [prove.
'Tis virtue to indulge, 'tis wisdom to im-
For think how few the joys allow'd by fate,
How mix'd the cup, how short their long-
est date! [flows!
How onward still the stream of pleasure
That no reflux the rapid current knows!
Not e'en thy charms can bribe the ruthless
hand
Of rigid time, to stay his ebbing sand;
Fair as thou art, that beauty must decay;
The night of age succeeds the brightest day:
That cheek where nature's sweetest garden
blows,
Her whitest lily, and her warmest rose;
Those eyes, the meaning ministers of love,
Who, what thy lips can only utter, prove;
Thee must resign their lustre, those their
bloom, [doun:
And find with meaner charms one common
Pass but a few short years, this change
must be; [in me:
Nor one less dreadful shalt thou mourn in
For tho' no chance can alienate my flame,
Whilst thine, to feed the lamp, shall burn
the same, [fire,
Yet shall the stream of years abate that
And cold esteem succeed to warm desire:
Then on thy breast unraptur'd shall I
dwell,
Nor feel a joy beyond what I can tell:
Or say, should sickness antedate that woe,
And intercept what time would else allow;
If pain should pall my taste to all thy
charms, [arms:
Or death himself should tear me from thy
How wouldst thou then regret with fruitless
truth, [youth?
The precious squander'd hours of health and
February, 1750

Come then, my love! nor trust the future
day, [may:
Live whilst we can, be happy whilst we
For what is life unless its joys we prove?
And what is happiness but mutual love?
Our time is wealth no frugal hand can
store,

All our possession is the present hour,
And he who spares to use it ever poor.
The golden now is all that we can boast:
And that (like snow) at once is grasp'd and
lost.

Haste, wing thy passage then, no more delay,
But to these eyes their sole delight convey;
Not thus I languish'd for thy virgin charms,
When first surrender'd to the eager arms.
When first admitted to that heav'n, thy
breast, [rest:
To mine I strain'd that charming toe to
How leaps my conscious heart, whilst I re-
trace

The dear idea of that strict embrace?
When on thy bosom quite entranc'd I lay,
And lov'd unsated the short night away:
Whilst half reluctant you, and half resign'd,
Amidst fears, wishes, pain and pleasure
join'd; [breast;
Now holding off, now growing to my
By turns reprov'd me, and by turns caress'd.
Oh! how remembrance thro's in every vein?
I pant, I sicken for that scene again:
My senses ake, I can no word command;
And the pen totters in my trembling hands.
Farewel, thou only joy on earth I know,
And all that man can taste of heav'n below.

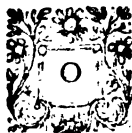
CHLOE to STREPHON.
A SONG.

TOO plain, dear youth, these tell-tale
eyes
My heart your own declare,
But for heav'n's sake let it suffice,
You reign triumphant there.
Forbear your utmost power to try,
Nor farther urge your sway;
Press not for what I must deny,
For fear I should obey.
Cou'd all your arts successful prove,
Wou'd you a maid undo?
Whose greatest failing is her love,
And that her love for you.
Say, would you use that very pow'r,
You from her fondness claim,
To ruin in one fatal hour,
A life of spotless fame?
Ah! cease, my dear, to do an ill,
Because perhaps you may;
But rather try your utmost skill
To save me, than betray.
Be you yourself my virtue's guard,
Defend and not pursue;
Since 'tis a task for me too hard,
To fight with love and you.

M

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.



ON Tuesday, Jan. 23, between six and seven in the evening, was seen a very remarkable Aurora Borealis: It began in the N. E. and offer'd from other phenomena of the like nature in two respects; first, in that the light was of a very deep red colour, inasmuch that many thought it was the effect of some fire; and secondly, in that the convulsions met not in the zenith, but in a point some degrees to the south.

On the 30th, judgment was given in chancery, by the lord chancellor, assisted by lord chief justice Lee, the lord chief baron, and Mr. Justice Burnett, in the great cause depending ever since 1740, between the assignees of William Harveft, a bankrupt, and Mr. Rowlls, Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart, the Rev. Mr. Harveft, and Mr. Skip; being a case of the utmost importance in trade, viz. Whether mortgages made by the bankrupt, before his bankruptcy, to the defendants, upon his stock in trade, were good or not, against the bankrupt's creditors? When the said mortgages were all set aside, in favour of the said creditors, by the unanimous opinion of the lord chancellor and the said judges.

The 31st, was held a general court of the Bank of England, at Merchant Taylor's hall, to consider the proposals contain'd in an act pass'd this session of parliament, for reducing the several annuities, which now carry an interest of 4 per cent. per annum, to the several rates of interest therein mentioned; when it was carried by a great majority against the question.

The same day a libel was exhibited at doctors commons, before the worshipful Edward Simpson, L. L. D. chancellor of London, by the right hon. lady Mary Cooke, daughter of his grace the late duke of Argyll, and wife to the right hon. the lord Cooke, son to the earl of Leicester; wherein she prayed to be divorced from her husband, by reason of his cruel usage to her the said lady Mary, by beating, confining, and otherwise treating her ill; when, after many learned arguments used by the counsel, for and against the admission of the said libel, the chancellor was pleased to admit all the articles therein contained.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

A committee, consisting of six aldermen and 12 commons, appointed to hear and examine the disputes between the masters of the several trades in this city and the jour-

ney-men freemen, met, for the first time, in the old council chamber or Guildhall; when it was agreed to appoint next Thursday morning 9 o'clock, to admit a committee of 20 masters to make their complaints against their workmen, and to allow the same number of journeymen to attend, to hear the same.

Bristol, Feb. 3. On Wednesday morning last, a little after four o'clock, the general part of the inhabitants of this city were struck into a consternation by the most terrible claps of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, that the oldest man living can remember at this season of the year. The most shocking time of the thunder held about a quarter of an hour; but the continuance of this dreadful tempest, 'tis computed, lasted about half an hour, or more.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

This day the nine following malefactors, condemn'd the two last sessions, (Hammond having obtain'd a respite, Lidd being pardon'd, and the rest to be transported for life) were executed at Tyburn, viz. J. Edwards, for breaking open and robbing the house of Mr. Ros Flemming; Pat. Dempsey, for assaulting and robbing Mr. Evan Saxe of his watch, &c. Edw. Dempsey for assaulting and robbing Mr. Tho. Brown, of a gold watch, diamond ring, &c. R. Hixon, for the highway; James Aldridge and Thomas Good, for divers robberies; Lawrence Savage, for robbing Mr. Constantine Gaghan of a silver watch; with Dennis Latham and William Purnell, for robbing Mr. Whiffin in Shoreditch of a hat and wig. (See Mag. for Dec. last, p. 575, and for last month, p. 43.)—The criminals set out from Newgate about nine in the morning, in four carts, which (pursuant to ancient custom, but by a new order made by a vigilant city magistrate) were double guarded, all the proper officers being commanded to attend. The procession clos'd with the two under sheriffs, (who had never attended an execution before) holding their white wands. Endeavours were us'd, to get the carts to stop, in order for the criminals to drink, but this indulgence was prudently refus'd them. 'Twas discover'd, about Turnstile, that one of the criminals was untied, but he was soon made fast again. They behav'd with great decency at Tyburn. The two Dempsey's and another Irishman, died Roman Catholics. Near the gallows stood a Hackney coach, in which was a well dress'd young woman, accompanied by two gentle-

gentlemen. She wept bitterly, and afterwards took one of the executed criminals into the coach. Most of the bodies of the rest were delivered to their friends.—The great decency and regularity with which this execution was performed, is a second proof, that a military force is quite unnecessary, whenever the civil power will exert its just and proper authority *. Our ancestors executed the laws without an unusual aid; and so may we, if we will but employ the safe and laudable methods so wisely ordain'd by them.

THURSDAY, 8.

A committee of masters appear'd before the committee of aldermen and commons at Guildhall, in support of their allegations; at the same time the journey-men, consisting of the same number, chosen out of their body, attended in support of their rights and privileges, and to hear the objections made against them by their masters; When, after several hours spent in hearing each side, they adjourn'd to Wednesday morning next.

This day, between 12 and 1 at noon, the shock of an earthquake was felt all over the cities of London and Westminster and parts adjacent, the chairs shaking in the houses, and the pewter rattling on the shelves. It was felt very sensibly on both sides the river Thames, from Greenwich almost to Richmond, inasmuch that in all the places the inhabitants were struck with so great a panick, that they left their houses, and ran into the streets, being apprehensive that the houses were falling. The counsellors in the court of King's bench and chancery in Westminster Hall, were so alarm'd, that they expected the building would be demolished. At Hampstead, Highgate, and all round, within six miles of London, it was felt very sensibly, at the two above-mentioned places more particularly. In London it was felt most by the inhabitants bordering near the river Thames, but was very perceptible in all parts; and at Limehouse, Poplar, &c. it was so violent, that some chimneys were thrown down: Several boats and ships at their moorings in the river, received a surprizing shock therefrom. In Leatherhall street part of a chimney was thrown down; as was also a wooden building in Davis's rents, Southwark. In several parts of London the power fell from the shelves to the ground. By a person afterwards come from Hertford, we were assured, that the same was felt very much there; and we were also assured, that it was very sensibly felt at Gravesend.

Earthquakes are generally believ'd to be occasioned by sulphurous, nitrous and bitu-

minous matter in the hollow caverns or bowels of the earth, which fermenting together is at last enkindled, and breaks out into a flame like gunpowder; in which case, if the combustible matter be small, it may spend itself with ut any opening, or any other effect than a shaking or trembling of the earth, as, thank God! is generally the case in these parts: But if the quantity of these combustibles be very great, it will sometimes produce terrible effects: There will be a hideous grumbling noise in the bowels of the earth, like thunder under ground; the earth will open and swallow up people and houses, and even whole towns; and the volcano's, or burning mountains, in the neighbourhood of those places will be attended with terrible eruptions, as has been the case with mount Vesuvius in Italy, and mount Aetna in Sicily. And indeed, there being constantly some discharge of sulphurous, bituminous matter at these volcano's, makes those places be afflicted with earthquakes seldomer than otherwise they would be; for where there is a great deal of this combustible matter in the earth, it must have a discharge somewhere, and if it wants a vent, will force itself one, by tearing the earth open. An earthquake happen'd at Oxford in 1655, and another in 1683, and there was one felt almost all along the western part of England about the year 1717; but these were attended with no ill effects. Nor long before there was a most terrible one at Palermo in Sicily, when whole streets burst open, and swallowed up people alive, flame issuing out of the chasms. The terrible earthquake in Jamaica in the last century, when the whole island was like to have been destroyed, is well known; and of that recent one in Peru, our readers may see a particular account in our Magazine for 1748, p. 361. By this earthquake the city of Lima and port of Callao were destroyed, and 18,000 persons perished. Earthquakes are frequent in the East Indies, and we have been told by one who was sometime governor of Fort St. George, that the houses there are built with the timbers pinned rather loose, to play backwards and forwards, to prevent their being tore down by the shock; and that there is a volcano at not many miles distance, otherwise the effects would still be more terrible.

Bristol, Feb. 10. Last Sunday morning, about five o'clock, there came on such a violent storm of wind at S. W. that the houses in general were very much shaken; as were also several people in their beds, as if an earthquake had happened.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

About ten, the matter artificers, freemen
M

of

* See London Magazine for 1749, p. 479.

of the city of London, and the like number of journeymen, were examined at Guildhall, before the committee appointed for that purpose; after which they adjudged another day to come to a final resolution, and make a report thereof to the court of aldermen and common council.

THURSDAY, 15.

At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a motion was made and passed, that, in order to support the dignity of the magistracy of this city, the right hon. the lord mayor be desired to provide himself at the city expence, with such a gown as had been usually worn by former lord mayors at public entertainments. The last was crimson velvet with gold tufts and embroidery.

MONDAY, 19.

The scrutineers on the part of Sir George Vandeput, with regard to lord Trentham's voters, ended their scrutiny this day at St. Martin's, after having gone thro' the other 8 parishes within the city and liberty of Westminster; when the number of voters for lord Trentham objected to were 1213. The exact state of the scrutiny was said to be as follow: Foreigners 91: Not found 215: Lodgers 256: Not rated 368: Ales and poor 63: Excused on extreme poverty 53: Live in houses, never collected tho' stand in the books 87: Infants 7: Left their houses before the election 13: Poll'd twice, as partners, &c. 17: Wanted misnomers, or come on the Windsor act 37.

Total 1213

Deduct lord Trentham's maj. 157

Sir George Vandeput 1056

(See Mag. for Dec. last, p. 575.)

WEDNESDAY, 21.

This day the subscription at the bank towards the reduction of interest was 957,617l. 8s. 5d. At the south-sea house, 981,771l. 6s. 2d. And before night there were subscribed in all 10,006,036l. 6s. 7d. Next day 103,000l. was subscribed on the 4 per cent. wrought plate.

The Westminster scrutiny began again at St. Anne's vestry, on the part of lord Trentham, to object to Sir George Vandeput's voters.

The committee for examining into the disputes between the masters and free journeymen of this city, met at Guildhall, for the fourth time, when, after examining several journeymen with respect to the allegations of the masters, the court, finding it would take up too much of the time to examine the number of journeymen who appeared in vindication of their rights and privileges, thought proper to adjourn to Thursday, March 1.

THURSDAY, 22.

Richard Glynn, Esq; an eminent oilman in Hatton-Garden, was unanimously chosen

alderman of Dowgate ward, in the room of Sir John Barnard, who, on the death of Sir John Thompson, accepted the ward of bridge without, and is now senior alderman and father of the city.

MONDAY, 26.

Was held a general court of the S. S. company, when it was agreed not to subscribe to the present terms of reduction of interest.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 21. **E**LMES Gwillam, Esq; a capt. in the royal reg. of English fusiliers, to Miss Spinkes, a 10,000l. fortune.

Hon. Henry Fitz-Patrick, Esq; only son of the lord baron of upper Ossery in Ireland, to Miss Farran.

Feb. 1. Rev. Mr. Anthony Webster, vicar of North Mymms, to Miss Elizabeth Blucke.

5. William Thorpe, Esq; an eminent surgeon at Hastings in Sussex, to Miss Curtis, of Tenterden, in Kent.

7. Mr. Abraham Levi Kimenes, eldest son of Mr. Levi, of Bury-street near St. Mary Axe, an eminent broker of the East-India company, to Miss Katharine Mendez, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Alverius Mendez, a Portuguese Jew merchant.

8. Dr. Baker, of Richmond in Surrey, to Miss Wood.

Edward Spragge, Esq; to Miss Betty Musgrave.

13. Sir John Shaw, Bart. to Miss Hodges of Bath.

Hon. William Windham, of Felbrigg, in Norfolk, Esq; to Mrs. Sarah Lukin.

14. William Banks, of Winstanley, Esq; to Miss Meredith.

15. Rev. Mr. Tattershall, of Gatton, in Surrey, to Mrs. Tuncks, of Gloucester-street.

17. Mr. Charles Riboriere, an eminent merchant, to Miss Guinard.

Mr. John Irish, an eminent cotton merchant in Nicholas-lane, and Mr. William Gines, of Lombard-street, to two sisters, the former to Miss Mary, and the latter to Miss Elizabeth Elliot.

21. William Chamneys, Esq; one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, to Miss Sophia D'Aeth.

The queen of Denmark, youngest daughter to his majesty king George, delivered of a princess.

Feb. 3. The lady of Fulk Greville, Esq; member for Monmouth, of a son.

c. The lady of Sir Everard Fawkener, chief secretary to his royal highness the duke, of a daughter.

10. The lady Charlotta Johnson, sister to the earl of Halifax, of a son.

11. Countess of Egmont of a son.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Jan. 21. **L**ady Hufley, relict of Sir Edward Hufley, Bart.

24. Capt. Alexander Gaddes, who had been 54 years an officer in the royal navy, and 34 a captain, and in the last war was a commissioner of the navy.

25. Sir William Maxwell, of Calderwood, Bart.

26. Dame Elizabeth Hare, relict of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. aged 60.

Feb. 1. John Haines, Esq; principal register of the diocese and province of Canterbury.

Henry Hall, Esq; of a large estate in Essex.

7. George Wright, Esq; who was commissary of the forces in Scotland, during the late rebellion.

Mr. Lacosta, in St. Martin's street, Leicester-fields, aged 106.

8. Rev. Dr. Berriman, rector of the united parishes of St. Andrew's Underhaft, and St. Mary Axe.

6. Captain Sabine Chandler, an eminent West-India merchant, and a governor of the London assurance.

7. In the sixty-sixth year of his age, the most noble Algernon Seymour, duke of Somerset, Earl of Hertford, Baron Warkworth, in Northumberland, and earl of Northumberland, and baron of Cockermouth in Cumberland, and earl of Egremont, in the said county; a general of horse, colonel of the royal reg. of horseguards blue, governor of the island of Guernsey, and of Timmouh-castle, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Suffolk, and custos rotulorum of Wiltshire. His grace had one son, the lord Brauchamp, who died in 1744; and one daughter, married to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. By his grace's death the title of baron Warkworth and earl of Northumberland devolves to the said Sir H. Smithson, knr, of the shire for Middlesex; and that of baron of Cockermouth and earl of Egremont, to Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart. member of parliament for Taunton.

8. Aaron Hill, E. q; author of the tragedy of Merope, and several other pieces. (See p. 56.)

9. Rev. Mr. John Banfon, vicar of St. Bartholomew's the less, and lecturer of Christ-church.

11. The countess of Harborough, wife to the present earl.

15. H. n. Mrs. Fitzroy Scudamore, lady of Charles Fitzroy Scudamore, Esq; and first married to the late duke of Beaufort, by whom she had no issue.

27. Sir John Thompson, knr. alderman of bridge ward without, and governor of the Russia company, aged 80.

20. Mr. Batt. Pidgeon, the oldest and most noted hair-cutter in England.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. John Barker, to the rectory of Treston, in Suffolk.—Mr. Morgan, to the vicarage of Leigh in Essex.—Mr. William Pateman, to the rectory of Longford in Bedfordshire.—Mr. Robert Broughton, to the rectory of Pilham in Lincolnshire.—Henry Burrough, M. A. to the vicarage of Wisbech, St. Peter's, in the Isle of Ely.—Samuel Squire, M. A. to the vicarage of Cutcombe, with the chapel of Luxborough, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Sandiford, chosen by the governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital, vicar of St. Bartholomew's the less, who is always chaplain to the said hospital: The other candidates were Mr. Banfon, son of the deceased vicar, and Mr. Slater.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

Right Hon. the earl Gower, chosen one of the governors of the Charterhouse, in the room of the earl of Pembroke, deceased.—Cornet Singleton, made a lieut. in the royal dragoons; and Mr. George Hooper, made cornet in his room.—Dr. William Pitcairn, chosen physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, in the room of Dr. Tyson, deceased.—Counsellor Vivian, chosen recorder of Launceston in Cornwall.—J. Ellis, Esq; made principal tally clerk of the Exchequer, in the room of Hapton Haynes, Esq; deceased.—Charles Williams Toryn, Esq; made lieut. col. to major gen. Cholmondeley's reg. of dragoons.—Capt. Campbell Daleymple, son to the lord Dromore, made major to the said reg.—Lieut. Loftus Cliffe, made a capt. in col. Dejean's reg. ensign Francis Hutchinson, a lieut. and Mr. John Blagniere an ensign in the said reg.—Duke of Richmond, made col. of his majesty's royal reg. of horseguards, in the room of the duke of Somerset, deceased.—Sir Andrew Agnew, bart. made governor of Timmouh-castle, in Northumberland, in the room of the said duke of Somerset.—Alexander Mackay, Esq; made major of his majesty's reg. of foot, commanded by col. George Howard.—Cyrus Traupaud, Esq; made lieut. col. of the said regiment.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

Alexander Campbell, of St. Martin's in the fields, taylor.—Martin Smith, of Alhallowes Staining, haberdasher.—Robert Watton of the Strand, glass seller.—John Edmonson, late of Liverpool, merchant.—William Watkins, late of Wolverhampton, innholder and dealer.—Henry Denison, late of St. Martin's in the fields, dealer.—Thomas Bailey, of Liquorpond-street, brewer.—Thomas Cafe of Pakenham in Norfolk, mercer and grocer.—James Connor, of Bristol, merchant.

[The rest in our next.]

Pate

THE states of Holland and Westriesland, that their subjects may not be obliged to put their money in the foreign funds, (as is said in the preamble) have resolved to raise six millions of florins by way of lottery, which is to begin drawing the 13th of June next; and the capital of the prizes to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. from the 1st of March to be paid regularly, without any charge whatever.

The imposition of the 10th penny, or one shilling in the pound, meets with so great opposition in France, that the states of Languedoc, in their last assembly, resolved to send a deputation to the king, to intreat his majesty to preserve them in their antient rights and privileges. The Marquis de Heronville having proposed to drain a large marsh, lying near Dunkirk, which has been covered with water ever since the year 1709, the king has made him a grant of it. His most christian majesty has nominated the marquis de la Glisfoniére, commandant general of New France, and M. Silhouette, his commissaries for regulating with the two nominated by his Britannick majesty, all the respective pretensions of the two nations in America, and the contests still remaining on some prizes made on both sides during the war; which four commissaries are immediately to assemble at Paris; but as this happens to be a very improper time for England to enter into any discussions relating to our rights in America, it is thought our commissaries will avoid coming to any determination. We are further told from Paris, that his most Christian majesty has just formed a body of light marine troops, the command whereof he has given to M. de la Morlière, *maréchal de camp*. This body is to be divided into several companies, some of which will be placed in the ports, and upon the coast, and others will be sent to the colonies in America: And that according to a list handed about they have already in their several ports 60 line of battle ships fit for service, and 20 others are speedily to be built.

All the letters from Spain agree that they are making such preparations in that kingdom both by land and sea, as if they were at the very eve of a war, 12000 trees have been cut down in the principality of Catalonia alone, and sent to their ports to be employed in the construction of ships, and all their regiments are ordered to be completed by the 15th of March next.

From Florence we hear, that a body of Austrian troops are to come to take post at Pontremoli on the frontiers of that duchy; and that the court has demanded of the duke of Parma a passage for those troops through his territories.

And from Turin we are told, that the Chevalier Ossorio, his Sardinian majesty's minister at the court of Madrid, has finished the negotiation with which he was charged, for a treaty of alliance between the two courts; and further that the king was about borrowing a considerable sum of money from the Swiss cantons.

At Parma it is said, that the infant is with child; and it is observed, that the repairs which were making to the ducal palace there have been put a stop to all at once, and that none of the sales of the infant duke's furniture, &c. have been yet opened; from whence it is conjectured, that he is going to reside in Corsica, in consequence of his Catholick majesty's purchase of that island for seven millions and a half of piasters, which is near 1,700,000l. sterling.

Feb. 5, N. S. The empress queen of Hungary was in the morning brought to bed of a daughter at Vienna, to whom, it was said, the king of Great Britain was to stand God-father, by his proxy prince Lewis of Brunswick.

Letters from Warsaw, of the first inst. N. S. say, that they had just received from Dresden the king's circular letters for the convocation of a *senatus consultum*, which is to be opened the 1st of May next: That the contagious distemper, which had raged for some time in that kingdom, was entirely ceased; and that it was hoped the king's presence would put an end to the disputes between some of the great families there, which might otherwise come to an open rupture and occasion much blood-shed.

From Russia we hear, that according to a state of the marine which her Russian majesty has caused to be laid before her, they have now a navy of 80 men of war and frigates, besides galleys and other light vessels; and above 25000 sailors registered.

From Stockholm, That M. Panin, the Russian minister there, had now delivered a new declaration to their court, importing, that her imperial majesty of Russia was disposed to conclude a fresh convention with the crown of Sweden, provided that it would give her the assurance demanded, and that it would guaranty the succession to the throne of that kingdom in such manner as had been regulated.

From Tripoli we hear, that upon complaint made of the insult committed by their cruizers on two English ships, strict orders had been given to the captains of all their cruizers not to molest the ships belonging to any prince or state in amity with that republick, and that the captain who had committed this insult should make full satisfaction for the damage, and be dismissed from his command.

DEVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

2. **A** N examination of the consequences of Dr. Middleton's free inquiry, &c. price 6d. Owen.

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SERMONS.

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47. An additional volume of twenty sermons. By N. Marshall, D. D. published by T. Archer, A. M. E. Say.

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50. A sermon on the mortality among the cattle. By S. King, pr. 4d. Buckland.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

M A R C H, 1750.

The Plan and History of the new Tragedy, this Month brought upon the Stage at Drury-Lane Playhouse, call'd, The ROMAN FATHER: Written by W. Whitehead. (See p. 132.)



THIS tragedy is founded upon a piece of Roman history, of which Titus Livius, their chief historian, gives us the following account: In the infancy of Rome, that is to say, in the 82d year after the building of that city, Tullus Hostilius being chosen their king, a war broke out between them and the city of Alba, which was not only in their neighbourhood, but the city from whence their first king Romulus, and most of them, derived their origin. On both these accounts there had been a continual intercourse, and frequent marriages, between the people of the two cities, notwithstanding their being under distinct governments; and as both of them were looked on with a jealous eye by their neighbours the Etrusci, therefore when the two armies were drawn up, and ready to engage, the Alban general proposed a conference, in which he represented their mutual danger, in case they should weaken one another by a general battle; and as their real quarrel was, which should be the governing city, the best way would be, to have this decided by some method, which would not be attended with the blood and slaughter of both.

Upon this it was agreed, that each city should chuse three champions to fight for it, and that the city whose champions should be victorious, should for ever after be the governing city; which agreement was on both sides confirmed with great solemnity, and in the most religious manner. By chance there were at that time in the Roman army, three brothers, called Horatii, much renowned for their strength and va-

lour; and in the Alban army, three other brothers called Curiatii, of equal age, and of equal renown for strength and valour. These six were chosen, the Horatii by the Romans, and the Curiatii by the Albans; and they having readily accepted this great and important office, a place and time for the combat was appointed.

At the time and place fixed on, the six warriors drew out, and engaged in the sight of both armies: The conflict was fierce and obstinate, occasioned by the equality and fierceness of the combatants, as well as by the encouraging shouts from both armies: At last two of the Horatii were killed, and the three Curiatii wounded, which filled the Alban army with joy, the Roman with despair, as thinking it impossible for one, tho' yet untouched, to stand against three, who by this time had surrounded him: But Publius, the only surviving brother of the three Horatii, that he might separate his three antagonists, so as not to be attacked by more than one at once, pretended to fly, and as soon as he perceived them at a distance from each other, he turned about suddenly, slew the foremost of his pursuers, then the second, and at last obtained an easy and complete victory by the death of the third.

Publius Horatius returning with the Roman army in triumph to Rome, and carrying with him the spoils of his three antagonists, was met by his sister, who had been betrothed to one of the Curiatii, and she perceiving upon her brother's shoulders the scarf which, according to custom, she had made with her own hands, and upon her espousals presented to her lover, she began to tear her hair, to lament, and to bemoan her lost lover by name, which put Publius in such a rage, that he instantly drew his sword and stabbed her, for which he was condemn'd to die by judges appointed for the purpose; but upon his appealing

N 2

appealing to the people, he was by them acquitted, principally at the request of the father, who insisted, that according to his judgment, his daughter was justly killed, otherwise, he as father to both, should have punished his son as he deserved *.

To the persons mentioned by the historian, the author of this play has added A only Valerius, a young Patrician, and his sister Valeria, the former of whom he supposes to be in love with Horatia, sister to Publius Horatius, and the latter her friend and companion; and as to the several facts, he differs very little from those related by the historian. The first scene is in a room in Horatius the father's house, and opens with Horatia's inquiring of a soldier, if a battle had been resolved on; to which he answers in the affirmative; B and as a reason for his not staying to answer more questions, concludes with a sentiment worthy an old Roman:

And conquest's self would lose its charms to me,

Should I not share the danger.

Upon his going out Valeria enters, and in a dialogue between them, Horatia's espousals to, and love for Curiatius, are opened, and the conflict in her mind upon this account, set in a strong and beautiful light. Before they part, they are joined by Horatius, and by Valerius, with news from the camp, which were, that both armies being found unwilling to engage, it was agreed to decide their quarrel by three champions of a side, on which Horatia breaks out in an ecstasy of joy, but presently recolects, and asks who are the champions. Valerius answers, that the Roman chiefs asked the presence of Horatius to determine their choice; and upon his seeming not to approve of trusting the fate of Rome to any three combatants, Horatia most naturally begs of him not to oppose the agreement. Then Horatius gives the danger from neighbouring states, as a reason for approving it; and after wishing that some of his boys might be chosen, goes out to prepare for his journey, leaving Valerius with the ladies, who tells Horatia, that her brother bade him greet her; on which she asked first in general for the Curatii, then in particular for Caius Curiatius her lover, and whether he mentioned her; to which Valerius answered, that if he did, it was slightly; and that upon her brother's asking in jest, if he had ought to send to sooth a love-sick maid? he smiled, and cry'd, Glory's the soldier's mistress. On this Horatia retires in confusion, and in a dialogue between Valerius and his sister, it is discovered, that his answer was treacherous, and sug-

gested by his love for Horatia, in order to inflame her against Caius Curiatius.

ACT II.

Scene continues.

This act begins with a short dialogue between Horatia and Valeria, when the latter assures Horatia, that her Curiatius still remained the same. Then enters Horatius in the utmost transport of joy, and informs them of his three sons being chosen the champions of Rome, after which Publius Horatius joins them, and gives Horatia full assurance of the constancy of her lover: Upon his father's desiring him to leave her, left her softness should infect him, she falls upon her knees, prays for his success, and curses the wretch that could wear one mark of sorrow upon his returning to Rome. Tullus Hostilius then enters, and informs the company of the Albans having chosen the Curatii for their champions, on which Horatia faints away, and is carried off, when there follows a scene full of noble sentiments between Tullus and Publius, upon a man's sacrificing every thing to the good of his country: After Tullus Hostilius and Horatius had retired, Horatia being recovered enters, which brings on a most affecting scene between her and her brother Publius; and the act ends with this virtuous sentiment.

—————The patriot's breast
D No hopes, no fears, but for his country knows,
And in her danger loses private woes.

ACT III.

Scene continues.

Horatia having sent Valeria to her brother, to desire him to carry a scarf which she had wrought to Curiatius, and intercede with him in her name, to decline the combat, this act begins with a dialogue between Valeria and her brother, in which she with much difficulty prevails on him to receive and obey Horatia's commands; then the scene changes to another apartment in the same house, and discovers Horatia with a scarf in her hand, and Valeria, the former expressing her uneasiness at Valerius's not coming, on which Valeria goes again to hasten him, and after a most tender soliloquy of Horatia's upon the scarf, they enter together, which introduces a very moving scene, in which Valerius acquaints her, that a stop had been put to the combat by the compassion of the two armies, at seeing such intimate friends ready to engage; and after Valerius had received her commands and left them, Valeria endeavours to comfort her with hopes, after which Valeria proposes to go to

* By the Old Roman law the father had power of life and death over his children, while they remained in his family.

to the walls, to see what happened in the camps, which Horatia consents to, and while she is reflecting upon her cruel fate, her father Horatius is brought in sick, who informs her of the champions being engaged, and a servant brings in a letter from Curiatius, wherein he tells her that he dares not do an action would make him unworthy of her love, which being read by her father, it opens a most natural and well adapted dialogue between them, at the end of which Valeria enters with the news, that two of the Horatii were killed and Publius the third fled, and consequently Rome subdued by Alba. Upon this Horatius falls into a violent passion against his son Publius, calls him coward, villain, &c. and swears that he himself would punish the traitor.

A C T IV.

Scene a room in the same house.

Horatius enters, still exclaiming against his son Publius, and Valeria endeavouring to soften him. Valerius enters with news of the Curiatii being all killed, the whole of which scene is most artfully worked up. Upon Horatius's going out, Horatia and Valeria enter, when Horatia's grief appears now beyond expressing, they endeavoured to persuade her not to go to meet her brother, and the scene ends with a dark hint of her design to provoke her brother to murder her. The scene changes to a street of Rome, a chorus of youths and virgins singing, and scattering oak-branches, flowers, &c. before Publius: Then enters Horatius leaning on the arm of Publius: As they are going off, Horatia rushes in, and between them a most affecting scene ensues, but upon Publius's drawing his sword against her, she is forced off. As Publius goes out, Valerius enters, and hears from Horatius of the danger Horatia had been in, on which in a soliloquy he expresses his resentment against Publius, and concludes with this reflection on Horatia's grief:

— This violence of grief
Cannot last long, and such a heart as hers,
So form'd for passion, so accessible
To tender pains, may learn once more to prove
The pleasing transports of reviving love.

A C T V.

Scene the street.

Valeria in disorder meeting Valerius, tells him of Horatia's being murdered by her brother Publius, on which Valerius threatens revenge; then the scene changes to a room in Horatius's house, Horatia on a couch refusing aid, enter Horatius and Publius, she declares that it was her design to force her brother to kill her, and that his act was noble justice, after which she tears off her bandages. Then

Valeria enters in a fright, with an account, that the mob was approaching, headed by her brother Valerius, and calling for justice on Publius's head for murdering his sister, on which Horatia begs her father to say, that her brother killed her by his order; and upon hearing the mob without calling for justice, she wishes to live, but soon after expires. Presently after her expiring, Tullus, Valerius, and citizens enter, and a debate is introduced between Valerius and Horatius, the former pleading for justice against Publius, and the latter in his vindication: At last the people being somewhat pacify'd, Tullus declares, that all acts of blood must not be deemed as murders; and that had he even been guilty of murder, in gratitude they ought to forgive him, especially as the father had that day lost so many of his children in their cause. Upon this the people all declare in his favour, and Tullus pronounces him free. After this the tragedy ends with a speech made by Tullus, which he beautifully concludes thus:

Learn hence, ye Romans, on how sure
a base [stroke,
The patriot builds his happiness; no
No keenest, deadliest, shaft of adverse
fate [despair,
Can make his generous bosom quite
But that alone by which his country
falls. [ceed,
Grief may to grief in endless round suc-
And nature suffer when our children
bleed:
Yet still superior must that hero prove,
Whose first, best passion is his COUN-
TRY'S LOVE.

We cannot conclude our account of this tragedy without observing, that those who understand French, after reading this, cannot avoid discovering several blemishes in the French tragedy, formed from the same piece of history by the famous Mons. Corneille. In this, no chief person of the drama is introduced, but what is warranted from history: In this, we are not tired with long speeches or tedious soliloquies: In this, every incident arises naturally from the principal subject; and in this, the end of every act but the last, leaves the audience something very interesting to hope or to fear. In short, we are from the beginning to the end artfully kept in continual anxiety; and all this without introducing any one incident that does not appear probable from history.

In that of Corneille the principal person in the drama for the three first acts, is imaginary, and so far from being warranted from history, that it seems certain, there could be no such person, because if there had, Livy could not have failed to mention

mention her. When we say this, the reader must see that we mean Sabina, the supposed wife of Publius Horatius, and sister of the Curiatii. Then at the end of the first act, Cornelle leaves the audience without any anxiety, except that general one for the fate of the two cities contending for empire, whereas Mr. Whitehead has added to this an anxiety for Horatia, who retires in confusion, with the thoughts of her lover's having deserted her. Again, in Cornelle's first scene, what auditor of any knowledge in history can bear to hear Sabina talking of the Pyrenean mountains, of the river Rhine, or of Hercules's pillars? And in the fourth scene, who can bear to hear Curiatius, when in a hurry and talking to his mistress, making a long and exact recital of the speech made by their dictator to Tullus Hostilius, in order to persuade him to have their dispute decided by champions mutually chosen? The substance of this speech, which consists of no less than 31 lines, Mr. Whitehead has put in the mouth of Horatius, who expresses the whole in two lines. Then the accusation brought by Valerius against Publius arises naturally from our knowledge of his passionate love for Horatia, which by Mr. Whitehead we are fully apprised and kept in mind of, from the beginning to the end of the piece, whereas in Mr. Cornelle's we hear nothing of it, except very slightly in the dialogue between Horatia, called by him Camilla, and Julia, in the third scene of the first act; so that the audience must have entirely forgot it, before it produces its effect in the second scene of the fifth act. And we must add to this, that Mr. Whitehead has most artfully made it the chief cause of saving Publius from the fury of the enraged populace.

We could shew many other beauties in the one and blemishes in the other, but these will suffice for putting the reader in a way of discovering them; and to add more is not consistent with the design of our collection.

TO the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

NOT doubting but the following list of the Earthquakes, that have happened in England, as recorded in our ancient historians, may be of use to you, I have herewith sent it; and am

Your humble servant, &c.

A. D. 974. A very great earthquake throughout England. *Sim. Dunelm. Hist. col. 159.*

1048. May 1. A very great earthquake in Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Derby, and many other places. A great mortality

among the cattle, & *ignis serius, vulgo dictus silvaticus, in Derbegeni provincia, & quibusdam aliis provinciis, villas & segates multas usulavit.* S. Dunelm. col. 183. J. Brompton, col. 939.

1067.—*Terræmotus ingens totam Angliam exterruit, 3^o Idus aug. horrendo miraculo ut ædificia omnia eminens resisterent, & max præfina more residerent.* W. Malmsh. p. 125. ed. Francf.

1076. March 27. A general earthquake in England; and a frost from Nov. 1. to the middle of April. *M. Westm. p. 228. ed. 1601.*

1081. April 25. One — *cum gravi terræ gemitu*—M. Paris, p. 11. ed. 1640.

1089. Aug. 11. About three o'clock a very great one all over England. *Cbron. Saxon. & Sim. Dunelm. Hist. col. 215.*

1110. A very great earthquake at Shrewsbury. *Ib. col. 232.*

1117. Dec. 11. At midnight, *terra mota est, & luna versa in sanguinem.* M. Westm. p. 229.

1119. Sept. 29. An earthquake in many places in England, particularly in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire. *S. Dun. col. 240. & Cbron. Sax.*

1122. July 25. A great one over all Somersetshire, and in Gloucestershire. *Cbr. Sax.*

1129. A great one on St. Nicolas's day. *Ibid.*

1133. An earthquake in England, which threw down many houses; And fire burst out of the earth. *Holinsh. p. 44.*

1142. Dec. 25. One felt thrice at Lincoln, and about the northern parts. *S. Dun. col. 268. & Roger de Hoved. p. 629.*

1145. Jan. 25. At midnight a great one. *Cbron. Gerw. col. 1398.*

1158. One in many parts of England; and the Thames dried up at London. *Cbr. Gerw. col. 1380.*

1165. Jan. 25. One in Ely, Norfolk, and Suffolk, which threw people down, and made the bells ring. *M. Paris, p. 104.*

1185. April 15. A great earthquake—*fere per totam Angliam, qualis ab initio mundi in terra illa non erat auditus; petreæ enim scissæ sunt; domus lapideæ ceciderunt; ecclesiæ Lincolnienfis Metropolitana scissæ est & summo deorsum.* R. de Hoveden, p. 629.

1187. An universal one, great and horrible—*ita ut etiam in Anglia, ubi raro contingit, multa ædificia subuerterentur.* M. Paris, p. 144.

1199. May 22. A great one in Somersetshire, and Norfolk,—*ita ut flantes præstrârit.* R. de Diceto Ymagines, col. 709.

1233. One at Huntingdon, and other places. *Holinsh. p. 217.*

1247. Feb. 13. An earthquake chiefly felt in the Thames. *M. Paris, p. 713.*

1248.

1242. Dec. 24. A dreadful one in Somersetshire,—*quod ab initio mundi est inauditum*. Ib. p. 756.

1250. Dec. 10. One at St. Albans, and parts adjacent. Ib. p. 803. & *Holinsh.* p. 243.

1274. One in England. *Holinsh.* p. 277.

1275. Sept. 11. One all over England, chiefly in the south and western parts, which threw down St. Michael's church at Glastonbury. *Henr. de Knyghton, col. 2461. Trivet An. p. 247. Holinsh.* p. 278.

1380. May 21. An earthquake all over England, which much shook and shattered some of the buildings in Canterbury. *Cbr. W. Tborn. col. 2157.*

1382. May. A general earthquake, which did much mischief.—The Friday following, one less.—The Saturday following, one felt mostly by water. *Hen. de Knyghton, col. 2644. Holinsh.* p. 440.

1563. In Septemb. One in divers places of the realm, especially in Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. *Holinsh.* p. 1206.

1571. One in Herefordshire, which removed the earth. *Sew's Annal. 40. Edit. p. 1131.*

1575. Feb. 26. Great earthquakes at York, Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, Hereford, and counties adjoining. See it described in *Holinsh.* p. 1260.

1580. April 6. A very great one in London, and almost generally throughout England. See it described in *Holinsh.* p. 1311.

May 1. One in Kent. *Holinsh.* p. 1313.

1692. A great one within the memory of man.—Many others undoubtedly there have been, which are not mentioned by our Historians.

We are much obliged to our correspondent, for this account of earthquakes in England, and shall take the liberty to add some others by way of supplement.

1665. One at Oxford. (See p. 91.)

1677. At Wolverhampton, in Staffordsh.

1678. In Staffordshire and Derbyshire.

1680. In Somersetshire.

1683. At Oxford, and in Lincolnshire. (See p. 91.)

1696. At Falmouth.

1703. In the North of England.

1727. In Cheshire and Wales, and almost all along the western coast. (See p. 91.)

1732. In Argyleshire, Scotland, and all along the west coast of Great Britain, but to no great breadth.

1734. Oct. 25. At Portsmouth, Milton, and most parts of Hampshire; also at Lewes in Sussex, and all along the coast for 20 miles.

1736. April 3, and May 1. At Ochil-Hills, in Scotland.

1739. Dec. 30. In the West-Riding of Yorkshire.

1747. July 1. At Taunton, and 40 miles round. (See p. 124.)

1749. In Scotland. (See Lond. Mag. for that year, p. 141.)

1750. One at London, and the neighbouring parts, on Feb. 8. (See p. 91.) And another very violent one on March 8. Also on the 18th of the same month, one at Portsmouth, Gosport, and in the Isle of Wight. (See the Occurrences in this month.)

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

IT having been suggested in the papers, on account of the first shock of an earthquake, that Sir Isaac Newton had predicted (they prudently decline telling us where) that the planet Jupiter would approach so near the earth at the beginning of the year 1750, as possibly to brush it; I thought the ridiculous absurdity of the thing, joined to a name that has always been sacred to truth and demonstration, was sufficient to expose it, and that nobody would be weak enough to espouse such an opinion, except the person who had shewn his own folly by breaching it. But I was mistaken; I have lately heard this wonderful piece of intelligence made the subject of serious conversation; and as we have since been visited with another, and more alarming shock, which misguided people may ascribe to the yet nearer approach of Jupiter, I am induced to give you this trouble.

Be it known then to all your unastronomical readers, that the magnitude of Jupiter's body so far exceeds that of the earth, that a brush from it, as this writer expresses himself, would more than shake the whole earth: It must either shatter our globe to pieces, strike it many millions of miles out of its orbit, or carry it away with itself by the force of attraction, like a small excrescence on the surface of an apple or an orange; for the earth would make less resistance to Jupiter, than a farthing ball, in the hand of a child, would make to the largest football, struck with all the strength of the stoutest country sportsman.

But that we have no reason to fear such a shock, in the ordinary course of nature, is manifest from the Newtonians themselves, who make the nearest approach of those two bodies to be almost 350 millions of miles, and their farthest distance (from which they were not very remote on the 8th of Feb. last, and in which they actually will be on the 21st inst.) to be considerably more than 500 millions of miles.

* A cannon-ball discharged from the earth, and proceeding with its first velocity, would not reach the present place of Jupiter in 100 years. So

So that the conjuring author of the paragraph in question, could hardly have chosen a more unlucky time, in the whole course of their revolutions, to bring them together, than the time of the late earthquakes. I have used these round numbers only, as more exactness would have been superfluous on such an occasion.

But while I acquit Jupiter of being the secondary cause of these convulsions in our part of the earth, I would by no means lessen those awful impressions, which on this occasion should rest deep in our minds. Whatever was the immediate agent, (which I leave others to enquire) we know that the God of Jupiter, of the earth, and of all nature, is the primary cause of this, and all other great effects among his works. While I remove wrong impressions, therefore, relating to the instrument, I would direct the piety of your readers up to the Author.

I am, &c. ASTROPHIL.

A Description of the County of SURREY.

With a new and accurate MAP of the same.

SURREY, or Suthrey, signifies south of the river, and this county is so denominated because it lies south of the river Thames. It is bounded on the east by Kent, on the west by Hampshire and Berkshire, on the south by Sussex, and on the north by the Thames, which parts it from Middlesex. It is about 34 miles in length from east to west, and its greatest breadth from north to south is 22 miles; so that it is about 112 in circumference, being pretty much of a squarish form. It lies in the diocese of Winchester, contains 59,1000 acres, and above 34,000 houses; is divided into 13 hundreds, has 9 market-towns, and 140 parishes, and sends 14 members to parliament. The air of this county is sweet, delightful, and wholesome; for which reason many of our former kings erected palaces there. In the middle indeed it is not over fertile, and at and about Bagshot Heath, is a large tract of land extremely barren of every thing but game. But in other parts, as where it bears upon the Thames, and lies an open champaign country, it is very fruitful, and every way agreeable to the husbandman; and more especially towards the south, where you have a continual valley, falling low by little and little, anciently called Holmeisdale, 'tis very pleasant and delightful, by reason of the meadows, fields, groves, parks, rivers, and aspiring hills. So that, upon the whole, some have compar'd this county to a coarse garment with a fine green border. In some places are long ridges of hills or downs. It had formerly many strong

castles, and several religious houses. The boroughs, market-towns, and other places of note, are as follows.

1. Chertsey, 6 miles S. E. of Windsor in Berkshire, formerly the seat of one of the Saxon kings, noted for a monastery, and the burial-place of K. Henry VI. who was cut off by the house of York, till Henry VII. removed his corpse to Windsor. It is a market-town, and barges come up to it by the Thames, over which it has a bridge. About 3 miles E. is Otlands, a country-seat belonging to the crown, now in ruins. Near this place Julius Cæsar passed the Thames at Coway-Stakes.

2. Kingston, about 7 miles E. of Chertsey, called Kingston upon Thames, to distinguish it from Kingston upon Hull in Yorkshire. It has a large wooden bridge over the Thames, with many arches, leading to Hampton-Wick in Middlesex, and a good market for corn, &c. on Saturdays. It is govern'd by a bailiff, and sometimes sent members to parliament. The assizes for the county are often held here, and it drives a considerable trade in tanning and malting. Its houses are well built, among which are several good inns and taverns for the reception of strangers. It is a large and ancient town, and had formerly a strong castle, the residence of the Saxon kings, some of whom were crowned here, particularly Ethelstan, Ethelred, and Edwin; and from hence it took its name of Kingston, being before called Moreford. At Comb-Nevil, and other places in the neighbourhood, several Roman coins, urns, &c. have been found. About 3 miles N. E. lies Wimbledon, a noble seat formerly belonging to the duke of Leeds.

3. Richmond, formerly called Shene, 3 miles N. from Kingston, one of the finest villages in England, where our kings formerly had a palace, which is still in being, but much changed from its former state. It is also noted for a noble royal park, and seats of the nobility in the neighbourhood; and much frequented on account of its medicinal waters, as well as for its fine situation. Edward III. died here, as also Q. Anne, wife of Richard II. daughter of the emperor Charles IV. who first taught the English women the way of riding they now use, whereas before they rid astride. Henry V. beautified it with new buildings, and founded a monastery of Carthusians at Shene. The palace was burnt down in the time of Henry VII. but being rebuilt with much more magnificence, took the new name of Richmond, from his being earl of Richmond before he became king of England.

[The remainder in our next.]

J. O. U. R.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 70.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next Speaker was Cn. Octavius, whose Speech was in Substance thus:

Mr. President,

S I R,

A S I never have, so, I hope, I never shall fight under any leaders, nor allow myself to be directed, with respect to my behaviour in this house, by any thing but my own conviction; and when I think the liberties of my country in danger, I shall always do the best I can, even tho' I should stand single and alone, which, I hope, I never shall, in defence of so glorious a cause. Tho' I do not trouble you often, yet I cannot sit silent when I see a bill of such a nature passing: A bill, which was originally inconsistent with our constitution; a bill, which grows every day the more dangerous the longer it is continued, the oftener it is revived; and a bill, which, in its present dress, appears hideous to the liberties of a free people. It may perhaps be said, that the bill has been much softened since it first made its appearance in the other house; but this is so far from being an argument for its passing without any notice in this, that it should excite in us a jealousy of the designs of those who ventured to bring such a bill into either house of parliament, and should make us more attentive to what may be the consequences of thus continuing, from year to year, such a dangerous and anti-constitutional law.

I know, it will be said, Sir, that by continuing the bill from year to year, we have it in our power to put an end to it at the end of every

March, 1750.

E — of O — d.

year, by refusing to continue it for the next; but this I must positively deny. The arguments now made use of for continuing it, will all be of equal weight at the end of every succeeding year, with what they are or can be at the end of the present; and after the army have been properly disciplined, and long accustomed to a blind obedience, they would look upon every member of either house of parliament, who was suspected of being against continuing this law: I say, they would look upon every such member as an enemy to their sovereign, and every such member would find all the avenues to the house barred against him by files of grenadiers. That this is no vain imagination, experience itself has shewn. It is but an hundred years and a few months since an English army did so: An army raised and maintained by the house of commons, for vindicating the liberties of the people, and preserving our constitution, by orders from their general, took possession of the doors of the house of commons, and excluded from that house every member he suspected: Yet the members who were thus by the general of the army allowed to take their seats, in number not an hundred, pretended still to be the representative body of the commons of England; and in less than two months after, imbrued their hands in the blood of their sovereign, and abolished the house of lords, as an useless and dangerous assembly.

F All this, Sir, an army did under the pretence of liberty; what then may not an army do under the pretence of loyalty, especially when they have a pretence so well founded in reason, as that would be of every man's being an

enemy

enemy to our present happy establishment, who refused to concur in continuing the law against mutiny and desertion? For if a standing army be now absolutely necessary for preserving our present happy establishment, and if such a law be now absolutely necessary for preserving discipline in that army, is it possible to suggest a conjuncture when no such necessity can exist?

Sir, if I had always before been a friend to this bill, I should now be against it, for no other reason but because of the late attempts to establish a blind sort of obedience in the officers and soldiers of the army to the orders of their commanders; and I do not think those attempts effectually defeated by any amendments that have been made to the bill: I do not think they can be effectually defeated, whilst a court-martial has power to inflict a punishment extending to life or limb upon any man in the army; nor can I see any necessity for investing courts-martial with such a power in any time of profound tranquillity; or in any place not liable to be surprised by an enemy. There are several lesser punishments now customary in the army, which, I am sure, would be sufficient for preserving good order among the soldiers, and for compelling them to learn all those military exercises, which are necessary for forming a regular, well disciplined army: Nay, we know that for such purposes no other punishments are now inflicted even by courts-martial; and those punishments would, in my opinion, be sufficient for preventing desertion; for I am of the same opinion with some other lords who have spoke before me in this debate: I cannot think, that in time of peace desertion deserves, or ought to be punished with death.

Then as to mutiny, Sir, and the other crimes made capital by this bill, why may they not be made triable and punishable by the civil

magistrate in the ordinary course of justice? The mutiny must be quelled, the mutineers must be in custody, before they can be tried or punished by a court-martial: After the mutiny is quelled, and the mutineers in custody, is there any danger in keeping them a few days in close prison, till they can be tried by due course of law, which they may very soon be by our ordinary courts of justice, or by his majesty's issuing a commission of oyer and terminer for the purpose? This could never encourage a mutiny amongst soldiers, or tempt them to rebel against the laws of their country: On the contrary, it would tend to prevent mutinies, because it would prevent the soldiers being oppressed or ill used by their officers; for if any little mutiny should be occasioned by such means, the cause of the mutiny would appear upon the trial, and the judges would, in such case, recommend the condemned criminals to mercy, and the officers, who had been the cause of their crime, to justice. Could such a recommendation be expected from a court-martial? Would not a court of brother officers endeavour to stifle, or perhaps refuse to hear any evidence a soldier could give, of his being ill used by his officer? I have as good an opinion of the officers of our army as of any set of men whatever; but from the nature of mankind we must expect, that men will be a little partial in favour of those of the same rank or denomination with themselves; whereas no reason can be assigned, why a judge and jury should be partial either to the officer or soldier; and I am sure, they would be much less under the influence of any general of our army.

Besides, Sir, if soldiers were made subject to be tried by the civil magistrate, even for military crimes, it would preserve among them that respect and reverence which is due to the

the constitution and civil laws of the kingdom: From them they would expect protection as well as punishment: By them they would often find themselves protected: By them they would never find themselves punished but when they deserved it. This would prevent its being possible to induce them to join in the support of any ambitious project for overturning the constitution of their country; and as no soldier could be put to death, no more than any other subject, but by due course of law, they could not be compelled. On the other hand, whilst they are by such a bill as this, I may say, outlaw'd: Whilst they are deprived of all the valuable privileges of other subjects; and whilst their lives are made to depend upon a chief commander, and a court-martial under his direction, what regard can they have for the laws or the constitution of their country? What should induce them to expose themselves to certain death, by refusing to obey the most unjust, the most unlawful orders of their commander in chief? I say, certain death, Sir; for no general will ever think of such a project till he has made sure of being supported by a great majority of his army; and in that case a court-martial of his choosing will certainly condemn to be shot any man who dares dispute his orders, even supposing it were to turn this august assembly out of doors, as has been once done already by an army, and their associates in the other house.

The fate of this assembly at that time, I shall grant, Sir, contributed greatly to our honour, because it shewed it to be the opinion of most of us, that when vice prevails and wickedness bears sway, the post of honour is a private station; but did it contribute to shew either prudence or foresight in those who concurred in many of the previous measures that were necessary for bringing on that fatal catastrophe? I am persuaded,

every lord that hears me, has a due regard to his future fame and character; and if ever our constitution should be overturned by an army kept up and governed by such a law as this, I hope, every one will consider, what light his character will appear in to the eyes of posterity. If this be rightly considered, I am sure, it will not be easy to convince a majority of this house, that such a bill as this is necessary for preserving good order or discipline in the army, especially as we have reiterated experience of the contrary, as was fully shewn by the noble lord who moved for the instruction*.

And as to the petition, Sir, or rather remonstrance, presented by the other house to king Charles I. the noble duke who spoke last, was a little unlucky in applying that to the present case; for if the soldiers were guilty of the outrages therein complained of, it was not owing to want of military laws or courts-martial, or to a want of power in those courts-martial to inflict what punishments they thought fit. By our constitution, Sir, our kings have always had by their prerogative, a power, in time of war, to establish military laws, called articles of war, and to appoint courts-martial for carrying those laws into execution, which power by our constitution ceased as soon as the war was over: That is to say, as soon as the army returned from abroad, if it was a foreign war; and as soon as our courts of justice were again open and able to distribute justice to all his majesty's subjects, in the case of an intestine war.

This, I say, Sir, was our ancient constitution; but as ministers are always advising their sovereign to extend every branch of the prerogative beyond its due bounds, so they advised them to extend this to every riot or little disturbance that happened in the kingdom, and to call it a time of

O 2 war;

* See our Mag. for last month, p. 69.

war; so that long before king Charles I. our kings assumed a power to raise forces, and to issue commissions for the exercise of military law, whenever they pleased; and that unfortunate king took care to extend this prerogative as far as any of his predecessors had ever done; therefore we cannot suppose, that in the year 1628, the troops he had then on foot were not subject to articles of war, and liable to be punished even with death by a court-martial: Nay, by the petition of right passed in the same parliament, we are informed, that soldiers were not only liable to be tried and punished by a court-martial, but that they pretended, and the sycophant or cowardly magistrates of those days admitted, that they could not be tried or punished by any civil judicature, even for crimes committed against those who were not in, nor had any thing to do with the army.

Therefore, Sir, if any such outrages were at that time committed by soldiers with impunity, it was not owing to a want of power in courts-martial to punish, but to their negligence or wickedness; and who can say, that commanding officers may not hereafter become as negligent or wicked as they were at that time? for if this should ever happen, a farmer or tradesman would have no way of getting any punishment inflicted upon a soldier who had robbed or assaulted him, but by an action or prosecution at common law, which the noble duke has confessed would render his case extremely hard, and would, indeed, with respect to such farmer or tradesman, be the same as if we had no military law of any kind.

Thus, Sir, if any argument can be drawn from the petition or remonstrance mentioned by the noble duke, it must be an argument against keeping up any army at all in time of peace, because we from thence find, that we cannot depend either upon military laws or courts-martial,

for preventing their being guilty of abominable vices and outrages; and indeed, it adds greatly to the honour of the present officers of our army, that we have not now many complaints of the same kind; for as idleness is the mother of expence as well as vice, I am surprised, that many of our soldiers, who have but 6d. a day for their support, do not rob or steal for supplying those extravagances which their idleness is apt to lead them into; but as death neither is nor can be inflicted by martial law for such crimes, it cannot be said, that the power of inflicting capital punishments for military crimes is necessary for preserving good order in the army, or for preventing their being guilty of crimes, which may be capitally punished by common law, and can be so punished by no other.

For this reason, Sir, if the soldiers have lived among the people for so many years without any grievous complaints, it is not owing to the power courts-martial have of inflicting the punishment of death for military crimes; but to the diligence of the officers in delivering soldiers up to the justice of the common law for heinous crimes, and punishing them with rigour when guilty of any little offence or irregularity, for which the person injured did not think it worth his while to prosecute at common law. And as I think, this diligence will be rather increased than diminished by restraining courts-martial from inflicting any punishment affecting life or limb, since we must have a standing army and a military law, I shall be for the instruction moved for.

The next Speech I shall give you was that made by C. Plinius Cæcilius, the Purport of which was as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE bill now before us has, I shall admit, been often opposed

L—C—r.

posed in this house, but never with less reason, I think, than at this present time. We have so lately had a convincing proof of the little dependance we can have upon the people for the defence either of our religion or liberties, that I am surprised to hear any doubt made of its being necessary to keep up a standing army even in time of peace. When the late rebellion first broke out, I believe, most men were convinced, that if those rebels had succeeded in their attempt, popery as well as slavery would have been the certain consequence; and yet what a faint resistance did the people make in any part of the kingdom: so faint, that had we not been so lucky as to get a number of regular troops from abroad, time enough to oppose their approach, they might have got possession of our capital without any opposition, except from the few troops we had here at London; so that the fate of the kingdom would have depended upon a battle fought within a few miles of this city. Whilst the people, therefore, remain in their present unarmed and undisciplined condition, let the consequence be what it will, we must keep up a standing force; and no one ever heard of an army's being long kept up in any country in the world, without military laws and courts-martial for holding the officers and soldiers to their duty; nor was it ever known, I believe, that in any other country such courts had not a power to inflict the punishment of death upon those who deserved it.

As to the times that have been mentioned, Sir, when we kept up in this country an army without military laws, or courts-martial, or without those courts having a power to inflict capital punishments, it did not proceed from choice but necessity; and the consequences at every time were so fatal, that they ought to be a warning to us, never to

submit again to the same necessity, if it can be possibly avoided: Nay, I am apt to believe, and hope to give good reasons for my belief, that upon every one of those occasions there was treason in the hearts of some of those, who were the chief causes of reducing us to that necessity. From our journals we may learn, that in the session 1691-2, a mutiny bill was brought in as usual, which passed both houses; but some amendments having been made to it in this house, which were disagreed to by the other, the bill was thereby lost; and as it is well known what complexion the then house of commons was of, it is highly probable, that this disagreement was by some amongst them fomented in concert with the court of France, who were then meditating an invasion in favour of the late king James, which in May following was disappointed by the glorious victory we obtained over their fleet at la Hogue; and as this put an end to the influence as well as hopes of the Jacobites for that year at least, a mutiny bill was next session passed as usual.

From that time, Sir, the bill was passed annually during the war, but as the peace concluded at Ryswick did not answer the expectations of the people, as indeed, I believe, no peace ever can, a spirit of Jacobitism revived in the nation, and produced a violent opposition to every measure projected by the court. It was this that forced king William to disband so many of his troops after the conclusion of that peace, that he and our allies the Dutch found it necessary soon after to agree to the partition treaty, which gave the French faction in Spain, an opportunity to prevail with the then king of Spain to make that will, by which a younger branch of the house of Bourbon was called to the succession, and actually got peaceable possession of the throne of that monarchy. Whereas, if K. William had

had been enabled to keep up a sufficient standing army in this kingdom, and had been provided with a proper law for preserving order and discipline in that army, no such treaty nor will would probably have ever been made, or if made, we should have been in a condition to have prevented any of the house of Bourbon's getting possession of the crown of Spain; for if we had been in a condition to send 10 or 15,000 men to Spain, directly upon the death of their K. Charles II. for the support of the Austrian or true Spanish party, in that kingdom, they would not have submitted, as they did, to the French, nor would the latter have ever got possession of the Spanish West-Indies; therefore we may justly conclude, that the house of Bourbon's getting possession of the Spanish monarchy was owing to the opposition made to K. William's measures after the peace of Ryswick; and this opposition, with respect to some at least concerned in it, was certainly fomented by Jacobites, who thought, that by the house of Bourbon's getting possession of that monarchy, it would be enabled to bring about what they called a restoration in England.

Then as to what happened after concluding the peace of Utrecht, I believe, no one doubts, that the great reduction of our army made at that time, and the ineffectual mutiny bill then passed, were both owing to a design not very favourable to the protestant succession. That design was, 'tis true, in a great measure disappointed by the death of the then queen, but the pensions paid to the chiefs of the disaffected clans, and the rebellion that afterwards broke out, shewed plainly what the design was; for tho' the rebellion did not immediately break out, yet the design of it was certainly laid before the queen's death; and as the principles of most of the officers and soldiers of the army were known to be directly contrary to that

design, it was resolved to disband the greatest part of it, and to render the remaining part as useless as possible. This was well enough known at the time of his late majesty's happy accession to the throne; and an opportunity would then have been taken to have augmented our army, and to have passed a proper law, for rendering it useful; but as the keeping up of a standing army in time of peace, however necessary, has always been unpopular in this kingdom, and has always been made a ground of clamour by the discontented as well as manifested, it was resolved not to furnish either with such a handle against the new government, unless the designs of the latter should become so manifest, as to deprive the former of any pretence for joining in the popular outcry, which accordingly happened before his late majesty had been a year upon the throne, and which, we may from the last rebellion be convinced, will happen, as often as this nation is deprived of a sufficient military force.

I therefore think, Sir, that no former precedent can furnish us with the least pretence, either for diminishing the present number of our troops, or for not establishing such regulations as are necessary for preserving military discipline among our troops; and I am really surprized at its being suggested, that death is a punishment too severe for desertion, as it is the punishment which by our old laws was inflicted upon that crime. Those laws are indeed now become obsolete, or rather the modern method of insisting soldiers has rendered it impossible to carry them into execution; for lord chief justice Holt long since declared, that soldiers, as now listed, could not be tried or punished by those laws; therefore it is now become absolutely necessary to have a new law for that purpose; and by that law, surely, the same punishment should be inflicted, that such a long experience has shewn to be necessary.

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I am equally surprized, Sir, at the objection made against what is called a revision of the sentence of a court-martial. Can we suppose, that the judges of a court-martial are infallible? Can we suppose them less liable to err in their judgment than a jury, or than any of our courts at common law? Do not we know, that when a jury upon any trial at common law, brings in a verdict which the judge thinks unjust or improper, he may order them out again to reconsider their verdict? And do not we know, that juries have often, upon such occasions, altered their verdict? So likewise, the judgment of any court at common law may be altered at any time within the same term. Why then should we not allow the judges of a court-martial to alter their sentence or opinion, especially when the crown, or the commander in chief, thinks that they have given an unjust or improper sentence? for a revision is never ordered in any other case; but as the gentlemen of the army are not much acquainted with law proceedings of any kind, we must presume, that such a case will often happen hereafter, as it has done heretofore; and in every such case, the crown, or crown general ought to have a power to order them to revise, that is, to reconsider the sentence they have given; so that a revision is really nothing more than a judge's sending out a jury to reconsider their verdict; and in proceedings according to martial law, it is more proper than in those according to common law, because in the former the whole evidence is taken down in writing, which is never done in any trial at common law.

Upon this, M. Cato stood up again, and spoke to this Effect:

Mr. President,

S I R,

IT has been a practice of late years too common, to represent E. of B.

every man as a Jacobite who opposed the measures of the court, and to pretend that every struggle, for the preservation of our antient constitution, was founded upon some secret design in favour of the pretender. This may be of service to the ministers for the time being, and may contribute to the success of some of their temporary expedients; but I am sure, it is of very great prejudice to the illustrious family now upon our throne, because it may propagate a belief among the people, that the Jacobites are now become the only friends to liberty, and that nothing but a restoration can preserve us from being governed by a corrupt parliament, and a mercenary standing army. If the noble and learned lord who spoke last, had been aware of this consequence; I am persuaded, he would not have fished so deep for treasonable designs, in the opposition made to the court in king William's time, or in the moderation of the ministers, with respect to the mutiny bill passed after the peace of Utrecht.

But, Sir, whatever were the designs at either of those times, it is very little to our present purpose to inquire. Our only inquiry ought to be, was the army at those times kept in good order, was there a proper military discipline preserved in it? for if this was the case, it is plain, that both these ends may be answered without any military laws, or, at least, without such a severe law as this now before us; and that this was the case, not only the histories of those times, but the behaviour of our troops, as soon as they were afterwards led to action, must clearly evince. Were our troops here at home more disorderly in the year 1692, than they had been for two or three years before, or were afterwards at any time during the war? Did such of them, as were sent abroad, shew less courage, or less military discipline? There were, 'tis true, in that year some complaints

plaints about pressing, but such complaints had been made every year before, and were never so much as attempted to be removed by a clause in any mutiny bill, because the crime is punishable, and properly cognizable by our courts at common law; so that if any officer or soldier was disorderly in this respect, it did not proceed from the want of a mutiny bill, but from a neglect of the government in putting the laws in execution. And as to the behaviour of our troops abroad, the battle of Steenkirk, fought that summer, will be a lasting testimony, that the courage and discipline of British troops do not depend upon their being subjected to severe military laws.

Then, Sir, as to the behaviour of our troops here at home, from the peace at Ryswick to the beginning of the next war, there was not the least complaint of their being any more disorderly than they had been before; and tho' they were, during that whole time, without any military law, yet such of them as were sent to Flanders under the duke of Marlborough, and such as were sent to Spain under the duke of Ormond, in the very first year of the war, gave convincing proofs, that military discipline had been preserved in our army, notwithstanding its having been so long without any military law.

I therefore think, Sir, it is evident from experience, that order and discipline may be kept up in the army without any mutiny bill at all; but this is not what is now contended for: We are willing to allow such a mutiny bill as was passed after the treaty of Utrecht; and it is very remarkable, that those troops that had for some time been governed by that mutiny bill, behaved better against the rebels at that time, than our troops did at the beginning of the last rebellion, tho' they had been for 30 years under the government of a mutiny bill, equally severe

with this now under consideration.

As to the consequences that ensued after the treaty of Ryswick, it would be easy to shew, that they were not owing to the reduction we made in our army; and as to the two last rebellions, their fate is a proof, that a numerous standing army, and severe mutiny laws, are not necessary for securing our present happy establishment against any rebellion set on foot by the disaffected: I believe and hope, that the fate of the two last rebellions will likewise be a security against our being plagued with any such for the future; but supposing it were to be granted, that a rebellion of the disaffected would always be the certain consequence of our reducing our army below its present standard, or discontinuing any of our present military regulations, are we to destroy our constitution, and establish a slavish military government, for the sake of preventing a few enthusiasts from exposing themselves to be killed in battle, or hanged at Tyburn? This will, probably, be always their fate, whilst the rebellion is confined to such men only; but if by our military establishment our constitution should be brought into any real danger, it might give a different turn to their fate; because the people in general, and perhaps a great part of the army, might be provoked to adopt even their cause, in order to free themselves from their present danger, and to be revenged on those, who under the mask of liberty had introduced slavery.

This, Sir, is what will always be carefully attended to by every man who has a greater regard for the illustrious family now upon our throne, than he has for any emoluments he enjoys or expects under the administration; and to such a man nothing can be more terrible than that of detaching entirely the military from the civil part of our constitution, and establishing, in the former, a blind

obedience to the orders of their chief commander. For this purpose nothing can be more effectual than that called a revision of the sentence of a court-martial, which is in so many respects different from that of a judge's sending a jury out again, that I was surprised to hear any comparison made between them. When a judge sends a jury out again, it is done immediately whilst the looks and behaviour of the witnesses examined upon the trial are fresh in every one of their memories, and before any one can have an opportunity to converse with or influence any of them. Whereas a commander in chief, by this power of revision, may order them to revise their sentence 3 months after its having been passed, when the behaviour of the witnesses must be entirely forgot by most of them, and when they have been properly spoke to, and persuaded to alter their sentence. Besides these, there is another material difference, which is, that a judge who sends a jury out again, and thereby shews himself displeased with their verdict, has no power or compulsive influence over any one man of the jury; but a commander in chief, who orders a court-martial to revise their sentence, and thereby shews himself displeased with it, has an almost irresistible influence over every member of the court-martial, so that the order for a revision is and often proves to be an order for altering the sentence, and making it more severe. I say, Sir, more severe; for this must in general always be the design of a revision, because when the first sentence is too severe, there is no necessity for a revision, as the commander in chief may remit the whole, or any part of the punishment he pleases.

When we consider this, Sir, we may easily see the danger every gentleman of the army must be exposed to, if he ventures to disobey, or refuses to execute the orders of the
March, 1750.

chief commander of the army, let those orders be never so illegal. We know the danger which the people were exposed to before the revolution, by the judges having their commissions during pleasure, tho' the crown never had assumed a power to make them revise any sentence or judgment they had given; and from thence we may judge of the danger every officer must be exposed to who disobeys his chief commander, and afterwards comes to be tried for his life by judges, whose commissions, and perhaps their daily bread, depends upon the pleasure of that commander; and this danger is greatly increased by the power that commander has to appoint such officers as he thinks will be most pliable to his will, to sit upon any court-martial.

Then, Sir, with regard to desertion, I was surprised to hear the noble lord talk of that crime's being punished with death by our old laws; for in those days we never had any soldiers retained to serve the king but in time of war, and as soon as the war was over they were disbanded, so that the case is far from being parallel to the case now before us; and besides, we know that even by our old laws, desertion was never punished with death, till the reign of Henry VII. and the first year of that reign, when the precariousness of that king's title to the crown made severe punishments necessary; but neither in that reign, nor in any future reign, till that of K. Charles I. was it customary to retain soldiers till a war was at the point of breaking out, or to keep them up after the war was at an end; therefore none of our old laws can be quoted as a precedent for making desertion a capital crime in time of peace; and as it now seems to be admitted, that even officers of all ranks may be punished as deserters, if they throw up their commissions without leave, we ought to be the
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more cautious of inflicting such a severe punishment upon desertion.

In short, Sir, from the whole of this debate the most certain conclusion seems to be, that an army without such a military law as this now before us, will be dangerous to the subject, and with such a military law it will be of the most dangerous consequence to our constitution. This is a melancholy alternative, but as the present unarmed, undisciplined condition of the people, is made the pretence for keeping up a standing army, I shall rather be for making it dangerous to the people than to the constitution; because if the people once come to feel the mischiefs of keeping up a standing army, it may induce them to be at the expence of furnishing themselves with arms, and at the pains to make themselves masters of military discipline; and then, I hope, we should no longer have any advocates in either house of parliament, for keeping up a numerous standing army within this island in time of peace; nor would such an army be so dangerous, because a well armed, well disciplined people could defend their liberties against a numerous army, whereas an unarmed, undisciplined people may be enslaved by a handful of regular troops, under the absolute direction of an ambitious, tyrannical general.

The last that spoke in this Debate, was L. Icilius, whose Speech was in Substance thus:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I Shall not enter into the question, whether good order and discipline was at any former period preserved in our army, without a mutiny bill, or without arming courts-martial with a power to inflict punishments extending to life or limb, because, I believe, it was and might have been

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so to this day, if courts-martial had never in time of peace been established, or never armed with such a power. There is therefore a very great difference between our circumstances now, and what they were in the year 1717. At that time, perhaps, it was not necessary to pass any such bill as this into a law; but now, after our soldiers have been for above thirty years accustomed to such a law, I am afraid, it will be found impossible to keep them in any tolerable sort of order, or to preserve military discipline among them, without it. It is the same in this case as in many others: We have now punishments inflicted by statute upon several civil crimes, which I think too severe, and consequently, if I had been present when the statute was first enacted, I should have been against inflicting such a severe punishment upon such a trivial crime; but now that the punishment has been so long established, and the people accustomed to it, I should be against repealing the statute, or lessening the punishment, because, I am sure, it would be a temptation towards committing the crime.

For the same reason, Sir, I am against discontinuing or mollifying those military regulations, which our soldiers have now been accustomed to for above thirty years. I shall indeed grant, that death is in time of peace too severe a punishment for desertion, if it were to be always inflicted for the very first offence; but we know that it is not; and I am afraid, the crime would now become too frequent, if a court-martial were not armed with a power to inflict that punishment when the crime has been often repeated, or attended with aggravating circumstances. Besides, there are two cases, in which even this crime highly deserves death, and which cannot be provided for by a general law: One is, when a regiment or battalion happens to

be ordered upon any foreign service, such as that of going to America, Gibraltar or Port-Mahon; or such as that of going abroad for the assistance of any of our allies upon the continent of Europe; and the other is, when a war, foreign or domestic, is every day expected to break out; which event may be so sudden, that half the army might desert, before a new law could be passed for preventing it: And in all such cases, an officer who receives the pay of his country in time of peace, and resigns his commission upon the first approach of danger or fatigue, deserves to be shot, more than any common soldier who deserts upon any such occasion.

Gentlemen may terrify themselves with the danger, to which our constitution may be exposed, by our keeping up a standing army in time of peace, and keeping it under such regulations as are necessary for preserving good order and discipline; but while our army is commanded by gentlemen of the best families and fortunes in the kingdom, I can apprehend no such danger, nor does experience furnish us with any ground for such an apprehension. On the contrary, the behaviour of our army at the time of the revolution may convince us, that an army so commanded, will never allow themselves to be made the instruments for introducing slavery, and establishing arbitrary power; and as to that army which overturned our constitution in the reign of king Charles I. we are to consider, that it was composed of enthusiasts in religion, and commanded by men of the lowest rank among the people, or by gentlemen who were enthusiasts in politics as well as religion; so that no comparison can be made between that army and the army now contended for, nor any argument drawn from the behaviour of the one for treating a like behaviour in the other.

But supposing our constitution to be in danger from the army now kept up, and the military regulations now proposed: Nay, supposing, that our constitution would by these means be certainly overturned; I should in that case follow the maxim, which in such a case every wise man would observe: Of two evils I should chuse the least; for as I am fully convinced, that without a regular well disciplined army there can be no security for our present happy establishment, if slavery must be our choice, I should be for slavery under our present royal family, rather than for slavery under the Stuart family; and if this were to be our melancholy case, which, I hope, it never will, I cannot think, there is any protestant, or any man who detests French insolence and tyranny, that would hesitate a moment in his choice.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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A LETTER from the Marquis Scipio Maffei, in answer to one from the Reverend Father Hippolito Bevilagua, upon the Subject of an extraordinary Fire, which reduced to ashes the Body of the Lady Cornelia Bandi, of the City of Cesenna in Italy. Translated from the French.

OF all the wonderful effects with which nature is pleased sometimes to surprise us, that whereof you give me an account, may pass for one of the most amazing.

You require me to tell you what I think of it; I consent to it; I will willingly venture my conjectures with you; I am going then to resume your narration; I will relate the bare matter of fact into which you have particularly entered; I will pass by all the proofs that you have brought to ascertain the truth of this event,

event, and I shall preserve only the facts, which are essential and necessary to explain the principles of it.

You tell us, in your letter, that a lady of the city of Cefenna, named Cornelia Bandi, very pious, aged 62, had a custom of rubbing herself (she herself, without any one's help) with spirit of wine camphorated, on account of a rheumatick disorder; that the 14th of March, 1731, she retired to her chamber at her usual hour, without any thing extraordinary appearing in her, save looking a little dull, fatigued and dejected; that there was no fire in her apartment; that the sky was calm and clear all the night; that nevertheless her body was found the next morning near her bed reduced to a shapeless mass of ashes, except part of her head, three fingers of one hand, and her legs and feet with the shoes and stockings on, which were found entire; that these ashes were imbibed with a viscous liquor of a very ill smell; that the walls, the bed, the furniture were covered with a humid dust, which had even penetrated into the chests of drawers in the next room, that the walls of the apartment over head were tinged with a yellowish liquor of a very disagreeable smell; that the parts of the body, which were not consumed, were blackened as if they had been burnt by common fire, without being mangled or burnt at the ends, but ending almost smooth at the place that remained entire; that nothing was damaged in the chamber, nor in the house, except two candles which were near the bed, the tallow of which was found wasted without the cotton's being burnt; finally, you assert as a certain fact, that neither common fire nor lightning had any part in this accident.

We observe in it, however, most of the effects of the first. It belongs to common fire to blacken, to divide, to reduce to ashes; but then, many circumstances, and particularly

its want of activity, do not permit us to ascribe the cause of this event to it. Common fire would have consumed the bed, the chamber, the house itself, without being capable of reducing a body to ashes in so short a time.

Wherefore I believe, that the fire in question was like that of lightning; and how could it have acted in so extraordinary a manner, had it not partaken of the nature of that meteor?

I call lightning, every fire that is kindled in an instant, of itself, without the ministry of art; which penetrates the hardest bodies with a wonderful activity, dissolves, breaks, divides, disperses, and causes a multitude of surprizing effects, more difficult to comprehend and explain than the nature of the thing itself.

I have amply treated this matter in a letter I wrote to M. Valisnieri, and by the system that I establish in it, I maintain, that lightning is often formed in the same place where it is seen, and where it acts; the phenomenon of Cefenna confirms me in this opinion.

If this fire, the nature of which we are inquiring into, had come from without, the noise of it would have been heard, some appearance of thunder would have been seen; on the contrary, you say, the weather was calm and serene; to which I add, that daily experience, in concert with the most antient natural philosophy, learns us, that it never thunders without clouds.

— Nam coslo nulla sereno

Noc leviter densis mittuntur nubibus unquam. LUCRETIVS.

I own, at the same time, that in clear weather lightning may be seen, and thunder heard; but at such time the cloud in which it is contained is hid under the horizon, and it is not to be feared.

I am therefore firmly of opinion, that the fire of Cefenna is nothing but a lightning composed of the active

active particles of the humours, assisted by an extraordinary regimen and constitution, kindled by the motion given to the vortex of the exhalations, which encompass the body.

You know as well I, my reverend father, a multitude of accidents, which have happened within this little while in the magazines of gunpowder, which have blown up in so terrible a manner.

Now, I say, that the lightning was formed in those magazines themselves where it acted; the air of those places is all filled with nitrous and sulphurous exhalations, they are perceived in going into them, and I wish the disciples of the new opinion, the Des Cartes, the Gasfendi and other moderns, would give me some satisfactory reasons why it so often attacks the like buildings; we cannot ascribe it to either their elevation, or any noise which occasions the agitation of the air and the opening of the cloud; from whence I conclude, that the lightning is not only formed in the magazine itself where it acts; but also, that if they neglect certain precautions for preventing such accidents, wherever there shall be a great quantity of gunpowder, it will take fire sooner or later, especially at those times when the most subtle and the most volatile particles of the sulphur and of the nitre are disposed to be put in motion.

Such are the causes of those subterraneous fires Cecinna speaks of, quoted by Seneca in his natural questions; and such is the cause of the phenomenon of Cefenna.

That of the common lightning, according to the moderns, is a mixture of sulphurous, nitrous, vitriolick, bituminous, saline exhalations, &c. loosened by the heat, raised by the weight of the air, reunited by the cold, kindled by the shock of the clouds, and by the action of the winds: These heterogeneous bodies, full of a subtle spirit and of

a thin matter, agitated rapidly every way, inflame; and the air suddenly rarified by this inflammation, brings to us that dreadful noise which we call thunder.

This is not the place to oppose this definition, and to say that it is not universal, that it does not suit the single thing defined, and consequently that it is vicious; we shall content ourselves with proving, that the lightning of Cefenna was not formed in this manner; that it was bred in the body itself which it reduced to ashes, that the exhalations which surrounded it took fire; and we shall endeavour to discover the mechanism nature made use of to produce this phenomenon.

The human body is composed of the same matter as that of the world, and the conformity of this matter, tho' differently modified, produces many the like effects; we shall consider only those which have relation to our subject.

Every one knows, that our bodies are full of sulphurous, saline, acid and other the like particles; the sweat of some no ways differs from the smell of sulphur: Phosphorus is made with urine fermented and distilled; the burning powder is composed of excrement and allom, and of all vegetable and animal matters which contain a sulphur disposed to unfold itself.

A cat, and many other animals shew, in the dark, by means of rubbing, sparks and flames; every one knows those fires and those light substances which appear sometimes upon men, and often in church-yards, in marshy places, and others, where any fermentation is made.

Fortunio Liceto has left us in writing, that a woman putting off her shift hastily after she had rubbed herself some time, fire was seen to come out of it.

Ezekiel de Castro, a Veronese Jew physician, in his book, intitled, *Ignis lambens*, says, that in our city

of Verona, madam Cassandra Buri Ram-balda, by rubbing her body made sparks and even flame come out of it.

There is published at Venice a letter from my friend Valisnieri, wherein he observes, that, according to the report of M. Mazzouchelli, a Milanese physician, a woman awaking in the night saw upon her bed, and upon her body, a flame, at which she was very much surprized, and awaking her husband, they both of them endeavoured to beat away the flame, which yielded to the agitation of the air, gave back and came forward, according to their different motions, which lasted above a quarter of an hour, and that then it disappeared without having done any harm.

The sulphurous, saline parts, &c. loosened from their mass, disengaged from their wrappers by fermentation, form around bodies a little vortex of light and subtle exhalations; which condensed and detained by the resistance of the air round about them, receive a violent agitation, which produces light; this is the cause of the appearance of those fires, upon which it is proper to observe, that this singularity is seen more commonly in women than in men, because their bodies contain a greater quantity of these inflammable particles.

I grant, that what I have said hitherto, establishes only the reality of the Jack-anthons, and without activity; we shall now consider, whether these same substances united in a greater number and become of a more active quality, would not be capable of producing lightning itself.

I have read in a book, intitled, *Lumen novum phosporis accensum*, printed at Amsterdam, in 1717, that a lady of Paris, who for a long time had gotten a habit of drinking a good deal of spirit of wine, being in bed, there came out of her body a flame which reduced her to ashes and smoke, excepting her skull and the ends of her fingers; the accident of Cesenna, therefore, is not single, and perhaps there may have been others which they have neglected to transmit to posterity, or the memoirs whereof, which mention them, are not come to my knowledge; be it as it will, it must be granted that events of this kind are very rare.

The blood, the spirits, and all that which composes what we know by the name of humours, must have acquired in the subjects, which they destroy in such a manner, a singular disposition: It is even necessary for some foreign impressions fortuitously to concur in the preparation of such a phenomenon; now this fortuitous concurrence, though possible, must happen very seldom, because it is contrary to order, because nature labours continually to oppose it, and

because it requires ages of combinations, of essays and of attempts, to make so many bodies opposite in quality, to hang together opportunely enough and to meet exactly enough, to produce one common action.

Thus for the sulphure and the inflammable salts of human bodies to acquire a destructive activity, they must be assisted with foreign helps; this is what is met with in the lady Cornelia, by the common use of a bath or friction of spirit of wine camphorated.

Spirit of wine is composed of subtle, light, volatile, penetrating, oily, and inflammable parts.

Camphire is a resin composed of a sulphur and a salt so subtle and so volatile, that it is almost impossible to prevent its evaporating; and it is so inflammable, that it burns in the water, upon the ice, and in the snow.

It may therefore be probably said, that the lightest parts of this remedy penetrated the substance of the body, that they incorporated with the blood and with the spirits, that they broke, attenuated, subtilized them, that they charged and wrapped themselves up in the humours, that they fermented with them, and that they made them susceptible of a quick and total inflammation at the pleasure of the first mover capable of determining them.

The spirits of the camphire and the spirit of wine, such as we suppose them here, could not have consumed a like solid, I know; by means of their great purity and volatility they would have consumed themselves without leaving any traces in the body to which they should have been applied; wherefore remember, that we have supposed the mutual concurrence of the humours and of the remedy to form an agent sufficiently active.

We are also agreed, that the rubbing may make fire come out of human bodies; now this being particularly disposed to produce such an effect, it is not surprizing that some sparks should have set fire to the nearest exhalations; the opening of the pores caused by the rubbing must have made those exhalations very abundant and of a very inflammable quality; and the particles of the camphire spread in the chamber may have contributed to this inflammability. Go but into a close room where camphire shall have been evaporated, all the inclosed air will take fire like a flash of lightning at the approach of a lighted candle.

If the same cause has not sooner produced the same effect, it is because all the matter had not acquired a sufficient degree of fermentation; because nature had

need of a longer operation and digestion to mix, exalt and sublimite all those substances: Besides, it was not sufficient for those substances in themselves becoming capable of inflaming, destroying, dividing the body; there required besides an outward cause to collect and reunite their force and their action; and this cause must be a just temper of the outward air impregnated with some salts and minerals, to bring near and animate the exhalations.

These suppositions perfectly agree with the daily operations of nature: It is only by condensations, that the air, gunpowder, lightning acquire that prodigious and incomprehensible force; and in the present case, the condensation was in respect to the exhalations spread in the chamber, what the burning-glass is in respect to the rays of the sun: In winter they can hardly warm the objects that are exposed to them; limited by the glass they burn, they dissolve the most compact and the hardest bodies.

He that can comprehend the sudden changes of a gross, thick, filthy matter, incapable of motion and action, into light, subtle, burning, impalpable exhalations, will comprehend without difficulty the burning in question, since it was formed in the mass of the blood itself, the source and principle of the spirits and of motion, assisted by all that is most capable of increasing their agitation, and of procuring the inflammation, the division and the dissolution of the body, which was the center of their action.

This lightning acted without noise, because there was in the exhalations but little or no nitre, to break with impetuosity the circumambient air.

Part of the head and the legs were not burnt, because not having been rubbed, the corpuscles were not animated nor prepared for inflammation like the rest of the body; as to the three fingers of the hand, they may have been preserved by some cold and contrary humour, which opposed in that part the activity of the fire.

The ashes were fat and unctuous, because the exhalations came from a body which has solids, liquids and viscosities.

The body was reduced to ashes in a very little time, because the matter of the fire was very subtle and very penetrating: An enameler's lamp melts glass and metals in a very little time; a piece of brimstone applied to red hot steel, reduces it to powder.

The marks of this lightning penetrated into the chamber over head, because the flame, whose property is to rise, carried with it the most subtle, the most oleaginous, and the most sulphurous parts of the body.

It spared the furniture and the house, because there are substances which do not act upon the most tender bodies, and which destroy the hardest; spirit of nitre dissolved neither wood nor wax, but it changes iron into a kind of liquor.

We are too much surprized at what happens rarely, and too little at what we see every day: We refuse our belief to the extraordinary effects of nature, and we believe we comprehend those which are familiar to us: We grant, that it is very difficult to explain clearly the extraordinary force of a whirlwind: The air we breathe, the wind we feel, are they much easier?

Many of those who shall hear the account of the event of Cefenna, will think it shorter to deny it than to seek to give themselves a reason how a body could be reduced to ashes without the thunder, or the action of common fire having had a share in it; and this common fire which is every day before your eyes, do they comprehend it well?

Sometime ago passing the Appenine to go to Florence, I stopped at Firenzuola to see the perpetual fire of Pietra-mala; with what surprize is not one struck in seeing flames continually come out of the earth, without there being any opening or any matter appearing to which those flames can fix? If one endeavours to put them out by covering the place where they come forth, with earth, one sees them appear more briskly some paces off.

I had the curiosity to taste this earth, and found it almost insipid; having smelt it, I found in it the smell of oil of petroleum, which made me conjecture, that the mountain abounds with that matter, and conclude that the exhalations which came out of it must be of the same quality as the burning powder, from which the air by its action shakes off and disengages the subtle matter and the corpuscles of the fire which are contained in it, from whence proceed the flame and the light.

In the mean time, the peasants of those quarters are no more struck with this wonder, than the natives of the Northern countries when they see men march upon the frozen sea and rivers with the heaviest burdens; which told to the inhabitants of Pietra-mala, would be received as dreams and fables.

I do not know, my reverend father, whether you will be satisfied with this explication, and with my reflections: Who can flatter himself with penetrating the secrets of nature? Demonstration attends geometry, natural philosophy is forced to be contented with the probable. If my doctrine seems to you extraordinary, the event is still more so. I am, &c.

A DESCRIPTION of the CROCODILE.*With its exact REPRESENTATION on a beautiful Copper PLATE.*

THE Crocodile, which is shaped like a lizard, and which some consider as the largest species of that creature, is an amphibious animal, living both on land and in the water. It is of a dark-brown, or rather saffron colour in all parts except the belly, which is whitish, and the thighs, legs and toes, where the scales are diversified with a light yellow and a bright chestnut; his head is flat and sharp, with small, round, dull eyes. Others say his eyes are large, fiery, projecting out of the head, but immovable, so that he can only see straight forward. His throat is wide, and open from ear to ear, with two, three or four terrible rows of teeth, of different shape and length, but all sharp and keen. His legs are short, and his feet armed with crooked, long, pointed talons, which serve him to tear his prey; whose before having 5, and those behind 4 each.

It is covered with a hard, thick, scaly bark, or skin, all over beset with knobs like nails. Some parts of his body, as his head, back, and tail, in which last lies his chief strength, and which is near as long as the rest of his body, are so hard, as to be impenetrable by any dart or spear, or even by a musket ball. The scales, with which the skin is covered are square, or rather of a rhomboidal figure, close compacted together, and large enough to make caps, or rather helmets, for the negroes, who frequently wear them, as they are musket-proof; which shews how vain it is to attack a Crocodile with small arms. However, the belly and under part of the throat are easily wounded; for which reason they do not often expose those soft, smooth parts to danger. His tail is so strong, that he will overturn canoes with it; but out of the water he is not so dangerous as in it. For tho' he walks fast on level ground, notwithstanding the unweildiness of his body, yet when he is obliged to turn out of the direct path, men may easily avoid him; for he is very awkward at doing this, on account of the stiffness of his back-bone, compos'd of several, some say 60, vertebrae or joints, so closely united as to render it immovable. For this reason he drives down the rivers with the stream, like a log of wood, and watches for the cattle or men who come in his way.

The crocodile is larger in some parts of the world than in others; but the largest are said to be in Egypt, about the river Nile. In Guinea the length of them does not exceed 20 foot: In the Sanaga and Gambia

some have been found from 25 to 30 foot long; and one writer, from the marks of the sand in the Gambia, found the length of one to be 33 foot. Most authors affirm, that it is a very voracious, dangerous creature, and that it will attack both men and beasts; and one says the Crocodiles of the Gambia will swallow a kid whole. The relations of travellers abound with instances of their voraciousness: One tells us, that walking in the evening round Benfe-island, in company with a captain of a ship, who had a large English mastiff, he saw a huge Crocodile lying on the shore, which appear'd like the trunk of an old tree, left there by the tide: But when the dog, who walk'd a little way before them, got near the head, the creature made a spring and seiz'd it. The gentlemen were so terrified, that they took to their heels; and the narrator thinks, that had they been foremost, one of them would have met the same fate. And yet one author represents it as an inoffensive animal; and says, that in Guinea, on very hot days, great numbers of them bask in the sunshine on the banks of the rivers, whither, on any body's approach, they steal for shelter, plunging, with great violence, under water.

However, the notion of their voraciousness is too well establish'd to be set aside by the authority of a single writer; yet, notwithstanding the fierceness of their nature, they are not altogether untractable. At a village near the mouth of the river San Domingo, these animals are so tame and familiar, that they suffer the children to play with them and feed them.

The Crocodile proceeds from an egg, about the bigness of that of a goose. During the space of 60 days, it lays every day an egg, and within the same time they are hatched into young ones, the male and female sitting upon them by turns. Some say, they lay their eggs on shore, in the sand, to be hatched by the heat of the sun. And the young ones, as soon as they are hatched, instantly make to the water.

The negroes scruple not to eat the flesh of the Crocodile, which tastes like veal, but has a strong musky scent. They eat the eggs also with young ones in them as long as the finger, which is one of their nicest dishes.

Some reckon the Alligator to be of the same species with the Crocodile, only not arrived to its full growth. Others make them a distinct species; but say that the Alligator is of much the same nature with the Crocodile, and shaped exactly like it, but of a much smaller size, the largest not exceeding 8 foot long, and therefore not able to do much mischief, preying chiefly on fish.

As it must afford a very sensible pleasure, and may be of great use, to know the sentiments of the antients; and as these are no where so well to be found, as in their epistolary writings, we shall now and then, as we have opportunity, give our readers a taste of them, as they are translated from the original. At present, the two following letters, upon a very important and interesting subject, both to private persons and to the publick, shall serve as a specimen. And tho' the writer was a heathen, there are some reflections in them, that may shame us Christians.

Augustus Cæsar, to the married Men of Rome. In Commendation of their Condition.

THE smallness of your number, in proportion to the vast extent of our city, and the abundance of criminals of the contrary persuasion, gives you a just title to my love, my thanks, and my applause; for singularity of virtue, amidst a multitude of offenders, raises the value of the merit, and makes the person so much the more illustrious. You only have had regard to my decrees; you only have taken care to replenish your country with people, therefore to you alone will posterity be indebted for the Roman empire's not being left a prey to the next invader. On your principle, our first founders made Rome to excel all other nations; for they not only regarded the virtue of its inhabitants, but likewise their number. A Roman life falls short of the divine, only in its duration; but you by following this example of your forefathers, make us to lose the fatal mortality of our kind, by giving us a sort of eternity in our children. Thus, without doubt, you comply with the aim and intention of that first and greatest Being, who formed us all, and who having divided mankind into two species, male and female, gave to each a mutual and ardent desire of reunion, and moreover blessed that union with a fertility, to which we owe that immortality in our race, which fate has denied to our persons. Nay, if I may bring an argument of the excellency of marriage on our traditional theology, this state has had its charms even for the gods themselves, who standing in no need of our helps for the perpetuity of their beings, have nevertheless made use of them, to give a strong proof of the natural excellence and pleasure of a conjugal propagation. Imitating therefore thus the gods and your forefathers, you will receive from your posterity, that honour and that deference, you now pay to your progenitors, since they will have from you an empire, with the same ornaments your forefathers delivered it to you; I would wish

March, 1750.

hear from these marriage-haters but a shadow of a reason, why I should not pronounce a modest wife the greatest of human blessings, and most noble of our desires. She is the safety of that house, whose affairs she administers. She is the tender and careful nurse of your children. She is the joy of your health, and your cure and relief in sickness; the partner of your good fortune, and comfort in your bad. She soothes and breaks the headlong violence of youth; and tempers the morose austerity of old age. Will any offer to persuade us, that the production and education of children, which are the very images of our bodies, and pictures of our minds, and in whom we see, as it were, our very selves born again anew, affords not a delight sincere to the last degree? Or that it is no satisfaction, when we come to obey the laws of fate, to see a son of our own, to whom we can bequeath those honours, and possessions of our families, which we received from our parents? I have here only touched at some of the private benefits of a married life, which however are nothing in comparison of those the publick derives from it, to which all good men are accustomed to sacrifice both their interests and inclinations. For what can be of greater use, or more necessary, than to have the publick so abound with people, as amply to suffice either for manuring the ground, managing of trade, exercising, as well as improving of arts and sciences in peace; and furnishing supplies to the wars, in the room of those that fall either for the defence, or glory of their country? To this, therefore, O men! (for none but the married can deserve that name) and fathers (which I stile you, that I may with justice and pleasure share my publick title with you) you owe the applause, the honours, dignities and rewards I have decreed you, and whence you may derive no small profit and advantage, both for yourselves and your children. But, on the contrary, the bachelors (to whom I shall next descend) as they fondly deviate from the footsteps of their ancestors and yours, so shall they find a much different fate at my hands, both in words and deeds, and this to convince you of the real preference I shall always give you. Farewell.

Augustus Cæsar, to the Roman Bachelors recommending Marriage, and decrying Celibacy.

WRITING to you, I am not only at a loss what title to give you, but also find in myself different sentiments from those I usually have when I speak to Romans. As to the first of these, I cannot think it proper, to call you men,

since

since you give no proof of your manhood ; neither can I stile you citizens, inasmuch as all your endeavours are directly levelled at the destruction of the city : Nor can I name you Romans, who aim at the abolishing that very name. And for the second, whereas till now it has always been my desire to speak to full assemblies of Romans, it extremely grieves me to think, that at present I am writing to so many, who without regard either to the providence of the gods, or gratitude to the generous care, their parents had in bestowing life on them, have admitted a thought so pernicious, as that of extinguishing a posterity committed to their charge by the very breath they received from their progenitors ; and so meanly subjecting their race to death after a manner so fatal, as must immediately sink even the whole Roman name and glory. For consider, I beseech you, should your example pass into a mode, with the rest of men, what would become of the whole progeny of mankind ? And reflect, that by being the source of this wickedness, you will assuredly be thought guilty of universal murder : This is the most you can hope from the success of your folly ; for you have reason to fear, if none should (as no reasonable man will) think you worthy of imitation, the inevitable censure and detestation of all men ; and surely, that must be an unaccountable principle, that, if it pleases, destroys all ; and if not, provokes the contempt and hatred of all the world. 'Tis punishment, not pardon, we give to robbers, spoilers of temples, murderers, and such like heinous offenders, and this for the singularity of their practice, against the universal consent and approbation of the generality of mankind. And yet robbery, sacrilege, murder, and the rest of the horrid scroll of monstrous crimes, when compared with yours, lose more than half their blackness. You are guilty of a kind of parricide, in refusing that being to your children, for which the laws of nature and generation call loudly on you. You are guilty of impiety towards your forefathers, in conspiring the abolition of their honours, and their name. You are guilty of sacrilege, by robbing the immortal gods (in suppressing the manifestation of their power in your race) of their victim, most noble in itself, and most agreeable to them, *human nature* ; and by that one deed overthrow all their temples, and all their altars, and utterly dissolve their cities, which are composed of men, and not of empty and desolate buildings. I would have you to reflect, O bachelors ! (if you ever give yourselves leave to think) whether our great and holy founder, Romulus, will not have

abundant cause of indignation against you, when he shall put your resolutions of *celibacy* in balance with his nativity ? And what will his companions in establishing this city, think you, report of you above, while the native virgins of Rome are neglected by you ? They compelled those of a foreign nation to afford them that posterity, they owed to heaven, and themselves : What they bravely fought to obtain, you poorly refuse, tho' peaceably offered you by Rome. With what assurance can you ever think of the noble Curtius, who devoted his life to preserve the wives of the Roman people ? How can you reflect on *Herilia* without shame, who following her daughter to Rome, here instituted the sacred rites and duties of marriage ? Remember, that as we made war upon the Sabines for our wives, so it was those very wives and their Sabine mothers, that thrust themselves betwixt the two contending nations, calmed their rage, and kindly compelled them to sheathe their swords, uniting and fixing them by solemn oaths into one confederate people. All these holy ties, all these sacred contracts, are what you endeavour to confound and dissolve : But under what specious pretext, and for what mighty end, I would fain know ? Why only to live like the vestal virgins. But listen a while, I beseech you, if you chuse those virgins for the patterns of your *celibacy*, you ought likewise to have their punishment on the breach of your chastity *. This I am persuaded, you will censure as too severe a judgment ; but you are at the same time to remember, that in desperate cases, like this of ours, the surgeon doubts not to apply his cauticks, when necessary to the cure of his patient ; and further, that it is much against my will, that I write to you after this manner, where the very motive of my discourse is the crime I object against you. If what I say offends you, continue not in that practice, which provokes me to deliver my self in terms so disagreeable, and be assured, that if what I now write gives you any pain, your actions must of necessity give me and all true Romans no less. But if you are really touched with what I say, repent, and rather be the objects of my praise, than of my reproach, whose easy and gentle nature you have long been acquainted with ; and to you, I appeal if I have ever omitted any thing that a just lawgiver ought to have remembered. Nor am I the first that has taken care, that marriage and procreation of children should not grow into neglect, and disuse ; the Roman laws were extremely cautious of that at the first institution of our commonwealth ; and I should be too tedious and

imper-

* To be buried alive,

impertinent to sum up all the several laws, that have been since made by the Senate for the same end. I have indeed augmented the penalty to the disobedient, and increased the reward to those who complied with the laws, to that degree, that no virtue besides has such beneficial motives to engage you to the propagation of your kind, A if all others should fail. But you, unmoved either by punishment or rewards, presume still to pursue the false track of life, you have long continued in, and live as if you were no part of the commonwealth. It is not, that you are inclined to renounce all commerce with woman-kind, but you assume the specious name of celibacy, the more freely to indulge and follow the dictates of your lusts; for 'tis not copulation, but the legality of it, that offends you, who prefer the lawless and deceitful embraces of a harlot to the sincere caresses of a modest and virtuous wife. I have endeavoured to obviate all difficulties from what age and degree sever, by allowing virgins in their bloom C to your embraces, and marrying the daughters of freed men to all but the patrician order, that if love or any other prospect should make such matches necessary, they might be justified by law. You that derive yourselves from the old Roman stock, and number among your ancestors, the Valerii, Quinctii and Julii, will you leave the city to the possession of the Greeks and Barbarians, or shall I set free the slaves, and call in our allies to supply us with people, and with that posterity you refuse to beget? I am ashamed, I am ashamed to think of, and much more to be obliged to write what I do. Put therefore, put an end at length to this destructive madness, which must of necessity ruin this city, while it damps up all those sources of people, that should supply the places of those, whom both the wars and diseases daily carry off. I would not have any of you to think, that I am not sensible, that marriage and children have their difficulties and inconveniences attending them; but then I would have you likewise to reflect, that there is no good, that we covet, but has its mixture of disquiet, and that the most and greatest of benefits are nearly allied to the most sensible and afflicting of griefs, which there is no way of escaping but by pursuing no good at all, since we can arrive at no sincere virtue or pleasure without a great deal of pain and fatigue, both in the pursuit, the attainment, or preservation of them. There is no necessity G of giving you the detail of this, which would force me on a prolixity I would avoid; granting therefore, that marriage and children bring some uneasinesses along with

them, yet if you balance them with the advantages they afford, you will find them much more considerable both in number and necessity: For besides the benefits that arise from the thing it self, the rewards I have proposed by the laws (for a very small part of which many a man would venture his life) methinks, should incline you to be won over to an obedience to them; for it would carry the face of a peculiar stupidity, not to be gained to the propagation of your kind, by a motive, for the sake of which others would not scruple to embrace the greatest hazards, even of their lives. I thought my self obliged, my fellow-citizens (for by this time I am confident I have persuaded you to retain and pre-serve the name of citizens, of men, of Romans and the the (surnames of fathers) I thought myself obliged, I say, to expostulate with you on this point, and being prevailed on more by necessity, than choice, imagined you would not look on me as an enemy guided by hatred to your persons, but rather as your friend, whose unsatisfied love will not be content till you shall give it living copies of yourselves in your offspring; that we may, together with our wives and children, approach the gods from our lawful dwellings, replenished with a numerous progeny, and all converse together, bestowing equal benefits on the publick, and receiving equal advantages from it. How can I wish D justice discharge that trust committed to me in my government, if I perpetually suffer your numbers to be diminished? How can I owe the name of father, if I permit you to neglect giving children to the publick? Wherefore, if you would have me to believe that you do really love me, as you have often pretended, and that the title of father, which you have bestowed on me, was conferred more out of respect than flattery, apply yourselves in earnest to become husbands and fathers, that you may partake of that name with me, and I bear it with justice, and without blushes. Be advised, and farewell.

From the London Gazette.

Extract of a Letter arrived the 7th Inst. from Ambrose Stanyford, Esq; his Majesty's Consul at Algier, to his Grace the Duke of Bedford: Dated Feb. 8, 1749-50.

I HAD the honour of writing to your grace on Jan. 4, but did not receive your grace's favour of Oct. 13, till the 16th of last month, for want of an opportunity from Mahon; from which time till now, there has been an embargo upon all shipping, according to the custom of this place, when they are careening and fitting.

fitting out their vessels for sea. The ten Xevèques are gone, and the Macho and her prize will go in two or three days; however, the Dey has for this once broke thro' the rule, and has ordered a vessel for Leghorn to sail immediately, in order for me to transmit the following account to your grace, and his letter to his minister.

Of the 4 ships of this place which were out on a cruize, 3 returned without any prize; but the 4th (thought to be lost) at last arrived on the 3d inst. and reported he had taken a ship belonging to Lubeck, laden with deals and pipe-staves, and a Spanish snow packet-boat laden with tobacco, &c. from the Havanna; but that he had been separated from them by bad weather, as also from 5 English vessels he had taken, because their passes were not good: He had taken 3 or 4 people out of each vessel, and put an equal number of Moors on board, so that he brought here 20 people in all, of which one of each ship is either mate or boatwain: As soon as I found this, I applied immediately to the Dey, who was very much surprized at this affair, and immediately ordered examination to be made into the matter; I accordingly took the deposition of the officer and people of each ship, who all declared upon oath, that to the best of their knowledge their respective passes were good and lawful; that the fault the captain of the cruizer found in one, was some deficiency in the mizen-mast, and the rest, that some were broader and some shorter than his counterpart of the scollop, or indenture, tho' a very trifle, which the said officer said might happen by the passes or their counterparts being kept in moister or drier places, as parchment will give in the former and shrink in the latter; and as the captain had little to say in contradiction, the Dey immediately sent all the people to my house, and declared to me, that if any of the said vessels should come in, they should be supplied with provisions, and sent away on their respective voyages; and declared farther, that the action was rash and stupid. Next day the Dey acquainted me, that he had broke the captain, and that he never more should serve in his employ; and that he had determined to have strangled him, but was prevented by the strong intercession of the Mufti and others of the Divan, on account of the celebration of the nativity of their prophet Mahomet. But he said he would give such orders, that nothing of this sort should happen again, and then swore by his prophet, that if any one converted those orders, whether with regard to passes, or in any other point of conduct regarding the British flag, he

would take his head; and this, I find, has been told to every one that has come before him, as he has been in a continued fret ever since; and indeed, all sorts of people exclaim against this stupid and rash proceeding. The vessel which carries this, is dispatched by the Dey express under my direction, and will go to Mahon, and if the commodore has no more expeditious way of forwarding it, the vessel proceeds, with it directly to Leghorn.

The following Account of an Earthquake at Taunton, in Somersetshire, is, in some Respects, so much like what was felt in London on the 8th Inst. that we have thought fit to give it our Readers. It is taken from the last N^o. of the Philosophical Transactions, and contained in a Letter from the Rev. Mr. John Forster, to Mr. Henry Baker, F. R. S.

BETWEEN 10 and 11 o'clock at night, on July 1, 1747, being myself in some company at Taunton, we were suddenly surprised with a rumbling noise like distant thunder, which was followed immediately by so considerable a motion of the earth, that the chair whereon I sat rocked under me. The noise and shaking seemed to come from a distance, and approached gradually, in such a manner, as if a loaded waggon had passed along; and continued nearly the same time as such a waggon would require to go about 100 yards. The motion went from south-east to north-west; which being the direction of the street, on one side whereof the house stood, some of us imagined at first that a waggon had really gone along; but, upon running out and enquiring, we found there had been no waggon: And indeed, as we were satisfied afterwards, no waggon could have been heard or felt in the back room where we sat, on account of its too great distance from the street.

Notwithstanding this happened when most of the town were in bed, the shock was so sensible, that many people got up very much terrified; and they waking others, the consternation soon became general; inasmuch, that altho' it was a rainy night, numbers of people ran out into the gardens, and spent the night there, being apprehensive of other shocks. The account then newly brought us of a dreadful earthquake at Lima, being fresh in every body's mind, contributed to increase the surprize.

A worthy clergyman, who lives 5 miles from Taunton, informed me, that the china and glasses upon the cupboards in his house rattled and shook as if they would fall down, and the bells in his house rang.

A person who was at that time coming on foot to Taunton likewise told me, that the noise seemed to him like the discharge of cannon at a distance, and came rumbling onwards, till the earth moved under him in such a manner, that he could hardly keep upon his legs: Several others also that were abroad assured me, they had much ado to save themselves from falling.

The extent of this earthquake, as far as I can learn, was from sea to sea; that is, from the South Channel to the Severn. It moved from south-east to north-west, and was felt in every parish thro' this whole course, which is in length about 40 miles: Nor was its breadth much less; for it was felt at the same time both at Exeter and Crookhorn, which lie from one another about the same distance of 40 miles, in a line directly across its beforementioned course.

I have heard it reported, that there were flashes of lightning at the time of the earthquake; but I neither saw any myself, nor have met with any body that could affirm he did.

The other Articles in this N°. viz. 438, are as follows.

1. **A** LETTER from the Rev. Henry Miles, D. D. F. R. S. to the president, concerning the storm of thunder, which happened June 12. 1748. (Of which we shall give an account in our next *.)

2. A letter from John Byrom, M. A. F. R. S. to the president, containing some remarks on Mr. Jeak's plan for short-hand.

3. Part of two letters from Mr. B. Cooke, F. R. S. to Mr. Peter Collinson, F. R. S. concerning the sparkling of flanel, & the hair of animals in the dark.

4. Is on the earthquake at Taunton, as above.

5. A letter from John Byrom, M. A. and F. R. S. to the president, containing some remarks on Mr. Lodwick's alphabet.

6. A Roman inscription found at Bath, communicated to the Royal Society by the Rev. William Stukely, M. D. fellow of the Coll. of Phys. F. R. S. and rector of St. George the martyr, London.

7. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, F. R. S. to the Rev. Mr. Wesley Hall, concerning some electrical experiments.

8. Extract of a letter from Tho. Aery, M. D. to Cromwell Mortimer, M. D. Secret. R. S. containing the particulars of the cure of a wound in the cornea, and a laceration of the uvea in the eye of a woman.

9. Tables of specifick gravities, extracted from various authors, with some observations upon the same; communicated in a letter to Martin Folkes, Esq; president of the Royal Society, by Richard Davies, M. D.

A *Treatise has been lately published, entitled, The Character of K. Charles II. under the following Articles, viz. Of his Religion: His dissimulation: His Amours, Mistresses, &c. His Conduct to his Ministers: Of his Wit and Conversation: His Talents, Temper, Habits, &c. Written by George Savile, Marquis of Halifax. Printed for Messrs. Tonson and S. Draper. We shall give our Readers a Specimen of this masterly Performance, in the first Article, viz. Of his Religion.*

THIS prince at his first entrance into the world had adversity for his introducer, which is generally thought to be no ill one, but in his case it proved so, and laid the foundation of most of those misfortunes or errors, that were the causes of the great objections made to him.

The first effect it had was in relation to his religion. The ill-bred familiarity of the Scotch divines had given him a distaste of that part of the protestant religion. He was left then to the little remnant of the church of England in the Fauxbourg St. Germain; which made such a kind of figure, as might easily be turned in such a manner as to make him lose his veneration for it. In a refined country where religion appeared in pomp and splendor, the outward appearance of such unfashionable men was made an argument against their religion; and a young prince not averse to rally, was the more susceptible of a contempt for it.

The company he kept, I mean in his pleasures, and the arguments of state that he should not appear too much a protestant, whilst he expected assistance from a popish prince; all these, together with a habit encouraged by an application to his pleasures, did so loosen him from his first impressions, that I take it for granted, after the first year or two, he was no more a protestant. If you ask me what he was, my answer must be, that he was of the religion of a young prince in his warm blood, whose enquiries were more applied to find arguments against believing, than to lay any settled foundations for acknowledging providence, mysteries, &c.

In this kind of indifference or unthinkings, which is too natural in the beginnings of life to be heavily censured, I will suppose he might pass some considerable part of his youth. I must presume too, that

that no occasions were lost, during that time, to insinuate every thing to bend him towards popery. Great art without intermission, against youth and easiness, which are seldom upon their guard; must have its effect.

I must presume, that no man of the King's age, and his methods of life, could possibly give a good reason for changing the religion in which he was born, let it be what it will. But our passions are much oftner convinced than our reason. He had but little reading, and that tending to his pleasures more than to his instruction. In the library of a young prince, the solemn folios are not much rumpled, books of a lighter digestion have the dogs ears.

Some pretend to be very precise in the time of his reconciling. I will not enter into it minutely, but whenever it was, it is observable, that the government of France did not think it advisable to discover it openly; upon which such obvious reflections may be made, that I will not mention them.

Such a secret can never be put into a place which is so closely stop'd, that there shall be no chinks. Whispers went about, particular men had intimations: Cromwell had his advertisements in other things, and this was as well worth his paying for. There was enough said of it to startle a great many, though not universally diffused; so much, that if the government here, had not crumbled of itself, his right alone, with that and other clogs upon it, would hardly have thrown it down. I conclude, that when he came into England, he was as certainly a Roman Catholick, as that he was a man of pleasure; both very consistent by visible experience.

Careless men are most subject to superstition. Those who do not study reason enough to make it their guide, have more unevenness: As they have neglects, so they have starts and frights; dreams will serve the turn; omens and sicknesses have violent and sudden effects upon them. Nor is the strength of an argument so effectual from its intrinsic force, as by its being well suited to the temper of the party.

The genteel part of the Catholick religion might tempt a prince, that had more of the fine gentleman than his governing capacity required; and the exercise of indulgence to sinners being more frequent in it, than of inflicting penance, might be some recommendation. Mysteries of that faith are stronger specifics in this case than any that are in physick. In the mean time, it was not the least skilful part

of K. Charles's concealing himself, to make the world think he leaned towards an indifference in religion.

He had sicknesses before his death, in which he did not trouble any protestant divines; those who saw him upon his death-bed, saw a great deal.

A As to his writing those * papers, he might do it. Tho' neither his temper nor education made him very fit to be an author, yet in this case, he might write it all himself, and yet not one word of it his own. That Church's argument doth so agree with men unwilling to take pains, the temptation of putting an end to all the trouble of enquiring is so great, that it must be very strong reason that can resist: The king had only his mere natural faculties, without any acquisitions to improve them; so that it is no wonder, if an argument which gave such ease and relief to his mind, made such an impression, that with thinking often of it, (as men are apt to do of every thing they like) he might, by the effect chiefly of his memory, put together a few lines with his own hand, without any help at the time; in which there was nothing extraordinary, but that one so little inclined to write at all, should prevail with himself to do it with the solemnity of a casuist.

D As the Reduction of the Interest payable upon the publick Funds has occasioned various Disputes in this City, and many other Places in the Kingdom, we shall give our Readers an Abstract of two Pamphlets lately published upon the Subject.

T HE first was intitled, *Considerations on the proposal for reducing the interest on the National debt*; which sets out with endeavouring to remove people's prejudices against the act of parliament for this purpose, by shewing, that the parliament has a right, and is in duty bound to reduce the interest as soon as possible, either by borrowing money at a cheaper rate, to pay off the old creditors in the terms of their contract, or by getting all or some of them to agree to accept of a less interest for the future; the publick being exactly in the same case with a mortgagee; who without doing the least injustice may borrow money at a less interest to pay off the mortgagee, and is not even bound to give the latter the preference, unless in civility only.

He here takes notice of the objection, that the case of a creditor of the publick is not altogether the same with that of a mortgagee; because the latter has a right to demand his money when he wants it, which

* Two papers in defence of the Roman Catholick religion, found in this king's strong box, in his own hand, and published by K. James II. afterwards.

which the creditor of the publick cannot do. To which he answers, that this was known to the lender at the time of lending; and that they have always taken care to make themselves amends, in interest and premiums; witness the immense estates which have been got, by supplying the publick with money. He then shews, **A** what caution was used by the administration, to put all people upon a level, and to prevent any man's making an advantage by knowing more than others, by which means the four per cent. annuities were kept at a lower price than they would otherwise have sold for. After this he tells us, that three methods were proposed for lowering the interest: One, to borrow money by lottery or otherwise, and pay it to the creditors: Another, for making an offer to the creditors, to a certain extent, of such as should first come in, and the rest not to have so good terms: And the third, to make one general offer to all the creditors, who should accept thereof by a limited time.

Of these three, the last was embraced, which he shews to be the most just and equitable; after which he comes to the principal, and indeed the only true question upon this subject, viz. which is most for the interest of the publick creditors, to accept of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for seven years certain, and afterwards of 3 per cent. till the parliament can find money to pay them off; or to continue at 4 per cent. subject to the uncertainty of being paid off as soon as the parliament can by any means find money to do so. Upon this subject he says, money may be borrowed and applied to pay off the unsubscribed four per cent. annuities this very year, and during the peace, larger sums may be borrowed every succeeding year; so that in very few years, the whole will be paid off.

Upon this postulatam he very easily shews, that it is the interest of the creditors to subscribe; and that they will have the additional pleasure of having contributed all that was desired of them to promote the good of their country.

He then proceeds to shew the probability of his postulatam, among other reasons, by observing that in the year 1712, the parliament raised 3,600,000*l.* by way of lottery, for which they gave a premium of 30 per cent. in capital, and an interest on the 130*l.* at the rate of 6 per cent. whereas in 1748, the parliament raised 6,300,000*l.* by way of annuities, **G** and gave for premium ten per cent. in a lottery ticket, with 4 per cent. interest on both; which shews how much the quantity of money had increased in Europe during that period; and if it increases as fast during the next, the premium of an-

nuities at 3 per cent. must increase in proportion; from hence he says it is not likely, that what the unsubscribed 4 per cents. shall receive more for interest, than the subscribed, will be sufficient to pay the premium of annuities at 3 per cent. and he adds, that the longer they shall be before paid, it may be so much the worse for them, as the funds may be expected to rise every year.

Upon the whole he concludes with this observation, that if any annuitants are determined not to remain in the funds, after they come to three per cent. such he owns have no inducement to subscribe, unless they think the subscribed annuities will sell for more than the unsubscribed: Which is worth their consideration.

The other pamphlet was intitled, *Annotations on a late Pamphlet, intitled, &c.* of which we shall give only the most material. He observes, that as the money expended in the late war was for the general benefit of the whole community, **C** every individual should pay his proportion; consequently when the *onus* is laid on 30 or 40,000 people, instead of 8 millions, the scheme that promotes such an event may be modestly called a partial scheme or tax. To which he adds, why should not *pobts* and places pay their quota? Whereas they will be augmented in value instead of being diminished by this scheme, **D** if it takes effect; for a place of 350*l.* per ann. will at the end of one year be equal in value to a place of 400*l.* per ann. and at the end of 8 years a place of 300*l.* per ann. be of the same value.

In some following annotations he endeavours to shew, that the creditors ought to have had a tender of their money, because if the government had attempted to borrow money for this purpose, it would have shewn the true value of it at market, and would have been most agreeable to parliamentary faith.

In another he observes, that the house of commons approving of the scheme, was not to be wondered at, because the members are principally landholders, and may by this means not only borrow money cheaper on their land, but their land will be worth more years purchase.

As to the probability of a lasting peace, he denies it, because the same motives for war with the Spaniards are still subsisting, which induced us to commence the late war with them, viz. the credit of our flag, and the restitution of plunder taken from our South Sea company. And as to money's having grown plentier, he says it has not increased in this island of late years, in proportion to the increase of the national debt; but only seems to have **done**

done so, by the increase of our funds and paper credit. Here he admits, that if peace continues, the interest of money will probably fall, but it cannot naturally do so all at once, therefore the four per cent. annuities have no reason to be under a panick; for tho' the parliament may borrow as much money as the market can furnish, yet it is certain, that the market cannot furnish 58 millions in one year; therefore the four per cents. can be forced into a reduction of interest only by slow degrees, even with a continuance of peace, and a religious application of the sinking fund, both which he very much doubts. But says he, if the payment of the national debt be really meant, let it be set about by plausible measures, such as a tax on all property real and personal; and then the debt, great as it is, may be soon extinguished, with this consoling circumstance, that we shall annihilate other taxes as we go on, and at last get rid of a large army of excise and custom-house officers, which, like friars in Roman catholic countries, are a dead weight to the community, sucking our blood like leeches, and bringing no profit to the common stock by their labours.

From the Remembrancer, March 3.

THE subject of this paper is the mutiny-bill, of which enough has been said in this and the preceding months, in the Debates of the Political Club. We shall therefore give our readers only the following extracts.

"When Cæsar, the all-accomplished Cæsar, entered Rome in triumph, and his chariot wheels passed over the bosom of his parent-country, the Roman citizens durst lampoon him to his beard, without any dread of the martial laws he had established, or the discipline those laws had produced. And if we had a Cæsar amongst us, as renowned for publick achievements, as amiable for his private virtues, I hope we should not forget, that he conquered for his country, not for himself; nor be afraid to mix a due regard of our own rights, with our acknowledgments of his services. But if a Cæsar in name only, should, in any distant age, happen to be the armour-bearer of Great Britain, and, proud of his military figure (without having brought home any spoils for her capitol, any talents for her treasury, any matter of glory for her annals, or advantage for her state,) should assume the port of Mars (as Shakespear phrases it) in time of peace; should behave as if the fate of the country depended on the superiority of discipline; and should betray more solicitude to extend subjection and

vassalage at home, than he had done to obtain victories, or make conquests abroad; I say, if a Cæsar in name only, should hereafter happen to advance such claims, and venture on such experiments as these, surely the indignation of the publick would alone be sufficient to provide for the publick preservation."

A The writer concludes thus. "When this annual bill shall again be taken into consideration, let the same alarm be taken with it: And let us wage perpetual war with this military monster, which, as the foolish Trojans did by the Grecian horse, we have thrown down the walls of our constitution to admit, and which, like it, contains nothing but destruction."

Old England, March 3.

This is a burlesque Paper, representing a Meeting of Ladies to consider, whether they should come into the Scheme for reducing the Interest of the publick Funds: Of which Notice was sent to Mr. Argus Centoculi, as follows.

To Argus Scentock you lie a Squire.

S I R,

BE I N pointed secretary for a society of ladies, I am ordered to acquaint you, that there is a general meetin of our sexe to be held at the requeste of those among us of smal fortunes about this town, on Wednesday next, at &c.—upon the reduction of interest on the annuities from seven to three per cent, wherof it gives grete displeasure to the sexe. Your company is desired to here the debates, as wee find by your paper, that you be over frind against the Jewes, and the laers of sul fortes.

Your humbel servant,

BETTY GRIGG.

E Mr. Argus says, he went accordingly, and was so conveniently placed, as to hear and see unperceived; and no sooner had Cathedrilla, the chairwoman, opened the assembly with a speech, than a buz of applause ensued, and then half a dozen started up in different parts of the assembly, and spoke all at once. In vain was order called out, and silence imposed upon them from the chair, till the black rod was called in and ordered to take the speakers into custody,—a person of bulk and strength equal to the post, and supported by two or three assistants!—But Cathedrilla, wisely considering, that the sex is seldom gained by correction and punishment, and that commitments might be productive of very ill consequences, as she was apprehensive that the black rod would be soon possessed of a majority of the assembly, she rapt her fan with such an air of severity, and so loud, as shook the very foundations of the

Seat,

floor, and sternly overlooking the assembly, said, "Thus far in support of my honour as your delegate." — But, changing her countenance into a smiling mildness, according to the art of practising faces in looking-glasses, she courteously entreated them to observe order and discipline in the course of their debates, and that they would speak according to their ranks. This unhappily produced a greater confusion, for almost all the assembly got up, and a Babel of tongues ensued, till the noise of two or three benches falling down behind, which they happily mistook for a crack in the roof, frightened them into silence, and gave Cathedrilla an opportunity to prevent the like contention for pre-eminence of speech for the future, by obtaining the consent of the assembly, that they should speak as the secretary should happen to take their names out of a little box that lay at the foot of the chair, in the same manner as the lawyers call a jury.

After Corinna a lawyer's daughter, and Pecuniana a banker's daughter, had spoken against consenting to the scheme, the chance fell next upon Considerata, a very respectable lady, and distinguished by both sexes. Says she, "If I do not wholly go into the opinion of the learned debaters who have gone before me, while at the same time I cannot wholly approve of the m***t*** proposition now before us, you will excuse the irresolution of a person, who comes here rather to learn, than decide. It has been told us, without doors, that we shall gain by this reduction, and be in a better state than we are now in; as in charity we ought to believe, that the white wand is better skilled in accounts, than to think himself that 3l. are preferable to 4l. and consequently, that he has not so mean an opinion of others, as to imagine he can impose so palpable a contradiction upon their understanding. No, ladies, there is a latent meaning in the assertion. Statesmen, like the brothers, deal frequently in mystick sayings. If we dive into their sagacity, we shall find they insinuate that, if we accept of 3 per cent. we shall gain something; whereas, by insisting on 4 per cent. we may probably lose all. There is nothing to get by a fox but his skin; and the king must lose his right, where there is nothing left. Mark this well, and then perhaps you may close in with the proposition, and think 3 preferable to 4. The m***t*** threat to pay us off has a farther meaning in it than what occurs at first. As it is impracticable for them to raise money to pay off our principal, we must look for another meaning in their words, and

March, 1750.

what so obvious as to pay us off with revenge, if we persist in our refusal?"

A pause ensued, and the whole assembly seemed thunderstruck, till the secretary put her hand into the box, and pulled out the languine Furora in her turn, a lady of the ancient British race: "Were I not satisfied, quo' she, of the integrity of the lady that spoke last, I might perhaps suspect her of a private correspondence with the Gideonites; but, alas! gear is my fear that her experience has solved our state enigma. Is then the N***n become bankrupt at last? Is she to be stigmatized with a whereas in the Gazette? Or, to avoid this disgrace, do our superiors propose a composition to us, or a letter of licence for time to enable her to pay her just debts? Or rather, do they think, by such insinuations, to intimidate us into terms, and be dictated to, as they were at the waters of health on the Continent? Nor war, nor peace, is their province. This became unwieldy and restive in their hands, and that they knew not how to improve. Baffled and beaten by men abroad, they renew the war upon women at home, and replace their peculation by our spoils. Must we retrench our pleasures to make good their deficiencies? Adieu every fourth morning at Ranelagh, every fourth night at the playhouse, our nocturnal cards and midnight dice resting beside the flowing bowl, replete with comfortable draught;—farewel, a full and entire fourth of all our occupation's gone!

To the WHIMSICAL PHILOSOPHER *.

S I R,

FROM thy project communicated to us in thy last essay, every one will agree, that thou hast chosen a proper character to appear in.—To propose that any man should serve his country for nothing is, indeed, as chimerical a project as ever entered into the head of the most whimsical fellow in this whimsical nation.

I have now in possession, thank the avarice and penuriousness of my father, and have long had an estate of 3000l. per annum; and I have served my country many years as a commissioner at one of our boards, for which I have enjoyed a salary of 1000l. a year, beside the advantage of providing for a favourite groom or footman, or the husband of my wife's favourite maid. and now and then privately selling a good place in my gift to the highest bidder, when it was not necessary to give it away for preserving my interest in my borough, for the use of the candidate recommended to me by the minister.

R

'Tis

* See London Magazine for last year, p. 206; 605. That for January last, p. 28, and that for last month, p. 79.

'Tis true, I cannot say, that the subject has been much benefited by my service at the board, because I never gave myself the least trouble or thought about what was doing there, but blindly followed the directions of that one of my fellow commissioners, who, I found, was most in the good graces of the administration for the time being; yet still, as a certain number is necessary to make a quorum, I think, I served my country by my attendance; and dost thou think, I would have done this for nothing?—No,—the devil or the French king may take the country for me, if I can get nothing by serving it.—And most gentlemen of my acquaintance are of the same way of thinking, tho' all of them be men of opulent fortunes; for, thank God! I have been always wise enough to avoid commencing an acquaintance with a man in narrow circumstances, or to break off as soon as he became so.

I have heard people talk of men of merit, but I could never find any merit in poverty, if the person said to be possessed of it, was above the condition of being a menial servant.—Men of courage, fidelity, knowledge, or capacity may, I shall grant; be of service to their country; but what is that to me? And tho' ministers may talk much of merit, and of the regard they have for it, I have always found by their actions, that they meant the merit of the services done, or expected to be done to themselves, and not that of services done, or expected to be done to their country.

The justness of this observation thou may'st thyself be convinced of, if thou wilt be at the pains to examine into our public offices, and the private history of the persons so bountifully provided for by their means. Therefore, prithee, leave off forming whimsical projects for the publick good.—Chuse thee out some great man now in power, or that is soon like to come into power:—Consider his views, consider his passions, and employ thy whole invention, which seems to be fruitful enough, how thou may'st best contribute to the success of the one, or the satisfaction of the other.—Let no squeamish scruples of honour or conscience obstruct thee in thy endeavours; for shouldst thou ever harbour such in thy breast, thou may'st obtain the praise, but thou canst never expect the favour of any powerful patron.—Does not daily experience shew, that a man who serves his country only, without attaching himself to the service of any particular minister, is neglected by all?—The reason is plain; because what is every body's business is

no body's business.—Reflect seriously on this:—If thou dost, thou wilt without delay resolve to follow the advice of him, who is, more than thou seemest at present to be to thyself, Thy sincere friend,
St. James's Street, Thom. Worldlywit.
March 18, 1749.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

YOU have obliged the publick more than once with some account of the *Free and Candid Disquisitions**, and with remarks upon them. It is reasonable that the proposals therein contained, being of so much concern to religion and truth, should be fairly examined; and every friend to both, will seriously rejoice to see all such matters adjusted to compleat satisfaction. In a business of this moment, nothing should be sought for but truth, and things that tend to peace, and mutual edification. Persons not capable of judging in the affair, nor of clearing it in the manner that will be expected, by considerate and unprejudiced men, should forbear writing upon it. For they will only amuse and perplex, where they should instruct and illustrate. The authors of the disquisitions, whoever they are, appear to be serious; and I firmly believe they are men of integrity and piety. Those who cannot agree with them, in any point of moment, should give their reasons, with calmness and mildness; and nobody will blame them. But if men are prejudiced in their inquiries, and treat proposals which they do not like, in a manner that is any way unhandsome, or not agreeable to the rules of truth and seriousness; if they do this upon subjects of religion, or any matter that is of importance to church or state; they deviate from the design of such proposals, they abuse the patience of the publick, and in the end draw upon themselves that contempt, which by their unequitable way of writing or conversing, they may be desirous to fix upon others.

I willingly flatter myself that you, Sir, are one of those, who would allow fair scope to a fair argument; and consequently afford room, in your *Miscellany*, to some remarks in favour of the disquisitions, with the same readiness and justice that you do to those that are against them. I have read the interrogatories in your *Magazine* for the month of February, and being acquainted with a worthy person, whom I take to be one of those concerned in the disquisitions (or however a real friend to the design) I told him what I had read; and also shewed him the pamphlet. He said he was not fond of dipping into contro-

* See London Mag. for 1749, p. 417, 460.

traverfies. But at my request, he took the piece into his hands ; at the same time affuring me that he would examine with fairness. He walked out into my garden : He staid there a quarter of an hour, or a little more. At his return, he said he was amazed. I asked him, why ? It is of no moment, said he, to tell you. I pressed him with my usual freedom. And at last he answered, " I am sorry to see this writer mistake the point so much as he does. He first supposes the authors of the disquisitions to be, what most certainly they are not, dissenters ; and argues, in his way and manner, upon that supposition. All this being *gratis dictum*, and against the whole grain of every reasonable evidence, must go for nothing. He next surmises (he, or his friend, it is no matter which) that they have contrived to countenance their proposals with the authority of some great names. This I am sure of ; that they have contrived to countenance them with no other names, than those they have actually produced in their treatise : Nor do they, I am equally sure, desire any other authority to favour them in their design, but that of truth and fact, to the decision of which, they have all along submitted their proposals. If the publick has been surmising, and even specifying, and mistaking upon the subject, they cannot help it. For they have been no way accessory to any thing of this kind ; and I am well assured, that it had been agreed amongst them from the beginning, that no names should be mentioned. " I believed him, and do, as I have the highest reason.—Then he went on to observe, that the queries were nothing to the purpose ; not one of them, he said, in all the four and twenty, excepting the latter part of the fourteenth ; namely this, *Whether the preparing a new office for funerals, and leaving a discretionary power with the ministers, of using it, or not, in some cases, be* [not likely to be] *a cause of disputes between such ministers and their parishioners ?* This query, he allowed, was fairly put ; adding, that it might deserve consideration. The rest, he said, he gave back to the author, with the same freedom and candour, with which he had proposed them. This was the sum of our conversation upon the subject at that time ; and he intimated, that he should be obliged to me, if I would never trouble him, or myself, hereafter, with any thing but what was of real importance concerning it. I believe I shall take his advice, with regard to himself at least ; but shall continue to improve myself from your papers. I remember he occasionally dropt a word about Dr. Bisse's performance : Which, he said, they were very well ac-

quainted with, and had, some of them, formerly admired ; but that the admiration is now over, since harangues appear to them in a different light from facts, and they justly give the preference to the latter. Nor would he in the least allow, that the authors of the disquisitions had not quored fairly. For, said he, they tell us plainly what their design is in quoting ; which is a very just one ; and they keep religiously to their rule. The point here was, to shew what concessions had been made, and to argue from them. This they did ; and of their manner of doing it, they leave all that will examine honestly, to judge. As to the scheme you mention, he said he knew not what to make of it, nor what could be its design ; and therefore chose to be as cautious about it, as you have been ; observing to your credit, that you have acted a prudent and an honourable part in suppressing it, if it contained any thing ungenerous and unhandiome. For surely, as he added, nothing of that sort ought to be made publick, in a paper designed for the benefit of mankind.

March 19, 1749.

PHILANDES.

Westminster Journal, March 17.

TO talk of the shocks of national credit, occasioned by the schemes of projectors ; of the shocks of our honour, from the ignominious terms upon which we have been accepted into the friendship of our mighty neighbours ; or of any other shocks proceeding from human error, and that may be amended by human prudence ; how necessary soever such discourse may be in the general, must appear too insignificant in the moment when the God of nature shakes his own work, and warns us how much it is in his power to overset not only our policies and projects, but to bury us and our devices at once in the bowels of earth that from which we were made.

Philosophers may well say, that earthquakes are the greatest and most formidable phenomena of nature. There is no security against their effects, when they come with the last degree of violence. Of this we are certain, tho' perhaps we reason in vain about their causes. That my readers may have a true sense of what they have hitherto escaped, and what we are to expect, if God should please to visit us with shocks of a more tremendous kind, I shall give a brief account of one of the most remarkable that has happened in Europe.

That in Sicily, in 1693-3, shook the whole island, and was communicated to the isle of Malta on one side, and the continent of Naples on the other. It was of the pulsatory kind, or a series of per-

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pendicular

pendicular succussions. Vincentius Bonajutus, who felt it, and has described it in the Philosophical Transactions, says, it was impossible for any body, in that country, to keep on their legs upon the dancing earth: Nay, those that lay on the ground, were tossed from side to side, as on a rolling billow. Even high walls leaped from their foundation several paces. In open places the sea sunk down considerably, and in the same proportion in the ports, and inclosed bays. The earth opened in several places in very long clefts, some of an hand's breadth, others of half a palm, and others like great gulphs. From these openings in the valleys there issued out such a quantity of water, as overflowed a great space of ground, which to those that were near it had a sensible sulphureous smell.

The mischief it did is most amazing: Almost all the buildings in the country were thrown down. Fifty-four cities and towns, besides a great number of villages, were either destroyed or greatly damaged. In the city of Noto, a street half a mile in length, and built of stone, was settled in the ground, and hung quite on one side like a declining wall. In another street was an opening big enough to swallow a man and horse.

But we shall be particular only in regard to Catanea, one of the most famous, ancient, and flourishing cities in Sicily; the residence of several monarchs, and an university. This city, by its near situation to Mount Ætna, or Gibel, had several times before suffered from the like causes: And it had now a great share in that desolation, which was instantaneously spread over the whole island.

Father Antonio Serrovita, being on his way thither, and at the distance of a few miles, observed a black cloud, like night,

hovering over the city; and from the mouth of Mon-Gibello arose great spires of flame, which spread all around. The sea of a sudden began to roar, and rise in billows; and there was a blow, he said, as if all the artillery in the world had been at once discharged. The birds flew about astonished; the cattle in the fields ran crying from place to place: His and his companions horses stopped short, and stood trembling, which obliged them to alight. They were no sooner off, but they were lifted from the ground above two palms: At which instant casting his eyes towards Catanea, he with amazement saw nothing but a thick cloud of dust in the air. This was the last scene, the fatal catastrophe of Catanea: For of that magnificent city, there was not afterwards the least footstep to be seen.

Signor Bonajutus assures us, that of 18,914 inhabitants, 18000 then perished. The same author, from a computation of the people, in the several cities and towns, before and after the earthquake, found that near 60,000 perished out of 254,900.

I will just add to this account, that Palermo, another large city in the same island, and frequently called the capital, suffered a calamity nearly approaching to this of Catanea, and from the same cause, no longer ago than the year 1726. (See p. 91.)

But what are the number of people in either Catanea or Palermo, when compared with those in the great city of London? The computation just quoted may inform us, that in all the cities and towns in Sicily, the inhabitants are but a fourth part of what we generally esteem to be in the metropolis of the British dominions. Yet this metropolis has been twice shook, violently shook, within the compass of a single month.

Poetical ESSAYS in MARCH, 1750.

Prologue and Epilogue to the new Tragedy, call'd, The ROMAN FATHER: Written by Mr. W. Whitehead, and now acting, with universal Applause, at the Theatre Royal, in Drury-Lane.

P R O L O G U E.

Spoken by Mr. BARRY.

BRITONS, to-night in native pomp we come, [Rome;
True heroes all, from virtuous ancient
In those far distant times when Romans
knew

The sweets of guarded liberty, like you;
And, safe from ills which force or faction
brings, [kings,
Saw freedom reign beneath the smile of

Yet from such times, and such plain
chiefs as these, [please?
What can we frame a polish'd age to
Say, can you listen to the artists woes
Of an old tale, which every school-boy
knows?

Where to your hearts alone the scenes
apply,

No merit theirs but pure simplicity.

Our bard has play'd a most adventurous
part,

And turn'd upon himself the critic's art:
Stripp'd each luxuriant plume from fancy's
wings,

And torn up families like vulgar things.
Nay, even such moral, sentimental, stroke,
Where not the character but poet spoke,

He

He lopp'd, as foreign to his chaste design;
Nor spar'd an useless tho' a golden line.

These are his arts; if these cannot atone
For all those nameless errors yet unknown,
If flaunting faults which nobler bards
commit, [pit,
He wants their force to strike th' attentive
Be just and tell him so; he asks advice,
Willing to learn, and would not ask it
twice. [beware
Your kind applause may bid him write—
Or kinder censure teach him to forbear.

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. PRITCHARD.

LADIES, by me our courteous author
sends

His compliments to all his female friends:
And thanks them from his soul for every
bright [night.

Indulgent tear, which they have shed to—
Sorrow in virtue's cause proclaims a mind,
And gives to beauty graces more refin'd.

O who could bear the loveliest form of
art,

A Cherub's face, without a feeling heart!
'Tis there alone, whatever charms we
boast, [toast,

Tho' men may flatter, and tho' men will
'Tis there alone they find the joy sincere,
The wife, the parent, and the friend are
there.

All else, the veriest rakes themselves must
own, [town;

Are but the paltry play-things of the
The painted clouds, which glittering tempt
the chase, [brace.

Then melt in air, and mock the vain em-
Well then; the private virtues, 'tis
confest,

Are the soft inmates of the female breast.
But then, they fill so full that croud'd
space,

That the poor publick seldom finds a place.
And I suspect there's many a fair-one here,
Who pour'd her sorrows on Horatia's bier,
That still retains so much of flesh and
blood,

She'd fairly hang the brother, if she could.
Why, ladies, to be sure, if that be all,
At your tribunal he must stand or fall.

Whate'er his country, or his sire decreed,
You are his judges now, and he must plead.

Like other culprit youths, he wanted
grace;

But could have no self-interest in the case.
Had he been wife, or mistress, or a friend,
It might have answer'd some convenient
end: [take

But a mere sister, whom he lov'd—to
Her life away,—and for his country's sake!

Faith, ladies, you may pardon him; indeed,
There's very little fear the crime should
spread,

True patriots are but rare among the men,
And really might be useful now and then.
Then do not check, by your disappro-
bation, [nation,
A spirit which once rul'd the British
And still might rule—would you but set
the fashion.

On being deny'd Access to a young LADY.

YES, I must part, and part, alas! from
you;

Oh! how it galls to give the last adieu!
Not all the flocks expiring mortals feel,
When death inflicts the long expected
steel;

Not all the pangs reflection's torments cast
On souls deny'd the heav'n they long to
taste, [sin,)

Can half express, (yet love is, sure, no
The hell of pain that gnaws my heart
within.

Like Antony, I call each sacred name,
Days, nights and hours, to witness to my
flame:

Like his my vows in one fair circle ran,
And love still clos'd the round [that love
began. [mourn,

Brave, hapless chief! for him kind maidens
And wet with annual tears his faithful urn;
By charms like thine the gen'rous hero fell,
But first enjoy'd the fair he lov'd so well;

While I, in vain implore one chearful ray
From eyes that far outshine the noon of
day.

Cou'd Cleopatra half thy merit boast.
Wife were the bargain, and the world well
lost;

Like paltry ore, that melts at ev'ry flame,
She wore the stamp of each new lord that
came. [smile,

'Tis true, the wily fair cou'd blinde, and
And weep false tears, Nile's subtler cro-
codile; [red

On each flush'd cheek there glow'd a deeper
Than virtue asks, or modest matrons need.
But had sweet innocence, the virgin's boast,
And watchful honour kept the sacred post;

Had chaste desire in such a garb been dress'd,
And truth, the lawful monarch, sway'd
her breast;

Then had we all ador'd what all had seen,
And lov'd the casket for the gem within:
But what fond slave wou'd serve a forlorn
throne,

Or prize the temple, when the god is gone?
Adieu!—tho' heav'n has each warm
with deny'd, [vide;

Tho' bolts obstruct us, and tho' bars di-
Tho' Flandria, school of Mars, a while
detain

The grosser body on her distant plain,
My soul, that's free as thin pervading air,
Shall ever haunt the place where dwells
my fair;

At morning orisons, at midnight hymns,
While the blue wafting taper dimly gleams,
Still, like thy genius, shall it fondly stay,
To hedge thee round, and chace each sprite
away. [I fly,

Mean time, where George and glory calls;
To fight the battles of fair liberty;
Secure 'mid storms of death I'll tread the
field, [shield.

For love shall fence me with his sev'nfold
But thee, Ophelia, milder tasks become,
'To ply the guiltless needle safe at home;
Pen kind epistles to thy absent swain,
And soothe with vows of truth a lover's
pain. [fort,

But shou'd some golden fool beseege thy
Or titled son of dullness make his court;
Let not, O let, nor threats, nor bribes,
combine. [mine :

To make thee yield; but think thy all is
With pray'rs and tears I bought the preci-
ous prize, [dies.

Who dares but name a theft, by heav'n he
And should the fulsom fop, with nauseous
air, [near ;

Attempt a kiss, no watchful guardian
Retreat, nor let him taste that fragrant
breath,

But frown, and petrify the fool to death.
But shou'd'st thou tamely bear the foul
disgrace, [embrace,

Or meet, resign'd, th' unhandy wight's
Too soon, alas! my jealous eyes wou'd find
Th' indented mark, and poison left behind;
Not ev'n such tears as dying patriots shed,
Whole seas of love wou'd ne'er efface the
deed.

No—rather drive the insect tribe away,
And wait the promis'd hour, and destin'd
day. [again,

Three wasted months shall send me back
Enrich'd with Gallia's spoils, and wealth
of Spain. [blind,

Thy venal father's eyes, bright gold shall
Smooth his rough front, and bribe him to
be kind ;

Virtues, unknown before, the fire shall see,
And faithful hinges creak alone for me.

*Extract from a Poem, lately published, call'd,
'The Triumph of Isis': Where the
Guardian Goddess of the River is supposed
to speak.*

YE venerable bow'rs, ye seats sublime,
Clad in the mossy vest of fleeting
time ;

Ye stately piles of old munificence,
At once the pride of learning, and defence,
Where antient piety, a matron hoar,
Still seems to keep the hospitable door ;
Ye cloisters pale, that lengthning to the
fight,
Still step by step to musings mild invite ;

Ye high arch'd walls, where oft the bard
has caught

The glowing sentiment, the lofty thought :
Ye temples dim, where pious duty pays
Her holy hymns of ever-echoing praise ;
Lo ! your lov'd Isis, from the bord'ring
vale,

With all a mother's fondness bids you hail !
Hail, Oxford, hail ! of all that's good and
great,

Of all that's fair, the guardian and the feat ;
Nurse of each brave pursuit, each generous
aim,

By truth exalted to the throne of fame !
Like Greece in science and in liberty,
As Athens learn'd, as Lacedæmon free !

Ev'n now confess to my adoring eyes,
In awful ranks thy sacred sons arise :
With ev'ry various flow'r thy temples
wreath'd, [breath'd.

That in thy gardens green its fragrance
Tuning to nightly tale his British reeds,
Thy crowding bards immortal Chaucer
leads :

His hoary head o'erlooks the gazing choir,
And beams on all around celestial fire.
With graceful step see Addison advance,
The sweetest child of Attick elegance :
To all but his belov'd embrace deny'd,
See Locke leads reason, his majestic bride:
See sacred Hammond, as he treads the
field, [shield.

With goldlike arm uprears his heavenly
All who beneath the shades of gentle peace,
Best plan'd the labours of domestick ease ;
Who taught with truth, or with persuasion
mov'd ; [improv'd ;

Who sooth'd with numbers, or with sense
Who told the pow'rs of reason, or refin'd
All, all that strength'd or adorn'd the
mind ; [bowl,

Each priest of health, who mix'd the balm
To rear frail man, and stay the fleeting
soul ;

All crowd around, and echoing to the sky,
Hail, Oxford, hail ! with filial transport cry.
And see yon solemn band ! with virtuous
aim, [to frame :

'Twas theirs in thought the glorious deed
With pious plans each musing feature glows,
And well-weigh'd counsels mark their
meaning brows.

Lo, these the leaders of thy patriot line,
Hamden and Hooker, Hyde and Sidney
shine. [caught :

These from thy source the fires of freedom
How well thy sons by their example taught ;
While in each breast th' hereditary flame
Still blazes unextinguish'd and the same !
Nor all the toils of though'ful peace engage,
'Tis thine to form the hero as the sage.

I see the sable-suired prince advance
With lilies crown'd, the spoils of bleeding
France, [Ed.

* Occasioned by Isis, an Elegy. See Lond. Mag. for last year, p. 28.

Edward *—the muses in yon hallow'd
shade
Bound on his tender thigh the martial
blade :

Bade him the steel for British freedom draw,
And Oxford taught the deeds that Cressy
saw.

And see, great father of the laureat band,
The British king † before me seems to
stand ;

He by my plenty-crowned scenes beguill'd,
And genial influence of my seasons mild,
Hither of yore (forlorn, forgotten maid)
The muse in prattling infancy convey'd ;
From Gothick rage the helpless virgin
bore,

And fix'd her cradle on my friendly shore :
Soon grew the maid beneath his soft'ning
band.

Soon pour'd her blessings o'er th' enlighten'd
Tho' rude the dome, and humble the
retreat,

Where first his pious care ordain'd her seat,
Lo ! now on high she dwells in Atlick
bow'rs,

And proudly lifts to heav'n her hundred
He first fair learning's and Britannia's cause
Adorn'd with manners, and advanc'd with
laws ;

He bade relent the Briton's savage heart,
And form'd his soul to social scenes of art ;
Wiseft and best of kings !—with ravish'd
gaze

Elate the long procession he surveys :
Joyful he smiles to find, that not in vain
He plan'd the rudiments of learning's
reign :

Himself he marks in each ingenuous breast,
With all the founder in the race express :
With rapture views, fair freedom still
survive

In yon bright domes, ill-fated fugitive :
(Such scene, as when the goddess pour'd
the beam

Unfulfill'd, on his antient diadem)
Well pleas'd that in his own Pierian seat
She plumes her wings, and rests her weary
feet ;

That here at last she takes her fav'rite
stand,

" Here deigns to linger, e'er she leave the
land."

*Written immediately after the Second Shock
of an EARTHQUAKE, on the 8th Inst.*

YET, while we live, what gratitude we
owe ! [blow ;
God, tho' provok'd, witholds the final
That dreadful shock, which felt thro' ev'ry
vein,
Shall back to Chaos give this earth again.

* The Black Prince. † Alfred. ‡ Alluding to the uncommon phenomena in the air,
which appeared betwixt two and three weeks before each shock. § The many violent
storms and hurricanes that have lately happened.

He warns us now, when at the close of day,
He bids the sky his fiery arch † display ;
With deep convulsions || makes his ocean
boil,

And rocks beneath our feet the trem-
As yet paternal, he but shakes his rod :
But who can bear th' inexorable God,
When, (scorn'd his mercy, wearied with
abuse)

He quits the reins, and lets his fury loose ?
Thro' space immense then discord will be
hurl'd,

And ev'ry shock must dissipate a world.
They speak, earth, ocean, air ; I hear
them say,

' Awake, repent, 'ere we dissolve away ;
' Repent, amend your actions, grace im-
plore, [more.
' Ere means, occasion, time shall be no.

Disce Jussitum moniti. VIRG.

BRITANNIA, 'wake ! by heavens com-
mand
Repeated terrors shake our land ;

Revere th' almighty nod :
Let high, and low, and rich, and poor,
Unite repentant, and implore
The favour of their God.

Yet may th' uplifted arm be stay'd ;
Yet mercy may with justice plead,
And guilty man may live :
Our gracious God is always found
The slowest to chastise and wound,
The readiest to forgive.

No more let base corruption stand
The publick scandal of our land,
Nor taint fair freedom's cause ;
Ye friends of country and of c—t,
Appear as ready to support,
As to enact our laws.

Ye gaming tribes, whose lust of gain
When baulk'd, transports you to com-
plain,

And rave against your God ;
No more for quick damnation call,
Avert his fury, lest it fall,
And crush you with its load.

Ye thoughtless revellers, who rove
Disguis'd, thro' lawless scenes of love,
And mask your crimes in night ;
Think all your vicious follies lie
As naked to th' Almighty's eye,
As open as the light.

Ye pious few, with zealous care
Kneel to that God, who heareth pray'r,
To whom all flesh should come ;
Some fav'rite Phineas may succeed,
And sad Augusta's tow'rs be freed
From their twice threatn'd doom.

Sung by Miss NORRIS.



What med'cine can soften the bohem's keen smart? What
 Lethe can banish the pain? What cure can be met with to
 sooth the fond heart, That's broke, broke by a faithless young wretch!

2.
 In hopes to forget him, how vainly I try
 The sports of the wake and the green?
 When Colin is dancing, I say, with a sigh,
 'Twas here first my Damon was seen.

3.
 When to the pale moon the soft night-
 gales moan,
 In accents so piercing and clear;
 You sing not so sweetly, I cry, with a groan,
 As when my dear Damon was hear.

4.
 A garland of willows my temple shall shade,
 And pluck it, ye nymphs, from yon grove;
 For there, to her cost, was poor Laura betray'd,
 And Damon pretended to love.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

Don JUMPED O.



First man set to the second woman and turn ♫, his partner the same ♫; gallop down the middle, up again and cast off; right and left with the top couple ♫.

The BEAUTY. By STREPHON.

LET humble Duck, in rural strain,
Describe the labours of the swain;
Or let it be a Prior's care
To paint the blooming nut-brown fair;
My muse shall draw the fairer hue
Of the loveliest Peggy New.

I envy neither Gay his theme,
Nor yet a Homer's Trojan dame:
Let Horace praise, with usual glee,
His sweetly-smiling Lalage;
A brighter nymph do I pursue:
It is the brilliant Peggy New.

Assist, ye soft, ye gentle gales!
And tell thro' Berkshire's pleasant vales,
That where the silver Kennet flows,
This miracle of nature rose,
And Reading's envied children view
The graceful charms of Peggy New.

It was upon a Sunday's morn,
Where beaus and belles the breeze exhale,
Apart I saw the charming maid,
Beneath an elm's far spreading shade;
I learnt, but 'twas with much ado,
The pleasing accents,—Peggy New.

I heard upon a neighbouring spray,
A rival finch her charms display;
Envy the little warbler's tongue,
Who sat admiring, as he sung;
In every note, I thought, I knew
The grateful sound of Peggy New.

No other nymph on the parade
Was equal to the smiling maid:
Had the fam'd Harriot Pitt been there,
She must have yielded to our fair:
Each fainter charm would fade in view
Of the faultless Peggy New.

Justly to paint each sparkling feature
Exceeds the art of human creature;
Her slender waist, her easy pace,
And all her symmetry of face;
Not e'en the pencil of Vertue
Can draw the smile of Peggy New.

Ye gods, who over love preside,
Preserve this nymph, your altar's pride:
A form so finish'd and so fair,
Was ne'er design'd for mortals care;
Let Venus, and each Cupid too,
Protect the charms of Peggy New.

And when the happy time should be
Flowing with nuptial mirth and glee,
Let not a breath as white as snow,
Be thought as cold and senseless too!
But rather let the words be true,
That stile her —kindest Peggy New.

OXONIENSIS.

On Reading the Rev. Mr. GROVE's System
of Moral Philosophy.

IN this judicious piece, the work of years,
How rich a treasure to the mind appears!
March, 1750.

Learning and sense are blended thro' the whole,

To charm the fancy, and exalt the soul.
How strong and smooth the well-turn'd
periods flow,
And with a noble warmth divinely glow!
To mend the manners, studiously inclin'd,
Our author spreads the moral to mankind:
In him a thousand beauties spring to sight;
In him we taste the most refin'd delight.
Ye sportive train, who flatter life away,
In empty joys, the trifles of a day;
What are the gay amusements which ye
prize, [guise?

When strip of all their false and vain disguise,
Turn here a while, your round of mirth
suspend,

And calmly weigh the dictates of a friend:
Attend in time to what these leaves unfold,
Of more intrinsic worth than mines of gold.
In charms array'd, and amiably bright,
Behold fair virtue blooming to the sight!
'Tis she alone can make us happy here,
Still ev'ry sigh, and dry up ev'ry tear:
'Tis she alone can grant a life of ease,
Whose ways are pleasure, and whose paths
are peace.

To keep the passions in a proper sphere,
Due limits fix, and stop their mad career;
To stem the torrent of a vicious age,
Is the chief end of Grove's instructive page:
For this the pious sage, with learning
fraught, [taught,
Truth's truest maxims to his hearers
With matchless energy, and strength of
thought:

For this he often touch'd the muse's lyre,
Sweet as the warblings of the feather'd
choir.

Rest to thy ashes; gentle shade, adieu!
Be mine the task, thy footsteps to pursue.

Upon Reading the Power of Beauty. A Poem.

PREPARE, ye fair, the laurel wreath
prepare, [hair;
And bind with grateful hands your poet's
The gentle youth, whose sweetly flowing
lay [sway.

Records your charms, and vindicates you
Here beauty's power, in its full force dis-
play'd,

Wakes to new triumphs the exulting maid;
She views reflected every shining grace,
And traces all the wonders of her face.
Mark, how each tender sympathetick strain
Glow with the lover's joys, or weeps his
pain; [tongue;

Beauty's soft influence guides his tuneful
And his heart beats responsive to his song:
E'en thy Dorinda, shall with smiles survey
Her image drawn in thy commanding lay:
Pleas'd that her lover can transmit each
charm,
And future ages with her beauties warm.

S

T H

* A character in the poem.

Monthly Chronologer.



TOWARDS the end of last month, the university of Oxford in convocation assembled, conferred by diploma the degree of doctor in divinity on the Rev. Mr. Church, for his vindication of the Miraculous Powers in the primitive church; as also on the Rev. Mr. Dodwell, for his Free answer to Dr. Middleton's Free enquiry *.

On Feb. 28, at midnight, on closing the subscription for the reduction of interest at the Bank and South-sea house, the whole, including what was entered in a particular book for foreigners, amounted to above 40 millions.

THURSDAY, March 1.

The courts-martial ended at Deptford on the several captains accused by rear-admiral Knowles, and sentence was passed on capt. Digby Dent, as follows, viz.

The court, pursuant to an order from the right Hon. the lords commissioners of the admiralty to Sir Edward Hawke, dated Feb. 16, 1749, proceeded to enquire into the conduct and behaviour of capt. Digby Dent, in an intended attack upon the port of St. Jago de Cuba, on March 29, 1748; and having heard the witnesses produced, and maturely considered their evidence, the court are unanimously of opinion, that capt. Digby Dent is not blameable for his conduct, in not attempting to force the port of St. Jago, considering the unexpected obstacle that presented itself upon his drawing near the mouth of the harbour: And the court do therefore hereby unanimously acquit him of any blame upon that account. (See Mag. for last year, p. 576, 577.)

Extra of a Letter from Salisbury, March 3.

Last Thursday night, between nine and ten, an extraordinary phenomenon appeared here, which engaged the attention of many spectators. This was a very luminous collection of vapours, that formed an irregular arch, like rockwork; and extended cross the horizon; waving like flames issuing from fire. After a short continuance, it disappeared all at once; the sky being very clear at that time, and more enlightened than it is commonly by the stars only.

* See an abstract of the Free Inquiry, in our Mag. of last year, p. 17. And of Mr. Dodwell's Free Answer, p. 318.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

The annual sermon for the widows and orphans of poor dissenting ministers was preached in the Old Jewry by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, when upwards of 3200. was collected at the doors.

At the sessions at the Old Bailey the 15 following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. William Fry, for stealing a horse; Tho. Jones, alias Harper, for picking Gen. Sinclair's pocket of a gold watch; John Ducker, for robbing John Flugh on the highway, of a hat and wig; John Carbold, Charles Gawn, otherwise the papist of Beccles, and John Doe, 3 outlawed smugglers; James Young, for forging a seaman's will, with intent to defraud; John Staunton, William Russell, Edward Busbey, and Peter Oldfield, for robbing Charles Stewart, Esq; of a gold watch, near Burlington Gardens; James Scott, for smuggling; Patrick Roney and John Bastow, for robbing Joseph Norfield, of a portmanteau, with wearing apparel, to a considerable value, the property of lieut. Tho. Foley; and John Thorp, for robbing Daniel Brown near Cold-Bath fields, of a silver watch and 6s. in money. At this sessions also 41 were cast for transportation, 8 to be whipped, and 2 burnt in the hand. Tho. Jones, condemned for picking Gen. Sinclair's pocket, was the person who was rescued out of the Gate-house on Jan. 1748, for which 8 men were this sessions cast for transportation.

THURSDAY, 8.

This morning, at half an hour after five o'clock, the town was again alarmed with another shock of an earthquake, which was generally allowed to be more violent, and of a longer continuance than that which was felt this day month; (see p. 91.) It was attended with a great rustling noise as of wind, and numbers of people were awaked from their sleep merely by the violence of it; tho', thank God, it did no other mischief than throwing down several chimnies, and damaging some houses. The shock was so great in some parts, that the people ran from their houses and beds almost naked, being in great consternation at this unusual visitation. In the high grounds by Grosvenor-square, &c. it is said to have been felt more than in other parts, the brasses and pewters of several

several kitchens being thrown down, and to some distance from the shelves. In St. James's Park, and all the open places, the ground moved very perceptibly, and the noise seemed to break three times. It was observed about five o'clock, that there was a continual, tho' confused lightning, till within a minute or two of the shock being felt, which darted very low, and the flashes very great and strong. It was reported by a great many people, that there was a small shock between one and two the same morning. The great shock at first mentioned was felt at Copt-hall, at Loughton, and in the skirts of Epping next to London, but not in Epping street; likewise at Thegdon-mount and Nettswell. It was felt also at Cheshunt, Ware, and Hertford, and very violent at Waltham; also at Bromley, Beckenham, and Croydon, at which two last places it occasioned the hammers of the clocks to strike upon the bells.—A writer in one of the papers endeavours to shew, that this was not an earthquake but an airquake, occasioned by the bursting of a great ball of fire in the air, which some were reported to have seen who never saw it: However, the notion of its being only an airquake, has been generally, and we think deservedly exploded.

The same day came on at Brentford the election of a knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex, in the room of Sir Hugh Smithson, bart. now earl of Northumberland; the candidates being George Cooke, Esq; and Frazer Honeywood, Esq; when the former gentleman was chosen by a majority of 416:

SATURDAY, 30.

At the affizes at Bedford, among others who received sentence of death, was Gabriel Tomkyns, for robbing the Chester mail on July 2, 1746; who was ordered to be hung in chains near the place where the fact was committed.

MONDAY, 12.

This morning, about seven o'clock, a duel was fought in Hyde-park at sword and pistol, between capt. Clarke and capt. Innes, both belonging to admiral Knowles's squadron. Capt. Clarke fired his pistol first, and the ball went thro' capt. Innes's breast into his body; of which wound he soon after died.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the malt bill; the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion; a bill for repairing and improving the haven and pier of great Yarmouth; a bill for repealing the duties upon China raw silk, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof; the bill to render prosecutions

for perjury, and subornation of perjury, more easy and effectual; to several road bills, and 8 private bills.

THURSDAY, 15.

Was held a general court of the Bank of England, when a dividend of 2 1 half per cent. was agreed to for the half year ending at Lady-day.

The Right Hon. the earl of Marchmont was unanimously elected one of the 16 peers to represent the peerage of Scotland in parliament, in the room of the earl of Crawford, deceased.

FRIDAY, 16.

A most excellent letter from the lord bishop of London to the clergy and people of London and Westminster, on account of the late earthquakes, was published this day; wherein his lordship takes notice, that it is every man's duty to give attention to all the warnings, which God in his mercy affords to a sinful people, and laments the general depravity of the times, the horrid oaths and blasphemies, and the detestable lewdness and impiety, luxury and love of pleasure, that prevail among us. While I was writing this, says he, I cast my eyes upon a news-paper of the day, and counted no less than 15 advertisements for plays, operas, music and dancing, for meetings at gardens, for cock-fighting, prize-fighting, &c. Should this paper go abroad, what an idea must it give there, of the manner in which Lent is kept in this protestant country? He in the end earnestly exhorts parents and masters of families to take care of their children and those committed to their charge. Reformation, says he, must begin in private families: On you therefore, fathers and mothers, your country and the church of God call for assistance; your endeavours may go a great way towards saving us, and this wicked generation may be spared, for the hope of seeing the next better. In a word, let every man, whatever his station is, do his part towards averting the judgments of God: Let every man reform himself, and others, as far as his influence goes. This is our only proper remedy: For the dissolute wickedness of the age is a more dreadful sign and prognostication of divine anger, than even the trembling of the earth under us.

SUNDAY, 18.

This day, between 5 and 6 in the evening, a shock of an earthquake was felt at Gosport, Portsmouth, and in the Isle of Wight, to the great terror and surprize of the inhabitants.

TUESDAY, 20.

The lord mayor and court of aldermen unanimously ordered the thanks of that court to the Right Rev. the lord bishop of London.

S. 2

London

London, for his excellent letter on occasion of the late earthquakes.

FRIDAY, 23.

The assizes ended at Maidstone for the county of Kent, which was the greatest that has been known, tho' only 7 received sentence of death, one for setting fire to the barn of Mr. Clarke of Throwleigh, and another for being an accessory in the said crime; two for several robberies on the highway, in which they used those they robbed with great cruelty; one for stealing a mare, one for burglary, and the seventh for breaking open a scutrone, and robbing his master.—In most counties the assizes were greater than has been generally known, and many were condemned for murder, robberies, and other crimes.

John Collington, the accessory above mentioned, who procured and hired the other to fire the barn, was a gentleman farmer of about 200l. a year, of Throwleigh, and was so notoriously wicked and malicious, and so vexatious to all his neighbours, that when it was known that he was cast for his life, there was the greatest joy imaginable, and all the bells were set a ringing in the neighbourhood where he lived.

MONDAY, 26.

Eleven of the malefactors, condemned last sessions at the Old-Bailey, were executed at Tyburn, viz. Jones, Carbold, Young, Scott, Gawn, Doe, Russel, Busbey, Oldfield, Roney, and Bastow. The rest were reprieved for transportation, (see the 7th day.) Jones and Young rode (pinioned together) in the first cart; a precaution judged absolutely necessary, as the former was a great favourite of a desperate gang, who had rescued him out of the Gatehouse; and the latter had like to have escaped out of his cell in Newgate; he having sawed off his irons, &c. The other nine criminals followed in three carts, three in each: Mr. Sheriff Janssen attended, preceded by the two under-sheriffs. There were between 2 and 3 hundred constables, with their several high constables, viz. Mr. Carne, for Westminster; Mr. Welch, for Holbourn; Mr. Adlington, for the Tower-hamlets; and Mr. Harford, for Finsbury division. The attendance of the two last and of their posses, had never been required before. The several carts were lined by constables within; and by civil officers on horseback without; and no persons, either on horseback or on foot, suffered to mix with them; by which means the whole proceeded regularly and without interruption. During the procession, and at the place of execution, great numbers of the populace either threw away, or gave up (upon their being required to do

it) their bludgeons; a remarkable example of the influence (superior to any other) of the civil power, when duly exerted.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 24. **P**itzwilliams Barrington, of Lilly in Hertfordshire, Esq; to Miss Hall, of Norfolk-street, a 20000l. fortune.

26. Rev. Dr. Neve, archdeacon of Huntingdon, to Miss Green.

Rev. Mr. Dalton, rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, and prebendary of Worcester, to Miss Gosling.

27. Robert Merry, of Hatton-garden, Esq; to Mrs. Hollings, of Red-lion square, daughter to the lord chief justice Willes.

March 3. Arthur Gregory, Esq; to Miss Chaplin, daughter and heiress to the late Sir John Chaplin.

6. Peter Motteux, of Christ-church in Middlesex, Esq; to Miss West of Bishopsgate-street.

Bodyshen Sparrow, of Kensington, Esq; to Miss Arthington, of Duke-street, Westminster.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Twissden, bishop of Raphoe in Ireland, to Miss Carter.

8. Mr. Slee, an eminent upholder in Bartholomew-close, to Miss Savage, daughter of Samuel Savage, Esq; of Rolls buildings in Peter-lane.

9. Francis Delaval, of Seaton-Delaval in Northumberland, Esq; to the lady Nassau Powlett, relict of the late lord Nassau Powlett.

Henry Somner Sedley, Esq; of Uxbridge, to Mrs. Clarke.

17. John Lloyd, of Peterwell, Esq; to Miss Leheup.

22. William Quilter, of Orpington in Kent, Esq; to Miss Petty, of Grosvenor-square.

Richard Ellison, Esq; an eminent merchant of this city, to Miss Elizabeth Wyatt.

Feb. 27. Dutche's of Richmond, delivered of a daughter.

March 7. The marchioness of Tweedale, of a daughter.

4. The lady of the Hon. William Bouverie, Esq; eldest son to the lord viscount Falkstone, of a son and heir.

12. The lady of the bishop of St. Asaph, of a daughter.

17. The lady of the Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, Esq; of a daughter.

20. The lady of John Frederick, Esq; of a son.

21. The lady of John Bond, Esq; of a son and heir, and a daughter.

22. The lady of John Affleck, Esq; Kat. of the shire for Suffolk, of a son.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Feb. 28. **W**ILLIAM Elfe, Esq; at Warham, in Herefordshire.

March 3. Right honourable Francis lord Athurly, the first baron of Ireland, and one of the oldest peers in his majesty's dominions.

5. Mr. Henry Sisson, son and partner of Mr. George Sisson, an eminent druggist in Ludgate-street.

Rev. Mr. William Paice, rector of St. Ethelberga, within Bishopsgate, and lecturer of St. Luke's, in Old street.

7. Sir William Jolliffe, many years governor of the Bank, and one of the richest commoners in England.

Rev. Mr. Giles Eyre, dean of Kallalye, in Ireland.

12. Sir Alexander Reid, of Barra, Bart. at Aberdeen.

13. Mr. John Watson, sen. an eminent wholesale upholsterer in King-street, and one of the common-council of Cheap-ward.

15. Sir James Hamilton, of Rose-hall, Bart. member of parliament for the shire of Lanerk, in Scotland.

17. Samuel Vanderplank, Esq; formerly an eminent Blackwell-hall factor.

18. The lady of the late lord Bolingbroke, descended from a family in France.

22. Dr. Jurist, president of the College of physicians.

23. Mr. Disdale Powell, a Weaver in Brick-lane, spittle fields, aged 103.

24. Mr. John Purcas, an eminent Italian merchant on Ludgate-hill, and master of the mercers company.

25. Sir Samuel Dixwell, of Broome, in Kent, Bart.

26. Lady Anne Colleton, sister to the earl Cowper, and wife of James Colleton, Esq; member of parliament for Lestrythiel in Cornwall.

Hon. Robert Coke, Esq; brother to the Rt. Hon. the earl of Leicester.

28. Sir Benjamin Isaac, a wealthy and eminent Jew merchant.

Ecclesiastical PREFERENCES.

LUCIUS Henry Hibbins, D. L. presented to the rectory of Hobbing in Essex.—William Townsend, M. A. to the vicarage of Tibberston, in Norfolk.—Tho. Cooper, to a prebend in the cathedral church of Lincoln.—Jonathan Peters, M. A. to the rectory of St. Creed in Cornwall.—Mr. John Oare, to the rectory of Ditton in Kent.—Mr. Joseph Amphlet, to the vicarage of Afternoon in Cornwall.—Mr. Jackson, to a prebend in the metropolitical church of York.—Mr. Richard Thomas, chosen Thursday lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornhill, in the room of Mr. Banfon, deceased.—Rt. Hon. and Rev. Charles lord Illany, made dean of Kiltaloe in Ireland.—Samuel Kennington, M. A. presented to the vi-

carage of Binham in Norfolk.—Mr. Richard Cookson, to the vicarage of St. Martin's, Southwold, in Cumberland.—Mr. William Slater, chosen lecturer of the united parishes of Christ-church, Newgate-street, and St. Leonard, Foster-lane, in the room of Mr. Banfon, deceased.—Mr. Ellison, chosen lecturer of St. Mary Aldermanbury, in the room of Dr. Sam. Nicholls who resigned.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

EDWARD Busby, Esq; appointed high-sheriff of Staffordshire, and John Jones, Esq; of Anglesea.—William Congreve, Esq; made lieutenant-col. of Wynyards reg. of foot. John Severn Esq; lieutenant-col. of St. George's dragoons; John Wynne, Esq; capt. of a company in Bragg's reg. of foot; lieutenant. Philip Delisle, capt. lieutenant in Naizon's dragoons; Cornet French, lieutenant. and Mr. John Ladeveze, cornet in the said regiment.—Thomas Brudenell, Esq; made lieutenant-col. of the 2d reg. of dragoon guards, and Robert Stringer, Esq; major of the said reg.—Lieut. gen. Richard Philips made col. of his majesty's reg. of foot, late Darnley's; and the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, Esq; col. of his majesty's reg. of foot, late Philips's.—George Arnold, Esq; alderman, chosen president of St. Thomas's hospital, in the room of the late Sir John Thompson.—Lord Vere Beauclerk member of parliament for Plymouth, created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron Vere of Hapworth in the county of Middlesex.—Waple, Esq; appointed by the court of directors of the East-India company, governor of fort St. George, upon the evacuation of that place by the French; and —Joddrell, Esq; judge of the mayor's court there.—Earl of Plymouth, made constable of the castle of Flint, and comptroller of Cheshire and Flintshire.—Robert Wynne, Esq; made prothonotary of Carnarvon, Anglesea and Merioneth.—Mrs. Durant, made yeoman of the mouth to his majesty.—Dr. Barrowby, elected third physician of St. Bartholomew's hospital.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

William Wells, of Bristol, coach and coach-harness-maker.—Benj. Atwood, heretofore of Mark-lane, late of White-hart-court, Bishopsgate street, merchant and broker.—Robert Barnes, late of Wapping, lighterman and dealer in coals.—Thomas Wieham, of Merton, in Surrey, calico-printer.—William Grinell, of Bridewell, London, weaver.—Anthony Lawrence, of Bristol, cordwainer.—Sam. Alcock, late of St. Margaret's, Westminster, dealer.—John Overall, of Prestwick, in Lancashire, chapman.—Tho. Banton, of Birmingham, linen-draper, and haberdasher.

[The rest in our next.]

Prices

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<p><i>Bill of Mortality from</i> Feb. 20, to March 27.</p>	
<p>Chrif. { Males 738 } 1448 { Femal, 710 }</p>	
<p>Buried { Male 1185 } 837 { Femal, 1294 }</p>	
<p>Died under 2 Year old 807 Between 2 and 5 — 180 5 and 10 — 78 10 and 20 — 77 20 and 30 — 196 30 and 40 — 236 40 and 50 — 274 50 and 60 — 322 60 and 70 — 157 70 and 80 — 85 80 and 90 — 58 90 and 100 — 8</p>	<p>2372</p>
<p>Buried { Within the Walls 203 { Without the Walls 552 { In Midd. and Surrey 1133 { City & Sub. Wgh. 483</p>	
<p>Weekly Feb. 27 — 437 March 6 — 477 13 — 488 20 — 483 27 — 467</p>	<p>2372</p>
<p>Wharfen Peck Loaf 11, 9d. Hops 8s. to 8s. 10s. 6.</p>	

THE proclamation issued by the states-general for a fast on the 25th inst. N. S. has these remarkable words in the preamble, viz. Whereas the states are not entirely without inquietude on the subject of the late peace, on account of its not being so firmly established as that they can absolutely depend on its lasting, especially when they reflect on the situation of affairs in the north, which are still very far from being adjusted in the manner to be wished, and which would not fail, if unhappily they should come to a rupture, to embroil the state in a new war; for these causes, &c.

The prince stadtholder has lately made a promotion in their marine, of no less than 13 admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals; but whether this be with a design to restore it to its former lustre, or that their sea-officers may call one another names, according to the joke of a late noble duke upon a promotion of general officers in this country, is as yet uncertain.

There has been lately an insurrection at Helder, a little town upon the Texel, occasioned by collecting the taxes. The rioters carried their insolence so far, as to compel the magistrates to lay down their office, and leave the town; but the stadtholder having sent a party of regular troops thither, with a fiscal and two commissaries, the rioters were presently dispersed, and the ringleaders seized. And some of the chief men in Holland having been appointed to examine into the methods, by which the new regulations relating to the taxes have been carried into execution, and to hear and redress all grievances upon that head, it is hoped that all future disturbances will be prevented.

We have from Paris an account, that the English commissaries arrived at Pondicherry the 10th of August last, and set out from thence the next day, in order to take possession of Madras. And that circular letters have been dispatched to all the dioceses in France, for convoking a general assembly of the clergy on the 15th of May next, the cardinal de la Rochefoucauld being already nominated by the king to preside in that assembly.

From Cadiz they write, that the troops which sailed from thence in the month of October last, were happily arrived at the Caraccas, and had landed there without any opposition; and that a second transportation was preparing at Cadiz for that country.

From Lisbon they write, that the equivalent which the Portuguese have obtained from Spain for the town of Sacramento upon the river la Plata in America, now ceded by them to the crown of Spain, is an annual ship to trade to Buenos Ayres;

that their king having broke off all commerce even with his courtiers, is wholly employed in his devotions; and that father Gaspard continues to manage all the affairs of that kingdom, with an authority of which the annals of Portugal can hardly furnish an example.

The Genoese have lately nominated the marquis Doria to go to Bastia, in quality of governor general of the island of Corsica, which seems to contradict the report of their intending to sell that island to Spain for Don Philip, duke of Parma.

Letters from Rome advise, that cardinal Albani had demanded a brief of the pope, to dispense with the age of the archduke Joseph, in order to his being chosen king of the Romans; to which his holiness made a favourable answer. That as princes often grant general pardons to deserting soldiers, on condition of their returning by such a day to their respective regiments, so the pope has granted a general pardon to all deserting priests and friars, on condition of their returning by a certain day to their respective cloisters or functions. And that on the 8th inst. N. S. two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Rome, and the night following such a violent one at Frascati and Albano, as overturned several houses, and damaged some churches and convents.

From Vienna we hear, that the Prussian minister there has made a formal declaration, that in case the Czarina should in pursuance of her last memorial to the court of Sweden, proceed to march a body of troops into Finland, his master will consider it as an act of hostility, and punctually fulfil the engagements he has entered into with that crown.

From Peterburgh we are advised, that the Danish envoy has lately had several conferences with the grand chancellor, and that he is likely to succeed in his negotiation for an exchange of ducal Holstein with the counties of Oldenbourg and Delmenhorst.

The answer given by the court of Sweden to the Czarina's last memorial is, that they are sincerely disposed to entertain a perfect friendship with the court of Russia, and to contribute as much as in them lies to maintain tranquillity in the north, without derogating from the honour, independency, and interest of the crown.

Nuremberg, March 12. Muhammed, emperor of Mogul, being dead at Dely, the usual residence of those potent monarchs, Ahmet, a prince of about 23 years of age, and the only son that Muhammed had had by an infinite number of concubines, has succeeded him in the possession of that vast empire.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **A** Justification of the Baptism of Foundling Infants, pr. 6d. Payne.
2. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Whiston, pr. 1s. Wilcox.
3. A Letter on Dr. Middleton's Examination of the B. of London's Discourses, pr. 6d. Whiston.
4. Remarks on Dr. Middleton's Examination, pr. 6d. Hawkins.
5. A serious Address; occasioned by the late Earthquakes, pr. 3d. Loyseau.
6. A Prayer on Occasion of the late Earthquakes, Baskett.
7. A Letter of the Lord Bishop of London, to the Clergy and People on the same Occasion, pr. 6d. and 3d. Whiston.
8. Some Thoughts on the same, pr. 2d. Owen.
9. An Examination of Dr. Middleton's Free Enquiry. By Z. Brooke, B. D. pr. 6s. Bathurst.
10. Some Reflections on the Earthquakes. By E. Poffon, pr. 1s. Owen.
11. A plain Account of the Fall of Man. By J. Hampton, M. A. pr. 6d. Dodsley.
12. The Posthumous Works of J. Seed, M. A. in 2 Vols. pr. 12s. Manby.
13. Remarks on the Free and Candid Disquisitions. Part I. pr. 1s. Innys.
14. An Essay on the Existence of God, pr. 6d. Davidson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

15. A critical Review of the Liberties of British Subjects, pr. 1s. 6d. Watkins.
16. The Story on which the new Tragedy of the Roman Father is founded, pr. 6d. Reeve.
17. A Letter to the Club at White's. By E. Mumford, Esq; pr. 6d. Owen.
18. A Character of King Charles II. and political, moral, and miscellaneous Thoughts. By Geo. Savile, Marquis of Halifax. Tonfon. (See p. 12c.)
19. Pharmacopœia Domestica Nova, pr. 2s. Corbett.
20. An Essay on collateral Consanguinity, pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.
21. Practical Reflections on Earthquakes. By John Shower, pr. 1s. 6d.
22. The Querist. By Dr. Berkley, Bishop of Cloyne, pr. 1s. 6d. C. Davis.
23. On Dr. Pickering's 30th of January Sermon, pr. 6d. Cooper.
24. Minutes of the Trial of Rear Admiral Knowles. By Cha. Fearn, Judge Advocate, pr. 3s. Mount.
25. The Art of hatching and bringing up domestick Fowls by means of artificial Heat, pr. 1s. C. Davis.
26. Additions to the Universal History, in 7 Volumes, Folio, pr. 14s. in Sheets. Osborne, Millar.
27. The real Happiness of a People under a philosophical King, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

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T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.
A P R I L, 1750:

An excellent PAMPHLET has been lately publish'd, intitled, The THEORY and HISTORY of EARTHQUAKES. As to the Theory, our Readers may see a brief Account of it in our Magazine for February last, p. 91. In the historical Part, the Author gives a Detail of the Earthquakes in our own Country, (see our last, p. 102.) and describes that dreadful one in Sicily, of which we have given an Account in our last, p. 131, 132; as also the late tremendous one at Lima, in Peru, which we have related in our Magazine for 1748, p. 362. We just mention'd the terrible Earthquake in Jamaica, p. 91, and shall now give a particular Account of it from this Writer; which is as follows:



JAMAICA has been always remarkable for earthquakes, and indeed they are so common, that the inhabitants expect one every year. Dr. Sloane gives us the history of one in 1687; and we have

accounts by several authors, of another more terrible one in 1692. In two minutes time, it shook down, and drowned 9 tenths of the town of Port Royal. The houses sunk outright 30 or 40 fathoms deep. The earth opened and swallowed up the people in one street, and threw them up in another; some rose in the middle of the harbour, and yet were saved. While the houses on one side of a street were swallowed up, on the other they were thrown on heaps; and the sand in the street rising like waves in the sea, lifted up every body that stood on it, and then suddenly sinking into pits, and at the same instant a flood of water breaking in, rolled them over and over, some catching hold of beams and rafters, or whatever came in their way. Ships and sloops in the harbour

April, 1750.

were overfet and lost; and the Swan Frigate in particular, by the motion of the sea and sinking of the wharf, was driven over the tops of many houses. All this was attended with a hollow rumbling noise, like that of thunder. In less than a minute, 3 quarters of the houses and the ground they stood on, with the inhabitants, were all sunk under water; and the little part left behind, was no better than a heap of rubbish. The shock was so violent, that it threw people down on their knees or threw faces, as they ran about to seek a place of safety. The earth heaved and swelled like the rolling billows, and several houses still standing, were shifted and moved some yards out of their places. A whole street was now twice as broad as before; and in many places the earth crack'd, open'd and shut, with a motion quick and fast, and of these openings, 2 or 300 might be seen at a time; in some of these the people were swallowed up, in others they were caught by the middle, and pressed to death, and in others the heads only appeared. The larger of these openings swallow'd up houses, and out of some, whole rivers of water spouted up a prodigious height into the air, threatening a deluge to that part spared by the earthquake. And besides, of all the wells, from one fathom to six or seven, the water flew out at the top with a surprizing and irresistible violence. The whole was attended with stench and offensive smells, and the noise of falling mountains at a distance, while the sky, in a minute's time, was turned dull and reddish, like a glowing oven. Yet, as great a sufferer as Port-Royal was, more houses were left standing in it, than on the whole island beside. Scarce a planter's house, or sugar-work was left standing in all Jamaica. A great part was swallowed up, houses, people, trees, at one gape; in the room of which there afterwards appeared great pools of

T 2

water,

water, which, when dried up, discover'd nothing but sand, without any mark, that ever tree or plant had been there. Two thousand people lost their lives, and 1000 acres of land were sunk. One Hopkins had his plantation remov'd half a mile from its place. Yet the shocks were the most violent among the rocks and mountains, in whose caverns the matter that produced the earthquake was supposed to lie.

Not far from Yallahouse, part of a mountain, after it had made several leaps or removes, overwhelm'd a whole family, and a great part of a plantation, tho' a mile distant; and a large high mountain near Port Morant, about a day's journey over, was quite swallow'd up, and in the place where it stood nothing remained but a lake of four or five leagues over. The tops of high mountains swept down with them in their fall, trees and other things in their way; and these vast pieces of mountains with all their trees thereon, falling together in a confused manner stopp'd up most of the rivers for near 24 hours, till swelling up, they made themselves new channels, tearing up in their passage every thing that oppos'd them, and carrying with them into the sea several hundred thousand tons of timber, floating in such prodigious quantities that they seem'd like moving islands. In Liguania, the sea retired from the land in such a manner that for 2 or 300 yards the bottom appear'd dry, and the fish were left behind; but in a minute or two's time it return'd again and overflow'd great part of the shore. At Yallahouse the sea retired above a mile. After the violence of these convulsive throws was over, those who escaped in the city of Port-royal, got on board the ships in the harbour, where many continued above two months; the shakes all that time being so violent, and coming so thick, sometimes two or three in an hour, attended with a frightful noise, resembling a hollow rumbling thunder, with brimstone blasts, that they durst not come on shore. The consequence of this earthquake was a general sickness, occasioned by the vast quantity of noisome vapours belch'd forth, which swept away about 3000 persons.

It is observed at Jamaica, that in windy weather there never happens a shock; but when the air is extraordinary calm, it is always expected: That after rain, the shocks are generally smarter than at other times, which may be caused by the shutting up the pores of the earth, whereby the force is more pent in, and hath not so free a passage to perspire and spend itself. That since this earthquake, the land-breezes often fail, and, instead of it, the sea-

breezes blow all night; a thing scarcely known before, but since very common. In Port-Royal, and in many places all over the island, much sulphureous combustible matter hath been found, which would flame and burn like a candle, upon the least touch of fire. St. Christopher's, one of the Caribbee Islands, was formerly much infested with earthquakes, but upon the eruption of a great mountain of combustible matter, which still continues burning, they have intirely ceased, and have never since been felt; which gave hopes that some such eruption, in some of the mountains of Jamaica, would free that island from earthquakes.

To this account the author adds an abstract of a letter from the minister of Port-Royal, omitting many circumstances already mention'd, to avoid repetition; which runs thus.

Dear Friend,

June 22, 1692.

I Doubt not but you have heard of the dreadful calamity that hath befallen this island, by a terrible earthquake on the 7th instant, which hath thrown down almost all the houses, churches, sugar-works, mills and bridges in the island.

On Wednesday the 7th I had been at prayers, which I did every day since I was rector of Port-Royal, to keep up some shew of religion amongst a most ungodly and debauched people; and was gone to a place near the church, where the merchants used to meet, and where the president of the council then was.

To this gentleman's friendship, under the direction of the gracious and over-ruling will of providence, I ascribe my own happy, and I may add, miraculous escape; for by his pressing instances I was prevailed upon to decline an invitation, which I had before accepted, to dine with Capt. Ruden, whose house upon the first concussion sunk into the sea, and with it his wife, his children, himself, and all that were with him, who every soul perish'd in this general, this dreadful devastation. Had I been of the number of his guests, my fate had been involved in theirs. But, to return: We had scarce dined at the president's before I felt the earth begin to heave and roll under me. Said I, 'Lord, Sir, what's this?' He reply'd, very composedly, 'It is an earthquake, be not afraid, it will soon be over.' But it increased, and we heard the church and tower fall; upon which we ran to save ourselves. I quickly lost him, and made towards Morgan's Fort, which being a wide open place, I thought to be there secure from the falling houses; but as I made towards it, I saw the

the earth open, and swallow up a multitude of people, and the sea mounting in upon us over the fortifications.

I then laid aside all thoughts of escaping, and resolv'd to make toward my own lodging, there to meet death in as good a posture as I could. From the place where I was, I was forced to cross and run thro' two or three very narrow streets. The houses and walls fell on each side of me; some bricks came rolling over my shoes, but none hurt me. When I came to my lodging, I found all things in the order I had left them. I then went to my balcony to view the street in which our house stood, and saw never a house down there nor the ground so much as crack'd. The people seeing me, cry'd out to come and pray with them. When I came into the street, every one laid hold on my cleaths, and embraced me; so that I was almost stifled with their kindness. I persuaded them at last to kneel down, and make a large ring, which they did; I pray'd with them near an hour, when I was almost spent with the heat of the sun, and the exercise. They then brought me a chair, the earth working all the while with new motions and tremblings, like the rollings of the sea, insomuch that sometimes when I was at prayers, I could hardly keep upon my knees.

By that time I had been half an hour longer with them, in setting before them their sins and heinous provocations, and seriously exhorting them to repentance, there came some merchants of the place, who desired me to go aboard some ship in the harbour, and refresh myself, telling me that they had a boat to carry me off. I found the sea had swallowed up the wharf, with all the goodly brick houses upon it, most of them as fine as those in Cheapside, and two entire streets beyond that. From the tops of some houses which lay level with the water, I got first into a canoe, and then into a long-boat, which put me aboard a ship call'd the Siam-Merchant. There I found the president safe, who was overjoy'd to see me; I continued in it that night, but could not sleep for the returns of the earthquake almost every hour, which made all the guns in the ship to jar and rattle.

The next day I went from ship to ship, to visit those who were bruised and dying; likewise to do the last office at the sinking of several corps, which came floating from the point. This, indeed, has been my sorrowful employment ever since I came aboard this ship: we having had nothing but shakings of the earth, with thunder and lightning ever since. Besides, the people being so desperately wicked, it makes me afraid to stay in the place; for every day

this terrible earthquake happened, as soon as night came on, a company of lewd rogues, whom they call privateers, fell to breaking open warehouses, and houses deserted, to rob and rifle their neighbours, while the earth trembled under them, and the houses fell on some of them in the act; and those audacious whores who remain still upon the place, are as impudent and drunken as ever.

I have been twice on shore to pray with bruised and dying people, where I met too many drunk and swearing. I did not spare them, nor the magistrates neither, who have suffered wickedness to grow to such a height. I have, I bless God, to the best of my skill and power, discharged my duty in this place. In the last sermon I delivered in the church, I set before them what would be the issue of their impenitence and wickedness so clearly, that they have since acknowledged it was more like a prophecy than a sermon. I had, I confess, an impulse on me to do it; and many times I have preached in this pulpit, things, which I never premeditated at home, and could not, methought, do otherwise.

The day when all this befel us was very clear, and afforded not the suspicion of the least evil; but in the space of three minutes, about half an hour after eleven in the morning, Port-Royal, the fairest town of all the English plantations, the best emporium and mart of this part of the world, rich, plentiful of all good things, was shaken and shattered to pieces, sunk into, and covered for the greater part by the sea; few of the houses are left whole, and every day we hear them fall.

In another letter he says, We have had accounts from several parts of this island, but none suffered like Port-Royal, where whole streets, with their inhabitants, were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut in upon them, squeezed the people to death. And in that manner several are left with their heads above ground; only some heads the dogs have eaten; others are covered with the dust and earth, by the people, who yet remain in the place, to avoid the stench.

By a GENTLEMAN, on reading Dr. Middleton's Free Enquiry.—

YOU prove all miracles are cess'd,
Content, I grant it, and am pleas'd:
But why, for God's sake, all this pother,
Must christians crucify each other?
Or help the Turk to string the bow,
Or lend the javelin to the Jew?
Then be advis'd, my dearest Conyers,
Let martyrs rest like other sinners.

EXCHEQUER.

	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1748.	Increased between Dec. 31, 1748, and Dec. 31, 1749.	Paid off within that time	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1749.
ANNUITIES	<i>L. s. d. q.</i>		<i>L.</i>	<i>L. s. d. q.</i>
The remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company	1836275 17 10 4			1836275 17 10 4
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100			108100
Do for 2 and 3 lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	98347 8 2 1/2		2533 6 8	95814 8 6 1/2
Ditto on plate act 6 George L.	312000			312000
Ditto for Nevis and St. Christopher debentures, at 3l. p. cent. p. ann.	37821 5 1 1/2			37821 5 1 1/2
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731	400000			400000
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund	600000			600000
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto	300000			300000
Duties on salt continued 1741	427050		188650	238400
Duties further continued 1745	8000000			8000000
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills	2200			2200
The land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. p. pound on pensions, &c. nor the millions raised last year and charged on the next supplies to be then after granted in parliament.				
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. 3. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Anna	3200000			3200000
Annuities at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, &c.	1000000			1000000
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3 per cent. from August 1, 1743.	3200000			3200000
For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 G. I.	500000			500000
Purchased of the S. S. company	4000000			4000000
Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets 1737	499600			499600
Ann. at 4 per cent. on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-Day 1719	1750000			1750000
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000			1250000
Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731	800000			800000
Ditto 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund	800000			800000
Do at 3l. p. c. 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, &c.	1800000			1800000
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto	1800000			1800000
Do at 3 p. cent. 1745, charged on additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-Day 1745	2000000			2000000
Ditto at 4l. 1746, charged on duties on glass and additional duties on spirituous liquors since Lady-Day 1746.	3000000			3000000
Ditto at 4l. per cent. 1746, charged on duties on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors since ditto	986800			986800
Ditto at 4l. p. cent. for lottery 1747, charged on duties on coaches, &c.	1000000			1000000
Ditto at 4l. per cent. 1747, charged on the duties on houses, &c.	4400000			4400000
Ditto at 4l. per cent. for lottery and annuities 1748, charged on additional subsidy on poundage, &c. since March 1, 1747	6930000			6930000
Ditto at 4l. per cent. 1749, charged on the sinking fund		3072472 10		3072472 10

SOUTH-SEA Company.

On their cap. stock and ann. 9 G. 27302203 5 6 1/2

† See memorandum, in the next page. 71340397 16 9 1/2 3072472 10 9 1153 6 8 74221686 10 11 1/2

An ACCOUNT of the produce of the sinking fund in the year 1749, and to the payment of what debts contracted before Dec. 31, 1716, the said fund has been applied.

Dr. E. s. d. q.
THE Exchequer to }
 cash on the sink- }
 ing fund on Dec. 31, }
 1748 * } 10041 9 6
 To the produce of the S. }
 fund between Dec. 31, }
 1748, and Decem. 31, }
 1749, viz. }

Surplus of the aggregate fund General fund S. Sea comp. fund }
 L. s. d. q.
 649231 18 4 1
 570470 19 10 1
 97984 2 4
 14 37828 9 1/2

* See Lond. Mag. for last year, p. 459.

† *Mistakenly.* The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life of 91. 1 ticket, which amounted to 22500l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 4937l. 10s. And the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45000l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 43631l. 10s. which annuities are an intrusion on the national debt, but cannot be added thereto as no money was advanced for the same.

Per contra Cr.
 By money issued between Dec. 31, 1748, and Dec. 31, 1749. viz.
 In full of one million granted for the service of the year 1748 } L. s. d. q.
 222474 8 4
 In part of one million granted for the service of the year 1749 } 849246 1 1/2
 To pay annuities at 3l. per cent. on 600,000l. granted 1736, for one year due at Cbr. 1749 } 18000
 To pay ann. at 3l. p. cent. on 300,000l. granted 1738, for one year due at Michaelmas 1749 } 9000
 To the Usher of the Exchequer for necessities delivered for the service of the said annuities. } 109 10 4 1/2
 To pay annuities at 3l. per cent. on 800,000l. granted 1742, for one year due at Cbr. 1749 } 24450
 To pay interest on loans charged on the duties on salt further contin. 1745, for 12 months interest due at Mic. 1749 } 35000
 To make good the deficiency of annu. 1720, on the plate act at Lady-Day 1749 } 5443 4 8 1/2
 To make good the deficiency of the lottery annu. 1731, at Cbr. 1748 } 5183 17 8
 To the Bank of England to make good the premiums or rewards for circulating Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets, granted 1737, to July 24, 1749 } 13361 20 2
 To make good the deficiency of the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors at Lady-Day 1749 } 5724 3 9
 To make good the deficiency of the duties on glass, and additional duties on spirituous liquors since Lady-Day 1746, at Midf. 1749 } 21564 2 10 1/2
 To make good the deficiency of the additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-Day 1745, at Midf. 1749 } 7196 4 5 1/2
 To pay annuities at 4l. per cent. anno 1749, for half a year to Michaelmas 1749 } 61449 8 9 1/2

Balance Dec. 31, 1749
 1278202 11 2
 159625 17 10 1/2
 1437828 9 1/2

A DESCRIPTION of the County of CUMBERLAND.

With a new and improved MAP of the same.

Cumberland has Scotland on the N. the Irish sea on the W. Lancashire and Westmoreland on the S. and Durham and Northumberland on the E. 'Tis 55 miles long, 38 broad, and 168 in circumference; is divided into 5 wards, instead of hundreds, contains 1,040,000 acres, and about 14,800 houses, and has 1 city, 1 borough, which also sends members to parliament, (so that the whole county sends 6,) and 12 market-towns besides, 58 parish churches, and many chapels. It has more Roman antiquities than any other county in England. For being the utmost limits of their possessions, it was always well secured by their garisons, and defended by the famous wall, called the Picts wall, the remains of which are still to be seen: It ran cross the country, from sea to sea, being upwards of 80 miles: It was 3 foot broad and 12 foot high, and upon it was a watch tower at every mile's distance, in which the Roman soldiers constantly did duty; besides which there were 25 castles. This county lies in the dioceses of Chester and Carlisle, is very mountainous, consequently not over fertile, yet there are many fruitful valleys both for tillage and pasturage. The air is sharp and piercing, and yet is rendered more moderate and agreeable by the shelter of high hills in the north. On the top of one of the southerly mountains, called Wrynose, are 3 stones, called shire-stones, which, tho' within a foot of each other, are in 3 different countries, viz. one in this, one in Westmoreland, and the third in Lancashire. In some parts are rich veins of copper and black lead; also mines of coal, lapis calaminaris, and common lead. Here are many lakes, which abound with the fish called char, and all sorts of wild fowl. The coasts also have plenty of excellent fish. The county gives title of duke to his royal highness prince William, second son to his majesty K. George II. —We shall now give some account of the principal places.

1. Carlisle, a small but well fortified city, 29; computed, and 30; measured miles N. W. from London. It is very ancient, having been one of the Roman garisons; is well built, having strong walls, a castle, and a citadel, the frontier place and key of England on that side, in which for many ages has been kept a strong garison. The city and castle were taken by the rebels in the late rebellion, but were soon retaken by the duke of Cumberland. It stands pleasantly betwixt the rivers Eden and Gauda,

over which it has bridges. It is populous; has 3 gates, markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a considerable trade in fustians. Here are 2 parish churches, besides the cathedral. It was made a bishop's see by Henry I: 'Tis governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c. sends 2 members to parliament, and gives title of earl to a branch of the family of Howard.

2. Cockermouth, 20 miles S. W. of Carlisle, at the conflux of the Cocker and Darwent, by which it is almost surrounded. It has 2 bridges over the former, is populous and well built, and lies between 2 hills, on one of which is the church, and on the other the castle, which is very strong. The town is governed by a bailiff, sends 2 members to parliament, and has a market on Tuesday.

3. Longtown, about 10 miles N. of Carlisle, near the Scots borders, a small town, with a market on Thursday.—4. Brampton, about 3 miles E. of Carlisle, another small town, with a market on Tuesday.

—5. Kirk-Oswald, 14 miles S. of Brampton, a poor town, with a market on Thursday.—6. Alston-more, N. E. of Kirk-Oswald, on the borders of Northumberland, a large, straggling bailiwick town, built on a hill, noted for its lead mines in the neighbourhood: Its market is on Saturdays.—7. Penrith, about 7 miles S. W. of Kirk-Oswald, seated on a hill, is a large, well built, populous town, and the second in the county for wealth. It has a fine spacious church, a royal castle, and a large handsome market-house. Here is a considerable trade in tanning, and a market on Tuesday, for corn, cattle and other provisions.—8. Wigton, 3 miles S. W. of Carlisle, a small town, with a mean market on Tuesday.—9. Holm, W. of Wigton, has a small market on Saturday.—10. Ireby, S. W. of Wigton, an ancient but mean town, with a small market on Thursday.—11. Whitehaven, 8 miles S. W. of Cockermouth, a sea-port town, of late years vastly increased in the salt and coal trades. Here's a custom-house, and a market on Thursday.—12. Egremont, S. of Whitehaven, has a good market on Saturday. It now gives title of earl to Sir Charles Wyndham, bart. (see p. 93).—13. Kefwick, about 8 miles S. E. of Cockermouth, is inhabited chiefly by miners, who have a smelting-house here for smelting the lead. Its market is on Saturdays, and it is the only noted place in Europe where black lead is found.—14. Ravenglass, S. of Egremont, a well-built maritime town, with a harbour for ships, a tolerable trade, and a good fishery. Its market is on Saturday.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 115.

For understanding the following Debate, the Reader must have Recourse to your Magazine for Sept. last, p. 412. Col. 1. As the Bill therein mentioned to have been moved for, was of great Importance, we resolved to have a Debate upon the Subject in our Club, and accordingly the Debate was opened by Afranius Barrhus, in a Speech to the following Purpose.

Mr. President,

S I R,

IT is a maxim with all wise and well governed nations, in time of peace, to provide for war. How it comes that this maxim has always been neglected by this nation, I cannot answer; but it is certain, that our present load of debt is chiefly owing to this neglect, as well as many other inconveniences, which we have never missed being made sensible of at the beginning of every war, and yet have never profited by that experience. I could mention many, Sir; but at present I shall confine myself to that of the distress we are always in, when a war first breaks out, for want of seamen to man his majesty's navy. In time of peace we have always hitherto been so improvidently frugal, as not to keep up a greater number of seamen than what was barely sufficient to provide for our necessary guardships at their lowest complement. The consequence of this is, that 30 or 40,000 seamen, employed in the navy during the war, are, upon the peace, sent a grazing, and most of them forced to go into foreign service, or to betake themselves to some other employment; so that in 3 or April, 1750.

L — B — n.

4 years time, or before a new war breaks out, they are become absolutely unfit for the sea service; and it is not in our power to fetch back those, that have betaken themselves to foreign service; nor is it in their power to return without leave from the state in whose service they are, which they can but seldom obtain, because all our neighbours are fond of our seamen, and unwilling to part with them, after they have once got possession.

B That this must always be our misfortune, Sir, while we pursue the same frugal maxim in time of peace, is evident; for a certain definite number of able and expert seamen must be necessary in time of war as well as peace, for carrying on our commerce, coasting trade and fisheries, and no more can be necessary for these three branches in time of peace than in time of war. By way of example, I shall suppose that 80,000 men are, in time of peace, employed in these three branches, and that of this number is absolutely necessary that 70,000 should be able and expert seamen: Upon this supposition it is plain, that when a war breaks out, they may spare 10,000 for the service of the navy, because they may, without danger, supply that number by taking in landmen; but if we take any greater number from them, we bring them into distress, and the greater their distress will be, the greater number we take from them. Then suppose that in time of war 50,000 men are employed in the navy, and that of this number 30,000 must be able and expert seamen; if in time of peace we keep 20,000 able and expert seamen in pay, we shall upon the breaking out of a war stand in need of but 10,000 from our trade, which is no more than

than it can spare ; but if in time of peace we keep but 10,000 able and expert seamen in pay, we shall upon the breaking out of a war be obliged to take 20,000 such men from our trade for the service of our navy, which is 10,000 more than our trade can spare, and consequently it must thereby be brought into vast distress.

From this example, Sir, we may see, that the number of able and expert seamen, which in time of peace we keep in pay for the service of our navy, ought always to bear a certain proportion to the number necessary for that service in time of war, and to the number of such men employed in time of peace in our commerce, coasting trade, and fisheries ; which shews how necessary it is for us to adopt every measure that may contribute to the increase of our seamen in every one of these branches, and to avoid every measure, however frugal it may seem, that may at the first breaking out of a war bring distress upon all or any one of these branches. Whether the number I have mentioned be truly the number of men employed in these three branches, is what I will not take upon me to assert, but, I believe, it is not much over or under ; and whatever number is employed, I am of opinion, taking one ship or vessel with another, that it is necessary for the safety of the ship, to have seven eighths of her complement able and expert seamen ; therefore admitting my supposition, as to the number of men employed, to be just, we cannot, at the breaking out of a war, take above 10,000 seamen from our trade, without exposing it to great distress ; and consequently in time of peace we ought never to have less than 20,000 able and expert seamen in pay for the service of the navy, if we are resolved, which, I hope, we are, never to go to war with a less number than 50,000 men employed in that service.

But, Sir, as it is not necessary in time of peace to keep such a number of ships in commission, as may require the service of 20,000 seamen, and as in our present circumstances we ought to be as frugal as is consistent with our future as well as present safety, an expedient has been thought of, which is, to keep a less number than 20,000 in full pay, and to make up the deficiency, by retaining and securing a certain number of seamen for the service of the government, when it has occasion, over and above those actually employed, by such an allowance of pay as shall be thought proper.

This, Sir, is the expedient that has been thought of, and I shall conclude with moving for leave to bring in a bill for this purpose ; but before I do, I think it necessary to inform you, that the intention of the bill I am to move for, is only to have 3000 seamen kept in pay for next year, at the rate of 10*l.* a man per ann. For as we have already in this session voted 17,000 seamen for the service of the ensuing year, no more than 3000 will be wanted to make up the number 20,000 ; and as this is the least number, in my opinion, that can be sufficient for preventing our being obliged to distress our trade in case of a new war, we ought the more readily to agree to what is intended by the bill I propose, as it will cost the nation but 30,000*l.* whereas if these 3000 were to be actually employed, they would cost the nation, at the rate always allowed by parliament, 156,000*l.* And an expedient which saves the nation 126,000*l.* per ann. without endangering our future safety, is, I think, an expedient that deserves the approbation of every gentleman who wishes well to his country.

I am encouraged to make you this motion, Sir, not only by the reasonableness and utility of the thing, but also by the unanimous approbation of the board I belong

to; but at the same time I must acquaint you, that tho' they approve of the expedient, they do not design to push its being established, by having the bill passed into a law before the end of this session: They only desire, that a bill for this purpose may, during this session, be brought in, that the nation may see what is intended; and then they will leave it entirely to gentlemen's own consideration, whether it be an expedient that ought to be presently adopted, or left till next session, that these without doors, as well as within, may have time to deliberate seriously and maturely upon the subject, and approve of this, or offer some better expedient; for as to the general principle upon which it is founded, there is not a sensible man in the nation but must agree to it: I believe, there is not a man in the kingdom, who knows any thing of trade and navigation, that will deny its being absolutely necessary for us to contrive some method, for preventing our being obliged to distress our trade at the beginning of every war, by taking a greater number of able and expert seamen from them, than they can supply by landmen, with any safety to the ships or vessels they employ in trade.

I shall therefore add no more, Sir, but conclude with moving for leave to bring in a bill, for providing seamen for his majesty's navy, in case of a war, without distressing trade.

This Motion being seconded, T. Sempronius Gracchus stood up, and spoke to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

IF one could be allowed, in this age, to borrow any thing from the bible, I should observe, that when the devil has a mind to deceive, he always puts on the appearance of an angel of light; so when any scheme

is formed for the introduction of arbitrary power, the projectors always assume the appearance of patriots, and affect a sincere concern for the safety of the nation, or for the encouragement of our trade and navigation. When I say this, Sir, I am far from supposing the noble lord, who made you this motion, to be one of these projectors: I am persuaded, he has been deceived by the plausible preferences made use of, for our agreeing to such a bill as he has proposed; for I shall readily admit, that in time of peace we ought to provide for war, and if this maxim had been once thought of by our ministers since the treaty of Utrecht, we should have been in a much better condition to carry on the war we were lately engaged in: I shall likewise admit, that in time of peace, we ought to contrive methods for preventing our being obliged to distress our trade, upon the breaking out of a new war. But from the sketch the noble lord has given us of the bill he intends, I will aver, that it has not the least tendency towards that salutary end. On the contrary, I must look upon it as a new attempt for introducing a military government amongst us, of which we have had many within these last two years.

There seems, Sir, to be a set of projectors now at work, and have been for some time, who have endeavoured all they could to introduce and establish a blind and slavish obedience among the officers and soldiers, both of our navy and army; and now they are forming schemes for increasing, as much as they can, the number of those they thus intend to make slaves. Such schemes, Sir, must give the alarm to every gentleman, who harbours in his breast the least concern for our ancient and happy constitution. If those projectors had thought, that it was necessary for us to keep in pay a body of 20,000 seamen, even in

time of peace, they should have desired a proportional less number of land forces; for I can see no reason why our seamen may not be taught the land exercise, and regimented for that purpose; and if they were, I am sure, they would A be as good for hunting smugglers, dispersing a mob, or opposing a sudden invasion, as any foot regiment in the service.

But why should I talk of seamen, Sir? Surely, no one can imagine, that 3000 seamen kept in pay at the B rate of 10*l.* a year, which is above 5*d.* a day, without ever being employed, will long continue seamen. If they can live upon that allowance, as they may do in several parts of the island, they will betake themselves to an idle, lazy, indolent life, C so that in 2 or 3 years, we shall find them unfit either for sea or land service; and if they cannot live upon that allowance, or if some of them do not chuse to live upon that allowance, they must apply to some sort of manufacture or daily labour, or they must employ themselves in our coasting trade or fisheries: If they apply themselves to manufacture or labour, it will be attended with two inconveniences; for, first, they may, and certainly will, underwork every man that has no allowance from the E government, which, of course, will drive many of our labouring manufacturers out of the kingdom, and consequently must be of great prejudice to our manufactures; and, secondly, by being thus always employed at land, they will, in a short F time, become unfit for sea service.

But suppose again, Sir, as I believe would really be the case, that all of them should betake themselves to our coasting trade or fisheries, we should then be at a great publick expence, without adding one single G man to the number of our able and expert seamen; for their employing themselves thus in the merchants service, would prevent an equal num-

ber of men from being bred to the sea; and our taking them from that service, at the beginning of a war, would bring as great a distress upon our trade, as to take from thence an equal number of seamen, that had never before cost the publick a shilling expence.

In short, Sir, the inefficacy of this scheme, with respect to what it is openly said to be designed for, is so glaring, that I must suppose, the first projectors were not insensible of it; and consequently I must suppose, that they had a secret design, which is not, in my opinion, difficult to be guessed at. These 3000 men they design as an addition to the number of their intended slaves, and as a new number of pensioners, whom they are hereafter to make use of, for gaining an influence in the few remaining cities or boroughs that still continue refractory to a minister's *congé d'elire*; for we may depend upon it, that no seaman will be admitted upon this pension, who has not a D vote in some city or borough; and before a new war breaks out, unless it happens very soon, as it probably may, we shall find, that of these 3000 pensioners, there is not so much as one good seaman amongst them.

This, Sir, was, I am persuaded, the secret design of those who were the first projectors of the bill, which the noble lord has been pleased to open to us; and I must observe, that they have chosen a most artful method for getting it introduced into this house; for the motion is dressed up in terms so plausible and popular, that no gentleman can oppose it; but when the bill is brought in, I make no doubt of my being warranted to oppose it, by petitions from all parts of England; and I hope G to give such reasons for my opposition, as will prevail upon this house to reject it with indignation.

Ser.

*Servilius Priscus spoke next in Sub-
stance thus.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHETHER the projectors of this bill are devils in the shape of angels of light, will best appear from the bill itself when fairly laid before you, and candidly considered; but I must observe, that it is not ministers only that may be accused of putting on false appearances in order to deceive; for I believe, most people in the nation are now convinced, that those who oppose an administration may be guilty of the same crime, and may assume the character of patriots, of guardians of our liberties, of friends to our happy constitution, and what not, with no other design but to distress the servants of the crown, in order thereby to force themselves into their places. I say, Sir, as most gentlemen, both within doors and without, are now, I believe, fully convinced of this, I hope, they will seriously consider, that no government can be carried on, without proper powers lodged some where or other, for the exercise of that government; and if this be seriously considered, no gentleman will refuse such powers as are absolutely necessary for the exercise of our government, from an apprehension that they may be made a bad use of.

Having said this, Sir, I must observe, that even the noble lord himself allows, and indeed no gentleman can deny, that it is absolutely necessary for us to contrive some method for manning his majesty's navy upon the breaking out of a war, without subjecting our trade to such distress, as it has, upon every such occasion, been hitherto exposed to. I have heard of many schemes for this purpose, and I have examined them with the utmost attention, but

Mr. P.—m.

upon the whole I will be bold to say, that no effectual scheme can be thought of, without keeping always a greater number of seamen in full pay, or at some allowance, than is necessary for his majesty's navy in time of peace. This being the case, I must think it better, and more frugal, to keep the supernumeraries at a small allowance yearly, than to keep them employed, and in full pay, when we have no occasion for their service.

A As to the objection, Sir, that in two or three years, they would become mere landmen, and quite unfit for the sea service, it may be prevented by a clause in the bill, for making them take their turn in the service of the navy, which would keep them always inured to the sea, and fit for that service; and at the same time it would prevent what the noble lord seems so much to apprehend: I mean, that of their being pensioners to an administration, and kept in pay for no other end but to gain an influence in our cities or boroughs at elections for members of parliament; for I believe, it is pretty certain, that no man, who had a house and family in any of our cities or boroughs, and such a trade or business as enabled him to pay all parish rates, would, for the sake of 10l. a year, subject himself to the necessity of leaving his trade or business at the end of 3 or 4 years, and going to serve as a foremast-man, on board one of his majesty's ships of war, bound perhaps to the East or West Indies.

F It is, therefore, easy, Sir, to prevent its being possible to suppose, that the bill now moved for is intended as a scheme for influencing elections; and how the noble lord could apprehend its being a scheme for increasing the number of those intended to be made slaves, I cannot imagine; for no man ever dreamt, that the 3000 seamen, thus to be kept at a small yearly allowance, should be made

made subject to the mutiny bill; and while they are at land and unemployed in the navy, they can be subject to none of the regulations established for the better government of the navy, except that single one of being tried and punished as deserters, should they abscond, and refuse to answer when called out to service.

I can as little imagine, Sir, how the noble lord could insinuate, that any attempts have been lately made, especially within these last two years, to introduce a military government amongst us, or to establish a blind and slavish obedience among the officers and soldiers both of our navy and army: Such insinuations will, I am convinced, be looked on by every candid hearer as proceeding from chimerical fears, rather than from any real causes. What attempts have been made towards either of these ends within these last two years? The mutiny bill, even in the form in which it was at first brought in, was very little different from what it has been for many years past; and nothing new was proposed to be added to the navy bill, that could be of any dangerous consequence to our liberties. In both some little variations were proposed, for the more effectually preserving good order and discipline in our army and navy; but was there any attempt made by either, to subject any man in the nation to military law, except such as properly belonged to our army or navy? Was there any thing proposed in either, that could subject any man to the arbitrary will of the crown, or of any person employed by the crown? No, Sir: If both had passed in the very words in which they were first introduced, I will say, that every soldier and sailor in the service of the crown, who did his duty, and committed no crime, was as free, and as safe with respect to his life, liberty and property, as any other of his majesty's subjects, or as any subject ought to be under any government whatsoever. But

this was not all: Was not every alteration or amendment that gentlemen fears, rather than their reason, could suggest, readily agreed to? And I am afraid, it will be found by experience, that too many alterations were made; because, whilst we keep up an army or navy, we must establish such regulations as are necessary for preserving a due subordination to their superior officers, from the sentinel up to the commander in chief; for without this, I am sure, no wise man, that could any other way subsist, would accept of a command, either in our army or navy, even in time of peace, and much less in time of war.

Therefore, Sir, as there has not been of late the least appearance of an attempt to hurt our constitution, I must look upon the insinuations thrown out by the noble lord rather as flowers of rhetorick, than as arguments against the bill now proposed; for tho' I know no more of it, than what the noble lord who moved for it, was pleased to explain, I may venture to say, that no argument can be good against it, except that of proposing a better method for preventing the evil which it is designed to remedy. As to the remedy suggested by the noble lord who spoke last, of regimenting our seamen, teaching them the land discipline, and making them do the duty of land forces in time of peace, I cannot think his lordship was serious; for as soon as a war begins, every such regiment must necessarily be sent to serve in our navy, and, I hope, he will not say, that when an invasion is made, or designed to be made, it is a time of peace; so that if our enemies should escape our fleet at sea, and actually land in some part of the island, we should not have a regiment of regular disciplined foot to send against them; and how useless horse or dragoons would be in such a close country, every man, who understands any thing

thing of the military, may easily determine.

For this reason, Sir, if the motion be agreed to, I hope, the noble lord will be one of those appointed to bring in the bill, when he may offer any expedient he pleases for rendering it effectual; but if he offers none better than what he has now suggested, I believe, he will find it difficult to procure petitions against the bill, or to advance such arguments as may prevail with this house to reject it. However, let the fate of this bill, after it is brought in, be what it will, I think, we ought to agree to the motion, that gentlemen may have an opportunity to consider the affair maturely, and to offer the best methods they can think of, for preventing the distress we have always been in at the beginning of a war.

The next Speaker in this Debate was Pomponius Atticus, whose Speech was in Substance as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

I HAVE long had the honour of being a member of this house, and pretty closely attended to what passed here; I have also heard or read of what passed here, before I had a seat in this august assembly; and upon the whole I must make this general observation, that our constitution, or the church's being in danger, has been the constant cry of those who were disobliged by, and consequently opposed the administration. Whilst the people seemed to have a warm zeal for our national church, it was always said to be in danger, either from popery or presbytery, by those who, at the time, happened to have no share in the administration; and this cry was so often trumped up, and upon so many occasions made a pretence for opposing the most salutary measures

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of government, that the people seemed at last to lose all regard even for religion itself; so that both popery and presbytery, as well as our national church, seem now to be in equal danger. When our opposers found, that they could no longer avail themselves of the people's zeal for religion, they took up the cry of liberty, and every necessary measure of government has, by them, been represented as an encroachment upon our constitution, and an attack upon the liberties of the people. What effect this may have on the minds of the people, I shall not pretend to foretell, but, I hope, it will never have such an effect upon their minds as that of the church's being in danger has already had: I hope, it will never have any other effect than that of preventing the people's being rash in believing those who tell them that their liberties are in danger; and if they consider coolly, I am sure, they will give no credit to those, who at present endeavour to frighten them with their liberties being in danger.

The cry, Sir, is at present so void of all foundation, that it is hardly possible to treat it in a serious manner; and, as a very famous poet has long since observed,

——— *Ridiculum acri,
Fortius, et melius magnas plerumque secat
res.*

I shall therefore only tell you a story. In king William's time, there was a famous member of this house, whom you have all heard of, John How by name, who having been refused something which he had not, or at least which that wise prince thought he had not any title to ask, took it into his head to set up for a patriot, and to become a violent opposer of the administration. From that time this gentleman's continual cry was, Our liberties are in danger, our constitution is to be overturned; and with such exclamations, he was always endeavouring, by his pretended fears,

fears, to raise real apprehensions in the minds of some of the weak men of that age. Argument signified nothing, he still went on harping upon the same string; but at last he was silenced by a story told the house by Sir Thomas Lyttleton, which was thus: A gentleman of my acquaintance, says Sir Thomas, was lately, travelling in a coach with two ladies, who were sisters: One sat very quiet, and without being in the least disturbed; but the other was upon every little jolt in a fright, and always crying out, O Lord, Sir, we shall be overturned! For God sake, tell the coachman to drive softly! What's the matter, Madam, says the gentleman? Why are you in such a fright? We have a firm easy coach, a plain good road, and a careful, cautious coachman: There is not the least danger. But all signified nothing: The lady continued as before. At last the gentleman asks the other lady: What ails your sister, Madam? Is she usually of such a fearful temper? To which the other answered, Do not mind her, Sir: My sister is really in no fright, only she thinks she has a very pretty voice, and therefore takes great delight in hearing herself speak.

This story, Sir, put the zealous patriot so much out of countenance, that he became quite silent, so that the house for some days, heard no more of the danger of our liberties; and, I hope, it will now have the same effect as it had at that time; for during his present majesty's reign, I am sure, we shall have no occasion for being put in mind of our liberties, or for being warned of their being exposed to danger; and if ever they should in any future reign, I hope, this house will stand in need of no common-cryer, to put them in mind of their duty.

Upon this T. Sempronius Gracchus stood up again, and spoke to the following Effect.

E—— of E——t.

*Mr. President,
S I R;*

IT is very easy for those who have given up all concern for the liberties of their country, to make themselves merry with any danger they may be exposed to; but the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, labours under a very great mistake, if he fancies, that I love to hear myself speak in this assembly, or that any man in my circumstances can: A gentleman may love to hear himself speak, when, let him say what he will, he is sure of a Plaudite of a great majority of the assembly to which he speaks; but nothing but a conviction of being in the right, and a warm zeal too for what he thinks right, can provoke a man to speak in an assembly where he has reason to expect, that whatever he says, will be ridiculed or condemned by a great majority of those to whom he speaks; and if I can judge from experience, I must suppose this to be my case. Nevertheless, Sir, the Hon. gentleman will likewise find himself mistaken, if he thinks, that by any facetious story he can deter or prevent me from doing my duty, while I continue a member of this house; and I must observe, that it was not the frequent or the causeless cry of the church's being in danger, that produced among the people such a lukewarmness for their established church, but it was her cause being neglected, and in some manner given up, by those whose duty it was to take care of it; and I wish the same cause may not produce the same effect, with regard to our liberties and constitution.

I shall now apply myself to the other Hon. gentleman, and I must tell him the reason why I talked particularly of the last two years, when I said, that attempts had been made to introduce a military government amongst us. But two years ago the parliament was precipitately and

and unexpectedly dissolved, and a new one as precipitately summoned, for no offensive reason, at least no reason that was ever yet, or, I believe, ever will be declared. Since that time several steps have been made, and more attempted, A towards introducing a military government. The articles of war have been altered in such a manner, that had they been in this session authenticated by law, as was intended, I am sure, every gentleman in our army must have considered himself B as a Mamaluck, or slave to his sovereign. Can a man be deemed free who is obliged, under pain of death, to obey the orders of his general, without considering whether they be consistent with his duty as a soldier, a subject, a human creature, C or a christian? Yet this would have been the case of all the gentlemen of our army, had the mutiny bill passed as it was at first intended. In consequence of such a bill, such orders might have been issued, as would have made every man concerned in D the execution, liable to be hanged by the laws of his country. What a lamentable condition would such men have been in? If they disobeyed, they were to be shot for their disobedience: If they obeyed, they must either put an end to the laws E of their country, or they must expect to be hanged by those laws. Of such an alternative, we may easily judge, which side they would have chosen; and was this no attempt towards introducing a military government amongst us?

Besides this, Sir, the powers of courts martial have been extended over more persons, and made more terrible, both for our navy and army, than ever they were heretofore. I shall grant, that in time of war the power of courts martial ought to G be very extensive, and the punishment sudden and severe; but is this necessary in time of peace? Was there ever a wife and free nation that did not, in this respect, make a distinc-

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tion between a time of peace and a time of war? In this we ought to follow the example set us by our own colonies in America: As they must all be soldiers, when they think themselves in danger, they proclaim military law; but as soon as the danger is over, the military gives place to the civil, and thus they continue till a new danger threatens. This was formerly our case, and may be so still; for his majesty has still by his prerogative the power of appointing courts martial, and constituting articles of war, either when he sends an army abroad, or when a war happens within the island: Why then should we deprive our soldiers and seamen, in time of peace, and here at home, or upon our own coasts, of every privilege they are intitled to as Englishmen?

Can any good reason be given for this, Sir, if it does not proceed from a latent design, some time or other, to make our soldiers and seamen repay the rest of their countrymen in D their own coin, by depriving them of all those privileges which they had first taken from them? And shall we contribute to this design, by adding to the number of these instruments of tyranny? 'Tis true, there is but 3000 ask'd for the ensuing year; but this I look upon only as a beginning, for I shall expect that 5000 will be demanded for next year, and 10,000, perhaps 15,000 for the year following. I am surprised to hear it said, Sir, that this additional number of seamen are F not to be subject to military law, unless called to service in the navy; for as they are to be listed in, and to belong to his majesty's fleet, by the navy bill now passed, they will be subject to be tried and punished by a court martial, for every military crime that can be committed by G seamen at land, unless they are expressly exempted by the bill now moved for, which has not yet been said to be intended.

X.

There:

Therefore, Sir, as the objections I before made, drew from the Hon. gentleman the promise of a clause for preventing these half-pay seamen from becoming mere land pensioners, I hope, what I now say, will draw from him the promise of another clause, for exempting them from being tried by a court martial, for any crime, except that of not answering when properly called out to service; and yet when both these clauses are added, I believe, I shall be against the bill, because I still think, it will be loading the publick with a great annual expence, without answering the purpose intended.

For supposing, Sir, that our half-pay seamen should once in 2 or 3 years be obliged to take their turn on board his majesty's ships of war, yet we must suppose, that most of them, as soon as their turn was over, and they were discharged from that service, would enter themselves in the merchant service, so that we should not thereby increase the number of our seamen in general; and as all our half-pay seamen would be taken from the merchant service at the beginning of every war, we should thus, upon every such occasion, be obliged to distress our trade, as much as if the nation had not put itself to the expence of giving them half pay, or any other allowance, in time of peace.

In short, Sir, the house may, if it pleases, order me to be one of those employed to draw up and bring in the bill, and if it does, I must obey; but I now declare before-hand, that I know no possible method of preventing our being obliged to distress our trade at the beginning of every war, but that of keeping in time of peace a much greater number of seamen in constant employment and full pay, than we have occasion for: There is but one other, which in time might produce its effect, and is of all others the best, which is that of taking care to increase our commerce, coasting trade, and fish-

eries, and thereby our number of seamen in general, to such a degree as not to be obliged at the beginning of any war, to take from our trade a greater number of able and expert seamen, than it can safely and easily spare. For example, if the number of seamen now employed in trade be 80,000, which I very much doubt of, because there is but about 40,000 upon the six-penny list, and if from this 80,000 we can at any time take 10,000 with ease and safety to our trade, then by increasing our trade, and thereby the number of our seamen in general, to double what it is now, we might at any time, take 20,000 from our trade without distressing it; and this with 10,000 kept in pay in time of peace, would be sufficient for manning our navy at the beginning of a war. These are, in my opinion, the only two methods for attaining the end proposed by this motion, and therefore I must be against bringing in or passing a bill upon any other plan.

The next Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by M. Fabius Ambustus, the Purport of which was as follows:

Mr. President,

S I R,

FROM the account we have had of what is intended, I must be against the motion for two reasons; first, because I think the method proposed for providing seamen for our navy, without distressing trade, will be of the most dangerous consequence to our constitution; and, secondly, because the method proposed for our doing this is contrary to the most established, and what, I think, ought to be held the most sacred forms of proceeding in this house. As to my first reason, I need say no more than that it is extending the power of courts martial, by putting a new number of subjects under

H—B—t.

the paw of military law, and depriving them of the right they ought, in time of peace, to enjoy, which is that of being tried by God and their country.

As to my second reason, Sir, the method proposed is so evidently **A** against our forms of proceeding, that I wonder it did not occur to the noble lord who made you the motion; for if it had, I am persuaded, he would have chosen another method of proceeding. Is it not evident, Sir, that by the method **B** proposed, we are to grant money, without its having been ever brought before the committee of supply? Is there any one rule of proceeding better established, is there any one that ought to be more religiously observed, than that all sums of money **C** to be granted by parliament for the current service, ought first to be considered in, and resolved upon by the committee of supply? After which the resolutions of that committee are reported to, and reconsidered in the house; so that every branch of the **D** supply must be twice solemnly considered, before it can be regularly granted by parliament; consequently every member of the house must know when money is to be granted, and the house can never be surprised into any needless or extravagant grant **E** of money.

But, Sir, let us examine the method now proposed: A bill, with a most specious title, is moved for in a very thin house: By that bill a sum of money is to be granted to the crown, but without the least intima- **F** tion, in the title, of such a grant being intended, and consequently no such intimation can appear upon our journals, or in the printed votes: As to the *quantum* of the sum to be granted, it must remain blank till the bill be com- **G** mitted; and as few gentlemen know any thing of such a grant being intended, the blank may be filled up, and the bill read a third time, when none but ministers and

their friends are present. Thus a very large sum of money may be very unnecessarily granted by surprise, and without its ever appearing in our printed votes, or being otherwise publickly known, till it appears in the printed statute.

From hence every gentleman may see the danger, Sir, of departing from our antient and established forms with respect to the granting of money; and I hope, Sir, you will give us your opinion upon the subject, before any question be put upon this motion; for in the light in which it appears to me at present, I must consider it as a dangerous departure from those forms; and therefore, if I had no other reason, I cannot agree to it.

Upon this Mr. President stood up, and spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

I Know nothing farther of what is intended by the bill now proposed, than the noble lord who made the motion was pleased to inform us of; but it is my opinion, that if any money is to be granted, of which an estimate can be made, it ought to have been first resolved on in the committee of supply: If otherwise; if it be no way possible to make an estimate or calculation of what money may be wanted, we have precedents for granting it by bill, or by a clause in a bill, without having it first resolved on in the committee of supply. The 5*l*. reward now payable to the captors of enemies ships of war, was some years since granted by parliament, and large sums have been paid in pursuance thereof, tho' it was never brought before, or resolved on in the committee of supply. So likewise in this very session, we have granted 20*s*. reward for every deserter that shall be apprehended, to be paid out of the land tax; which was granted by a clause in the mutiny bill, without being resolved on in the committee of supply.

I could mention several other precedents with regard to small sums, and in cases where no estimate could be made of the money that might be wanted for the service intended : But in general I must observe, that when any large sum is to be granted, especially if the service be of such a nature as can possibly admit of some sort of estimate or calculation, I hope, the house will always take care to have it first resolved on in the committee of supply.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

Of Diffimulation, particularly as practised by King Charles II. Extracted from the Marquis of Halifax's Character of that Prince. (See p. 125.)

ONE great objection made to K. Charles II. was the concealing himself, and disguising his thoughts. In this there ought a latitude to be given ; it is a defect not to have it at all, and a fault to have it too much. Human nature will not allow the mean ; like all other things, as soon as ever men get to do them well, they cannot easily hold from doing them too much. 'Tis the case even in the least things, as singing, &c.

In France, K. Charles was to dissemble injuries and neglects, from one reason ; in England, he was to dissemble too, tho' for other causes ; a king upon the throne hath as great temptations (tho' of another kind) to dissemble, as a king in exile. The king of France might have his times of dissembling as much with him, as he could do to do it with the king of France : So he was in a school.

No king can be so little inclined to dissemble but he must needs learn it from his subjects, who every day give him such lessons of it. Diffimulation is like most other qualities, it hath two sides ; it is necessary, and yet it is dangerous too. To have none at all layeth a man open to contempt, to have too much exposeth him to suspicion, which is only the less dishonourable inconvenience. If a man doth not take very great precautions, he is never so much shewed as when he endeavour-eth to hide himself. One man cannot take more pains to hide himself, than another will do to see into him, especially in the case of kings.

Diffimulation is none of the exalted faculties of the mind, since there are chamber-maids will do it better than any prince in Christendom. Men given to dissembling are like rooks at play, they will cheat for shillings, they are so used to it. The vulgar definition of dissembling is downright lying ; that kind of it which is less ill-bred

cometh pretty near it. Only princes and persons of honour must have gentler words given to their faults, than the nature of them may in themselves deserve.

Princes dissemble with too many, not to have it discovered ; no wonder then that king Charles carried it so far that it was discovered. Men compared notes, and got evidence ; so that those whose morality would give them leave, took it for an excuse for serving him ill. Those who knew his face, fixed their eyes there ; and thought it of more importance to see, than to hear what he said. His face was as little a bias as most mens, yet, tho' it could not be called a prattling face, it would sometimes tell tales to a good observer. When he thought fit to be angry, he had a very peevish memory ; there was hardly a blot that escaped him. At the same time that this shewed the strength of his diffimulation, it gave warning too ; it fitted his present purpose, but it made a discovery that put men more upon their guard against him. Only self-flattery furnisheth perpetual arguments to trust again : The comfortable opinion men have of themselves keepeth up human society, which would be more than half destroyed without it.

Some Account of the Effects of a Thunder-Storm, on two adjoining Houses, at Stretham in Surrey, on June 12, 1748. In a Letter from the Rev. Henry Miles, D. D. F. R. S. to the President. (See Lond. Mag. for that Year, p. 281.)

THE preceding day had been remarkably hot, and in the afternoon very cloudy, with the usual indications of an approaching storm, in the evening.

At one next morning, a person apprehensive of the thunder, upon looking out at window, was surprized to find an unusual clear sky, every-where equal to what is observed in frosty weather, or after a high wind, except that in a few places some thunder clouds shewed themselves just above the horizon,

At 2 we heard thunder at a distance : At half an hour past 3, when I got up, I perceived the storm approaching space from the south, where the wind then was, but the darker clouds seemed to bear off chiefly to the East and West of us, so that I did not think we should hear of any mischief near us. At 4 we had a smart shower of rain, and about 5 two loud claps of thunder over our heads, but pretty high ; the lightning was very pale, and the flashes large, descending in a spiral form, almost perpendicular to the horizon to the eastward of us, which is the situation of Stretham, and about 2 miles distant from us.

Upbn

Upon hearing two houses were damaged, situate at the foot of the hill on which the mineral wells are, fronting the east, by the wood-side, I went next day to view them. The house to the south, which is a publick house kept by Mr. Howard, seemed to have received the greatest shock. Some of the family being up, the front door stood partly open, when the storm began: The upper half was of glass, framed like a sash-window, having two sliding shutters, one on each side, which had not been taken down. The glass between them was shattered to pieces, but the shutters no-ways touched, except that a nail in one of them was forced in a little way. To the door-post, on the left hand, hung by an iron-pin an iron bar, which served to fasten the door at night; this pin was driven out of the post, and the bar considerably bent, and in divers places melted in small spots, as were the hinges of the door, chiefly upon the edges in both, and the door-post split. A sheet of lead on the pediment, or shelter over the said door, was raised, and partly rolled up at one corner; the cornice underneath being torn off without being split, a good part of the tiling near the eaves and over the pediment was loosened, and some tiles beat off, and the lathing and some of the mouldings of the windows had taken fire.

In a bed-chamber fronting the road, on the second floor where Mr. Howard lay, 3 boards of the lining of the room, on the east side, were driven inwards five or six inches at one end; but at the other the nails were a little loosened only. In the garret over his bed-chamber, the upper part of a bed-post was shivered; and nearly over where this bed stood, a large hole was broke in the roof, on the west side, just by where one of the chimneys goes up; the chimneys having all additional funnels of brick-work on the top, of a roundish form, and plastered: These were struck, and inclined to the north, especially that which was on the south end of the house, the plaster being beat off, and some of the bricks broke down. There were about 13 persons in this house, none of which received any hurt; tho' a lad, who was in the kitchen, into which the door opened, before mentioned, and the window of which (near where he was standing) had several panes of glass broke, must certainly be much exposed. He informed me, among other things, that the fire flew about him in sparks, like those which fly out of burning charcoal, but larger, and snapping as they do. Some pieces of glass were shewed me, which I found to have been melted.

The adjoining house, inhabited by Mr. Figgins, had the plastering beat off in the

front in patches, and one of the chimneys cracked for a great length. In the kitchen window-frame, one of the cross pieces, near the middle of the window, had a chip struck off from it about 5 inches in length, and at one end about a quarter of an inch thick, but thin at the other, and near the width of the frame, but none of the glass broke, nor the lead bent, tho' in a manner contiguous with the splinter beat off. The same thing happened to a parlour window, on the other end of the house; both the shivers were found directly opposite to the windows, at 10 or 12 yards distant in the road.

In a small garret (which is next to Mr. Howard's house) where two maid-servants lay, the plaster was broken, to appearance, inwards, on opposite sides of the room, and near the feet of the bed, which stood on each side about 3 quarters of a yard from the wall. The breach on the east-side, near a window (some panes of the glass of which were broken) was opposite to the railings of the bed, which were singed, and a hole burnt thro' them big enough to receive the end of one's fore finger. On the opposite side, just by the chimney, another breach was made, of the same height, in the wall, which was continued downwards for about a yard, but the curtains not at all singed. Directly against this breach, one of the maids (who had got up) sat on the bed's side, who was instantly struck down, but received no hurt: Upon inquiring of her, whether she seemed to receive a blow on any particular part of her body? she replied, she was struck all over alike.

But the most remarkable, tho' the least terrible effect, appeared on the frame of a pannel of wainscot, about five feet long, and about one and a half wide, in the parlour fronting the east: On this pannel a landscape is painted, and the moulding belonging to it had been gilt, but on the last painting the room, the gilding was covered with the same paint: That which covered the gilt moulding was stripped off in irregular ragged streaks throughout, so that the gilding appeared as fresh as it may be thought to have looked when it was painted at first: And as the gilding does not seem to have been affected, so neither does the paint appear to have been cracked any-where, but where the gilding lay under.

If it be supposed, that the lead in the paint was melted by the lightning, it will be difficult to account for it, that it should not at all affect the paint contiguous with that which was upon the gilding; tho' we suppose a resistance to have been made by the leaf-gold, and to have contributed to the producing the mentioned effects.

As we find the two Letters of Augustus Cæsar, in our last, p. 121, were well receiv'd, we have thought fit to insert the following: And we hope it will not offend the female Part of our Readers, since, tho' the Writer's Resentment for having been abus'd by some Ladies, carried him into loosefines, seemingly, against the Sex in general; yet, as he explains himself afterwards, he meant only the witty Part of them; and many Strikes of the perverse Character here given, may very well suit Multitudes of the other Sex.

The Emperor Marcus Aurelius, to the Ladies of Rome, that had made and play'd a Farce upon him; being a severe Satire on the fair Sex.

WHILST I continue at Rhodes, improving myself in the art of oratory, you, I understand, have made and play'd a farce upon me at Rome, on the feast of the great Goddess Berecynthia. What you intended by this sort of proceeding I have also learnt, which was to expose my life and trample upon my fame. The authors of this piece of scandal I have likewise heard to be, Avilina for the composition, Lucia Fulvia for the transcribing, and you, Toringula, for the singing part. It seems you represented me after different manners. You gave me a book turn'd upside down, to signify I was an absurd philosopher: You made me go with my tongue lolling out, to shew I was a bold speaker: You planted horns upon my forehead, to make me pass for a common cuckold: You put a traying pike into my hand, to denote me a cowardly leader: You represented me with no beard, as an effeminate person: And, lastly, bound an handkerchief about my eyes, to make me look as if I had been a condemn'd criminal. Moreover, not contented with all this, you at another time equip'd me after a new manner. You made me a statue with feet of straw, legs of wood, thighs of brass, belly of horn, arms of pitch, hands of paste, head of plaister, asses ears, serpents eyes, cats teeth, a scorpion's tongue, hair of vine-roots, and a forehead of lead. Now after all these affronts put upon me, I cannot but wonder how you cou'd have the assurance to send Fulvius Fabritius, to ask me a question in your names? Yet to shew you, your harmless satire does not in the least affect me, I will gratify your request, tho' you have so little deserv'd it of me. Your question is, Whether I have found in all the course of my reading, of what, by whom, where, when, what and how the first woman was made? To which I answer, that according to the great variety of people that have been in this world, their

opinions have been likewise various. The Egyptians held, that by the overflowing of the Nile, certain fat clots of earth being thrown upon the shore, and there left, upon the reflux, the sun, by its prolifick virtue, impregnated them, and turn'd them to worms, one of which afterwards became woman. Now as woman was at first irregular in her birth, so has she been ever since both in her life and death. Truly, that man has a great deal to suffer, many wiles to find out, a longtime to think, much assistance to require, many years to wait, many women to search amongst, before he shall meet with one that will be govern'd by reason. Be the lion never so wild, at length he may be brought to be led by his keeper; be the bull never so fierce, at last he may be taken by the horns: The horse in time submits to the bit, and the young colt to the saddle; only woman, the most perverse of all animals, never loses either her imperiousness or disobedience. The gods have made man wife, and endu'd beasts with natural instinct, yet are neither of them able to defend themselves against the subtilities of woman. Her obstinacy also is not less remarkable than her cunning; for if she has a mind to stay, no spur can make her go forward; and if, on the contrary, she inclines to go, no reins can hold her in. In a word, no law can bind her, shame restrain her, fear abash her, nor punishment reform her. To what a hard fate is he expos'd that is oblig'd to take care of a woman's conduct? For where once she entertains an opinion, all the arguments in the world shall not beat her out of it. If a man give her warning of any danger, she will never believe him; if he gives her good advice, she will never take it; if he threatens her, she presently complains; if he flatters her, she immediately grows proud; if he bears with her, she becomes spiteful; and if he applauds her, bold. In a word, a woman never pardons an injury, nor acknowledges a benefit. Now-a-days the most simple of the sex, will pretend to wit; and yet the wisest of them swerves from wisdom. They know not how little they know, and how much they are ignorant. They will determine suddenly upon the most arduous matters, as if they had study'd for it 1000 years. Yet if you contradict them in their opinions, they will take you for the very worst of enemies. Let him that has not a mind to stumble among so many stones, prick himself among so many thorns, nor blister himself among so many nettles, give ear to the advice I give: When he is to promise, let him not do it sparingly; and when to perform, acquit himself niggardly; that is to say, let him do just nothing.

would fain have divers dead heroes ask'd, how they far'd with women while they liv'd? I'm sure they were dealt so ill by, on their accounts, that they would never desire to return to life, for their sakes. But if you do not think fit to give credit to what these men suffer'd, demand of me how I have far'd with that sex? Oh women, women! The very remembrance I had my being from you, makes me abhor life; and for fear of living any longer among you, wish for death; this being by much more eligible than your conversation. I have often wonder'd how a man can dote on a woman so much, as to gaze on her all day, tumble about with the thoughts of her all night, be continually enquiring after her when absent, and when present making her offers of service; chuse darkness before light, prefer solitude to company, torment himself incessantly, and all about such a trifle as love. In this case he neither hearkens to the counsel of his friends, the reflections of his enemies, the danger of his life, the hazard of his honour, or the loss of his estate; nor, during this enthusiasm, ever sees with his eyes, hears with his ears, tastes with his mouth, or feels with his hand. All his senses are surrender'd up to love, and all his resolutions dedicated to folly. I would fain have these lovers know how this love of theirs is occasion'd. The bowels wherein we were conceiv'd being of flesh, the breasts we have suck'd being of flesh, the arms we were nourish'd in being of flesh, the women we have always convers'd with being of flesh, our affection must naturally incline towards the flesh. Yet, ladies, I wou'd not have you vain, because I have allow'd it natural to love you, since I must at the same time affirm, that ye are loose in your thoughts, subtle in your actions, and designing in your words. Now let us come to the second opinion concerning the making of women, which was long since pronounc'd by the Greeks after this manner. They said, that the sun displaying his beams more in the desarts of Arabia, than in any other part of the world, at the beginning there first appear'd there one woman and one Phoenix, the one being the production of fire, and the other of water. Of the Phoenix I shall say nothing, but as for the woman, they affirm'd her produc'd by the influence of the sun, on the dust that fell from a worm-eaten tree, which when fir'd burnt till it became woman. Now tho' I am a Roman philosopher and no Grecian, yet do I not much dislike this opinion, since it is most certain that you, amorous ladies, have your tongues of the nature of fire, and your conditions not different from the rottenness of a worm-eaten tree. According to the great variety of animals, nature has plac'd

their strength in different parts of their bodies. The eagle has hers in her beak, the unicorn his in his horn, the serpent in his tail, the bull in his head, the bear in his paws, the horse in his breast, the dog in his teeth, the boar in his tusks, the wood-dove in her wings, and women in their tongue. Truly, ladies, the slight of the wood-dove, is not so lofty as your fantastick notions: The bear does not wound more with his paws, than you do some mens minds with your importunities: The boar does not more tire the dog that assaileth him, than ye do the poor unhappy lover that courts you: He does not run so much risque of his life, that catches a bull by the horns, as he that falls into your unmerciful clutches: In a word, the serpent carries not so much poison in his tail, as you women do in your hearts. Now tho' I have hitherto been so severe upon the fair sex in general, yet must I except all those Roman ladies, who have any title to the character of good, whereof there are many. My design is only to expose such as are bad, than whose vicious courses no poison is more pernicious to man. But since the gods have ordain'd, and our destinies do permit, that we should not pass our lives without them, I advise all young men, beseech all that are old, rouse up the faculties of the wise, and instruct the simple, to beware and fly from women of an ill fame, as they would do from a common pestilence. Reading the other day the laws of Plato, I observ'd this passage concerning ill women: "We ordain, said that famous lawgiver, That every woman who has been publicly infamous, should be as publicly lash'd out of the city, wherein she has behav'd herself so infamously; to the end that other women beholding the punishment that has been inflicted on her crime, may avoid the like vice, for fear of the like fate." Also, in another place of the same law, he says, "We farther ordain, that the woman who shall commit a fault only in her person, shall be forgiven, providing there be any hopes of amendment seen in her; but as for her that shall offend with her tongue, let her never be pardon'd; inasmuch as the former crime proceeds from a natural frailty, when this is the offspring of a study'd malice." O most divine Plato! Mirror of understanding and prince of philosophers! if thou mad'st this law in the time of the golden age, when there were so few ill women in the world, and so many good in Greece, what wouldst thou now have done in Rome, where we have so many bad and so few good? Women are to be modest in their countenances, sparing in their speech, wise in their understandings, sober in their gait, sweet in their

their dispositions, vary in their words, and circumspect in all their actions. They are also to be true to their promises, and constant in their affections. Likewise she that has a mind to be well esteem'd by all, let her trust to the wisdom of wise men, and fly from the flattery of fools. Let a virtuous woman have always so great regard to her reputation, as to suspect him that makes extravagant promises; since when the flames of Venus are once kindled, and Cupid has deliver'd his arrows, the rich man offers all he has, and the poor all he can; the wise man swears he will ever be her friend, and the fool professes himself her humble servant; nay, both proffer to lay down their lives for her sake: The old dotard cries he will be a friend to her friends, and the young bully vows he will be an enemy to her enemies. Some promise to pay her debts, others to revenge her injuries; but all this while she suffers them to make their brags, and takes to the course she pleases. I shall now cease to say any more of the virtuous women, it being not my intention to counsel those that have no occasion for advice, and proceed to ask you, amorous ladies, if Plato was among you, when ye play'd a farce upon me, and dragg'd a statue, representing me, about the streets of Rome? No certainly, for according to what I have seen, and what others have said of you, there are but few among you, that his laws would have excus'd from punishment. Wise women run no small risque in living near the foolish, modest near the shameless, reserv'd near the talkative, meek near the bold, chaste near the defil'd, reputable near the defam'd; for women that are infamous themselves, either think all others so, desire they should be so, strive to make them so, or procure to have them so, and then affirm they are so; all which they do, that they may conceal their own infamy, by exposing others to the like character, tho' undeservedly. O you ladies, 'tis now a long time since I have known you, and you me, therefore if you are dispos'd to speak, I am dispos'd to do so also; if you know any thing, I likewise know something; if you are silent, I am so too; but if you think fit to divulge secrets, I can do so too. You know well, Avilina, you that made the farce on me, that Eumedes sold calves dearer at the market, than you did innocent virgins in your house. You must needs remember, Toringula, that whilst you were reckoning up your lovers in my presence, your fingers being too few to do it, you requir'd a bushel of peas for that purpose. You cannot forget, Lucia Fulvia, that when you were with you know who, you know where, your husband intervening amidst your jollities, you

told him plainly, that unless he would consent you should lie out once a week, you would never bed with him more. You must needs own, Rotoria, that whilst you continu'd two years on board a Sicilian Corsair, you told him he need provide no other mistress, for all his ship's crew. You, Eugenia Curtia, must of necessity recollect, that at such time as the Censor visited your quarters, he found four mens gowas, which you wore a-nights, and but one woman's gown, which you went cloath'd with in the day. You cannot deny, Posilina Fabricia, but that after Alvinus Metellus had espous'd you before the Censor, he demand'd his share of what you had got before marriage by your gallants. You must confess, Camilla, that not being contented with the stallions of your own nation, you entertain'd strangers, and by that means came to the knowledge of several languages. Thus I have only persecuted those that first attack'd me, and only attack'd such as first thought fit to persecute me. As for others of your sex, I have nothing to say to them, as not having ever been concern'd in any scandal upon me. As I have begun my letter by resenting the injuries done to my person, and carried it on with some sort of revenge, so shall I conclude it with advising all men not less to dread your company, than that of a publick pestilence; for as all other harms may be escap'd by abstaining from them, women alone can be avoided by flying them. This from Marcus Aurelius the Rhodian. Farewel.

Extracts from the Second Edition of a Pamphlet, (just published,) addressed to Stephen Theodore Janßen Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of London, &c. intitled, The vast Importance of the HERRING FISHERY, &c. to these Kingdoms: As respecting the National Wealth, our Naval Strength, and the Highlanders. By Mr. L——.

THE Herring Fishery Bill, (a subject which has, very justly, long ingrossed the attention of the publick,) has at last happily passed both houses, to the great joy of all persons who wish well to the British empire. All that now remains is, to complete the subscription; and to set this establishment on so good a foot, as may make it answer the mighty advantages, naturally expected from it, by the parliament and the whole nation. And we may justly entertain the most sanguine hopes, in this particular, from the acknowledged reputation and abilities of the gentlemen who reside ever this undertaking.

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This pamphlet, (the motto to which is, *He that bath ears to hear, let him hear*, Mark iv. 23.) consists of three letters, each of which opens with a distich. That prefixed to the first letter, (relating to the increasing of our national wealth, by means of the herring fishery,) runs thus:

Hark! 'tis the Fishery!—This powerful A
name

Must every British, patriot heart inflame.

The author begins with observing, "that the subject of his letter is of more advantage to the welfare of these kingdoms, than any other which could be writ; and therefore claims the strictest notice of every man, who prides in being a Briton, or has the least regard for his native country." He then adds the wishes of many worthy and able Englishmen, viz. "That an undertaking which, after the most deliberate examination, both within and without doors, promises for mighty and new an acquisition of glory, strength and riches to these nations, may be put in execution with all the speed consistent with care." He adds, (in order to gain the greater credit with his readers,) that "Many of the best hints now published, are extracted from some of the *Plans*, transmitted to the committee sitting lately in the city, on the British fisheries."

The letter-writer tells us, that "The herring fishery was so very important an object in the eye of our immortal Edward III. that it engrossed the most serious thoughts of that sagacious monarch." He adds: "That several of his royal successors entertained the most advantageous idea possible of this fishery, is manifest from acts of parliament made, and the establishments founded in its favour during their respective reigns. And the chief causes why the several undertakers of this fishery, under the successors of that king, failed in their attempts, seem to have been their want of proper regulations, of care, of fitting authority to direct the whole, and especially of a due and sufficient fund." The present undertakers are allowed to open a subscription for 500,000l. this being thought a sum sufficient for carrying on this scheme, and for getting the better of all obstacles it may meet with.

It appears, (adds the letter-writer,) from the most authentic testimonies, such as Sir Walter Raleigh and pensionary de Witte, that the inhabitants of the United Provinces formerly gained, from two to five millions sterling, every year, by this fishery. De Witte assures us, that "It was the possession of this branch of commerce, which enabled his countrymen to contend so gloriously with their inveterate, rich, and mighty enemies the Spaniards." De Witte adds (continues the letter-writer)

April, 1730.

"That the fisheries gave subsistence to four hundred thousand of his countrymen." The author assures us, "That the Dutch, the French, the citizens of Embden, Hamburg and Bremen got, upon a medium, out of our seas, (about the year 1600.) to the value of between six and seven millions sterling annually." A prodigious sum to be gained by foreigners, in our circumambient seas, and a glorious proof of our former inactivity and blindness! The letter-writer goes on thus:—"The herring fishery was always very justly filed one of the main pillars of the Dutch commonwealth. That industrious nation used, when their glory was at its meridian, to employ 3000 buffes or fishing vessels (besides jaggert or tenders, &c.) with 40,000 seamen; not to mention the prodigious multitudes of people, which this trade used to set at work, on shore. Farther, in a Dutch placart or proclamation, published in 1624, this fishery is called the *Gold Mine* of the United Provinces," as it likewise is in future placarts. And great stress is laid on its importance; "in the instruction to the Dutch maters, dated so lately as the 23d of May, 1749." Hence the letter-writer is of opinion, "That this most extensive branch of commerce, if properly carried on, may prove of more consequence to the nation, than some of our American settlements. A circumstance which ought to awake us, (says the author, with great propriety) from our surprizing lethargy, arising from the herring fishery, is acquired chiefly, by foreigners, on the coasts of the British dominions."—How our government came to be unactive, during so long a course of years, is really a mystery. The author, to prove that this undertaking, is no idle chimæra, (as it was called by a person who ought to have known better,) observes, "That it was executed, to the greatest advantage, by some of our countrymen in 1738; and would certainly have been continued with all possible vigour, had it not been for the removal of the then minister, who was a friend to it. The author, after taking notice of the prodigious sums gained by the French, Dutch, &c. by their being permitted to fish on our coasts, adds very naturally, "How would it startle an Englishman, was he to hear, that some foreigners had come, without leave; into one of our maritime towns, and sowed corn about it, which he intended to reap?" And yet few of us seem alarmed, when we are told of incroachments made by some nations more vigilant than ourselves, on our watery dominions."—The letter-writer then answers the objections started (of there not being foreign markets for us to sell our fish) by declaring, "That the

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gentlemen concerned in the present noble undertaking, knew of several markets for the disposal of herrings, &c. provided they be of a good sort, and well cured and packed."—He had declared before, "That our herrings are found better, more certain, and in larger quantities, than in any other part of the world."—To excite us the more to engage speedily in this undertaking, the author glances at the disagreeable state of our national circumstances; and, on this occasion, gives us an estimate, (copied from the sources,) of the load of *taxes*, brought upon the nation, during the course of the late war. It appears, by this estimate, that the duties and imposts on wines, coaches, windows, goods imported, &c. amount to one million sterling, (all but 2000,) and this saddled upon us annually. The letter concludes with the following remarks, which claim the strictest attention.—"A circumstance which ought more especially to rouse us, is the declaration which his majesty has condescended to repeat from the throne, in the gracious words following: "Let me earnestly recommend to you the advancement of our commerce, and cultivating the *arts of peace*, in which you may depend on my hearty concurrence". And on another occasion: Whatever good laws you shall propose for the advancement of our trade and navigation, and for encouraging a spirit of industry, in all parts of the kingdom, will be extremely acceptable to me."—The letter-writer infers very naturally as follows, from the above passages in his majesty's speeches; "surely, no one will presume to call himself a *Briton*, who shall refuse to conspire with the indulgent and beneficent views of his sovereign; and not endeavour to promote an establishment, whence such mighty things are expected for the benefit of this country."

The sketch here given, of a letter writ on a most important subject, has carried us to so great a length, that we must defer what we have to say on the other two letters, viz. the increasing of our naval strength, and employing the Highlanders, till our next Magazine.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS the conversation turns so much at present upon earthquakes or air-quakes, the following account of an air-quake or hurricane in Tuscany, recorded by Machiavel may not be disagreeable to your readers. His account is as follows:

Upon the 24th of August 1456, about an hour before day, near the upper sea

* *King's Speech*, Nov. 29, 1748.

towards Ancona, a thick dark cloud, of about two miles wide, was seen crossing over Italy, and pointing towards Pisa; which being driven by an extraordinary impulse, (whether natural or supernatural, I cannot say) was divided into several parts; sometimes hurried up to the sky; sometimes as furiously towards the earth; sometimes twisting round like a cylinder; knocking and dashing one part against the other with inconceivable violence, and with great lightnings and flashes of fire before them; which concussions made a noise more dreadful and loud, than ever any thunder or earthquake was known to have done. The terror of this tempest was so great, that every one believed the world was at an end; and that the heavens, the earth, the waters, and the rest of the elements, were resolving into their primitive chaos or confusion: Nor were the effects less formidable where it passed, especially about the castle of St. Cassiana. This castle is about 8 miles from Florence, situated upon the mountain which parts the vales of Pisa and Grieve: Between this castle and the town of St. Andrea, (upon the same mountain,) this whirlwind passing, reached not to the town, and of the castle it carried away only the battlements and chimneys; but between these two places it laid several houses flat with the ground, tore up the churches from their foundations, and carried the roofs of the churches San Martino a Bagnuola, and of Santa Maria della Pace, whole and entire, above the distance of a mile. A carrier and his mules were hurried out of the road into the neighbouring valley, and all found dead the next day. The sturdiest oaks and the largest trees, were not only blown down, but carried an incredible distance from the place where they grew. Infomuch that when day appeared, and the tempest was over, the people remained stupid and in strange consternation. The country was desolate and waste: The ruins of the churches and houses terrible: The lamentation of those whose houses were overthrown, and their cattle, servants, or friends found dead in the ruins, was not to be seen or heard without great horror and compassion. But God, surely, intended rather to frighten than chastise the Tuscans; for had this tempest happened to fall upon any of their cities where the houses were thick, and the inhabitants numerous, as it fell upon the hills, where the oaks, trees, and houses were thin, doubtless the mischief and desolation had been greater than the mind of man can comprehend: We must conclude therefore, that God Almighty was pleased to content himself with this essay, to make

† *King's Speech*, Nov. 16, 1749.

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mankind more sensible of his power, if they persisted in offending him.

This is Machiavel's account ; These are his reflections ; and as he was neither a bigot nor enthusiast, they ought to make some gentlemen in this country ashamed, who laugh at all such warnings from providence. Whether the late shocks we have had in this country were really earthquakes, or only a violent concussion of the air, seems to be a question that cannot be decided till the facts are better attested ; for it is said, that those who were in cellars under ground felt no shaking of the ground under their feet, and that those who were in the fields were made sensible of it, only by a violent agitation of the trees and bushes within their view. The only objection to its being merely a concussion of the air, is, that it was attended with no hurricane, nor any very loud or dreadful noise ; but that a concussion may be produced without a hurricane we are convinced by the blowing up of a powder magazine ; and no one can positively say, that such a concussion may not be produced by a cause that makes no remarkable report or noise.

April 15, 1750.

I am, &c.

A Description of the County of Surrey : Continued from p. 104, and concluded. (See the new beautiful MAP of this County in our last.)

THERE are many large and noted villages between Richmond and Southwark : As, Mortlack, on the banks of the Thames, stored with good seats, and noted for the making of tapestry in the reign of K. James I.—Barn and Barn-Elms, very pleasantly situate, and so denominated from the fine rows of elms growing there.—Putney, inhabited by many gentry, and memorable for being the birth-place of the famous Thomas Cromwell, who was a blacksmith's son here. He was created earl of Essex by Henry VIII. was constituted his viceregent in ecclesiastical affairs, and had the chief hand in putting down the monasteries in that reign, tho' he afterwards lost his head.—Wandsworth, or Wandleworth, near the mouth of the Wandle, where it falls into the Thames, of much note now for the incomparable scarlet dyes, for which the water of the Wandle has a peculiar excellency. This river also turns several mills, that are employed by the London meal-men. Here are houses called the Frying-pans, from the good store of those utensils which are made here.—Battersea, where Sir Walter St. John, Bart. lived many years with great splendor and hospitality ; whose son, Sir Henry St. John, K. George I. created lord viscount St. John, and baron of Battersea, which dignity is now enjoyed by his younger son. His

eldest son was the late lord visc. Bolingbroke, now living, who was secretary of state in the latter end of Q. Anne's reign, and was attainted at the beginning of that of King George I. but was afterwards pardoned as to life and estate, tho' not restored to his titles.—Clapham, a little to the S. E. a pleasant village, full of fine seats of retirement for the wealthy citizens of London.—Dulwich, more to the S. E. noted for a pretty college and fair chapel, for 6 poor men and 6 poor women, and a school for 12 poor children, erected and endowed by William Allen, sometime a comedian in the reign of K. James I. The master and warden are obliged to be of the name of Allen, and bachelors. In the neighbourhood are medicinal wells, called Sydenham or Dulwich wells, and there are others at Stretham, both resorted to in their proper seasons.—Lambeth, over against Westminster, a large village, with a parish church ; but chiefly noted for the palace of the archbishop of Canterbury, a spacious, noble and ancient structure, with a large hall, chapel, convenient apartments, and fine gardens. The village is seated in a moorish ground, and by many thought unwholesome to live in, but it is well inhabited by gentlemen and citizens, both town and marsh, which may be reckoned a hamlet to it.—We shall pass by many other pleasant villages, as Peckham, Camberwell, Newington-butt, &c. and proceed to the description of the more noted places. We have already given an account of, 1. Chertsey, 2. Kingston, 3. Richmond ; and come now to,

4. Southwark, or the Borough of Southwark, the chief town in this county, and antiently a distinct corporation in itself, being governed by its own bailiffs, till Edward VI. gave it to the city of London, to which it is joined by London-bridge. Being so contiguous to London, it seems a sort of suburbs to it, and is grown so vastly large and populous, that few cities or corporations, except London, can compare with it. It contains a great many streets, of which that called the Borough is the chief, has a market every day, and 11 parish-churches, the principal of which is St. Mary Overy's, or St. Saviour's, an antient, noble and spacious Gothick structure, built in form of a cathedral, and thought to be the largest parish-church in England. Here are the King's-bench prison, the Marshalsea court and prison, the New-goal, &c. The lord mayor holds a court every Monday at the sessions-house in the Borough, for causes within his limits, and annually preclaims Southwark fair, which begins on Sept. 8. Here is St. Thomas's hospital, founded by K. Edward VI. and Guy's

hospital near it, founded by a wealthy citizen of London of that name, who was originally a bookseller. Tho' Southwark is subject to London, as above, yet it has the power of holding courts within itself, and sends 2 members to parliament.

5. Croydon, 10 miles S. of London, a large, handsome town, with a market on Saturdays, and a handsome parish-church. Here is a palace belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, and a free-school and hospital founded by archbishop Whitgift. Near this place lie Bansted-downs, famous for horse-races, and good store of sheep, which make excellent mutton.—A little to the W. of Croydon lies Beddington, the ancient seat of the Carews, with fine orchards and gardens, and particularly orange-trees, being the first that were brought into England by one of that family; which have grown there above 100 years, planted in an open ground, under a moveable cover during the winter months.

6. Ewell, 6 miles S. W. of Croydon, a market-town, E. of which stood Nonsuch, a noble palace belonging to the crowns, now in ruins, but has still a fine park.

7. Epsom, a little S. W. of Ewell, much frequented by the gentry, especially of London, in the summer-time, for its mineral waters, discovered in 1618. They have an aluminous taste, were used, at first, outwardly for healing sores, but are now taken inwardly for several diseases; and there is a salt extracted from them, much used by apothecaries. The place is very delightful, has a good air, and accommodations for those that drink the waters; so that 'tis of late much improved.—A few miles to the N. W. lies Esher, and near it Claremont, a seat of his grace the duke of Newcastle.—About the same distance to the S. W. stands Leatherhead, near which lived one Eleanor Rumming, celebrated by John Skelton, poet laureat to K. Henry VII. for selling good ale, in the following lines, which we give our readers as a specimen of the poetry and language of those times.

And this comeley dame,
I underlande her name,
Is Elynoure Rumminge,
At home in her wonnyng;
And, as men say,
She dwelt in South-ray,
In a certayne stede
By side Lederede.
She is a tonnishe gyb
The devell and she be sid:
But to make up my tale,
She brueth noppie ale
And maketh thereof poorte sale,
To travellers, to tinkers
To Hewters, to fwinkers,
And all good ale drynkers,

And bringe themself bare,
With nowe, awaye the mare,
And let us slee care,
As wise as an hare.

8. Dorking, about 4 miles S. of Leatherhead, is a good large town, with a market on Thursdays. Here are the remains of a large camp, near the road to Arundel, double-trench'd and deep, and containing about 10 acres of ground. Also, the famous Roman way, to be seen in several parts, passes thro' the church-yard here.—A little to the north, is a place call'd the Swallow, on account of the river Mole's sinking here and running under ground for above 2 miles, when it rises up again, and at last empties itself into the Thames.—Near Dorking, lies Deepden, or Deepden, remarkable for its situation, having about it uniform risings and acclivities, naturally resembling a Roman theatre: It is open at the north end, and of an oval form, and is now most delightfully improved into gardens, vineyards, &c. both on the area below, and on the sides of the invironing hills, with many grottos here and there beneath the terrasses leading to the top, from whence there is a fair prospect of that part of Surrey, and of Sussex, as far as the South-Downs, for near 30 miles.

9. Gatton, about 6 miles N. E. of Dorking, formerly a large town, now a mean village, without market or fair; yet it is an ancient borough by prescription, and sends 2 members to parliament, elected by the inhabitants, who are about 15, and returned by the constable, who is annually chosen at the lord of the manor's court.

10. Blechingly, a little to the S. E. of Gatton, standing on a hill on one side of Holmestdale, and having a fine prospect as far as the South-Downs, is an ancient borough by prescription, and sends 2 members to parliament, tho' it is now very small, and has no market, but 2 annual fairs.

11. Rygate, about the same distance W. of Blechingly, a good large borough-town, that sends 2 members to parliament, and has a very considerable market on Tuesdays. Here is a great variety of soil, sandy, stony and chalky, and abundance of fullers earth, with no less variety of medicinal plants and herbs. On the E. side are the ruins of Holmestdale, and under it a wonderful subterraneous vault of arched stone, cut out with great labour.—If we pass along Holmestdale, which reaches to the foot of that ledge of mountains, which extend and link themselves from the utmost promontory of Kent to the Land's-End in Cornwall, we have Whitdown to the right, where is a vast delf of chalk, which they carry

carry as far as the middle of Suffex, for enriching their grounds.—Not far from the bottom of this hill stands Wotton, the antient seat of the Evelyns, among gentle streams, meadows, and small risings covered with wood, which with the gardens, fountains and other ornaments, make it one of the most agreeable places in England. In opening the ground of Wotton church-yard, some years ago, a skeleton was found 9 foot 3 inches long, which, as soon as taken out of the coffin, fell all to pieces.—Leath-hill rises gradually 2 or 3 miles S. and has a declivity on the other side, almost as far as Horsham in Suffex, 8 miles off. From hence, in a clear day, one has a prospect beyond South-Down to the sea, and may see all Surrey, part of Hampshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Kent and Essex, and, as 'tis believed, Wiltshire; so that there is not the like prospect in England, if in Europe; it being, as 'tis thought, 200 miles in circumference. But 'tis not much taken notice of, because it rises so insensibly, and is quite out of the road.—We have 4 market towns yet to take notice of, which lie in the western part of this county; but shall first mention Egham in the north-west corner, over-against Stains in Middlesex, famous for Running-mead, where magna charta, or the great charter of our liberties, was first settled between K. John and the barons; and for Cowper's-hill in this parish, from whence there is a noble prospect, which Sir John Denham has immortalized in his poetry.

12. Farnham, on the borders of Hampshire, tho' not very large, yet pleasantly situate, governed by 2 bailiffs, annually chosen, and 12 burgesses, who act under the bishop of Winchester. The market is on Thursday, one of the most considerable in England for wheat. A court is held here every 3 weeks, having power of trying all actions under 40 shillings.—Near this town is More-park, the pleasant seat of the Temple family; where the famous Sir William Temple dying, his heart, according to his express direction in his will, was buried in a silver box, under the funeral in his garden.

13. Guildford, about 8 miles E. of Farnham, 25 computed and 30 measured miles S. W. from London, a large, handsome, well-built town, pleasantly situate on the declivity of a hill, on the river Wey, which empties itself into the Thames near Weybridge, and is navigable by barges from this town, by which means great quantities of corn, wood and timber are conveyed to London. 'Tis a very antient corporation and borough, governed by a mayor, &c. and sends 2 members to par-

liament. It had lately 3 parish-churches, but one of them is gone to decay, so that only two are now used. It is well frequented and inhabited, and has a very considerable market on Saturdays, especially for wheat. The assizes are often held here, and the election for the knights of the shire always, so that by many it is reckoned the county town. Here is a fine hospital and a good free-school, and the town gives title of baron to the family of North, descended from Sir Francis North, lord-keeper, whom Charles II. created a peer, by the title of lord North and Guilford.—In the neighbourhood lies Chilworth, the seat of the Randlys, owners of the most considerable powder-works; and best hop-gardens in England: Also Clandon-place, a noble seat of the lord Onslow, on the edge of Clandon-down, from whence there is a very agreeable prospect: As likewise Albury, a pleasant seat, the delight of that famous antiquary, Thomas earl of Arundel.

14. Godalming, 3 or 4 miles S. W. of Guilford, a corporation town, whose chief magistrate is a warden, to whom are joined 8 assistants. Its market is on Wednesdays, and the manufacture of the town is cloathing, for which it is the most eminent in all the county: The sorts are mixed kerseys, and blue ones, reputed to be the best coloured of any in England.

15. Haslemere, about 7 miles S. W. of Godalming, on the borders of Suffex, an antient borough by prescription, consisting of a bailiff and burgageteners. It lies at the entrance of a rich valley, extending to the South-Downs, covered with timber-trees. It has a plentiful market on Tuesdays, and sends 2 members to parliament, elected by the bailiff and a majority of the burgageteners, who are about fifty.

The following containing an ingenious Criticism, and some curious Observations on the Hebrew and Arabick Languages, we have thought fit to insert it, not doubting but it will be agreeable to the literary Part of our Readers.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THERE having been lately published, in a certain pamphlet, an essay concerning the use of the Arabick language, which seems to contain some particulars by no means true, and such as are injurious to the christian cause, you may perhaps serve that cause by publishing the following remarks.

The principal, I mean, the most dangerous intimation in this performance is this,—that one of the characteristick words for

for our Lord, who was the *king of peace*, cannot be explained without the help of the *Arabick* language. The word is **SHILOH**, which occurs in that illustrious prophecy of Gen. xlix. 10. *The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until SHILOH come.* From the giving out of this prophecy by the patriarch *Jacob* to the fulfilling of it, which happened, I think, at or near the final destruction of *Jerusalem* by the *Romans*, such a vast number of years and accidents intervened, as must, one would think, convince any reasonable inquirer, that God alone could be the author of the prediction and completion. The word *Shiloh* is rendered in the *vulg. Lat.* *Qui mittendus est*, as the word *Siloam* in *John ix. 7.* is by interpretation the *sent*—whence one would suppose, that *St. Jerom* or the old vulgate before him, read the word with a *ſ* instead of an *h*, which is likewise the opinion of *Grotius*, as the reader may see in his annotations in the last vol. of *Walton's Polyglot*. But it may suffice to have recourse to the commentators cited by *Poole* upon this scripture; and I could wish that every well-meaning christian would do so much for his own satisfaction in this case. *R. Bechai* and some christians of great name, *Hottinger*, &c. have derived *Shiloh* from such a root, or ideal noun, as must turn our eyes, I think, from viewing the person characterised under this name; tho' in a secondary sense, or a sense of accommodation, it signifying *seed, offspring or child* (as such a circumstance is the necessary consequence of all common births) it may seem to have some affinity with the primitive root, as *M. Hutchinson*, I think, supposes it to have, tho' this great man seems not fully to have considered this etymology. I need not, perhaps, tell the reader, that this noun signifies *secundine*; and the friendly *Arabick* word, brought to support this derivation, according to *de Dieu* and *Hottinger*, is of much the same import—to be rendered—*Præseuium ventris* *. But christians ought not to suppose, much less to grant, that such fluxes and pollutions as attend common births, as the supposed consequences of original sin, did accompany the nativity of our LORD, who was conceived of the Holy Ghost, and born of a pure virgin. The enemies of christianity are therefore artful enough in recommending this interpretation of the word *Shiloh*, since the true intent and application of this prophecy to the person of our Saviour would be hereby rendered doubtful, if not defeated. But even according to the present reading of the word with an *h*, we have an Hebrew

root signifying to *make peace*—which may be sufficient for our purpose, and therefore I am for rejecting the proffered assistance of the *Arabick* upon this occasion.

I would add to what hath been said by others upon this text—that the word rendered *come* (until *Shiloh come*) may be translated—*Gone away, or gone—Ivi, abiit, in Marius*. Upon this construction the sense of the prophecy will be—when our Lord should go away, i. e. When the light of his own presence and that of his apostles might be gone, which happened at or about the final destruction of *Jerusalem*, the scepter would depart, and be entirely removed, in every true sense, from *Judah*. The Heb. verb is applied to describe the setting of the *Schemosh*, or sun, when the light enters, as it were, upon and enlightens the opposite hemisphere—and so is aptly used to describe the departure of the true *Schemosh*, the sun of righteousness—But this last criticism being (as far as I know) my own, I would lay no greater stress upon it, nor claim more authority than the learned, upon examination, are willing to allow it. If it be just, we need not be at so much uncertainty about the time of the commencement and completion of this prophecy, or desire the scope of 60 years and upwards for the course of its fulfilling, which has given the adversary an occasion of objecting to the christian interpretation.

This essay-writer says farther—as to the opinion that the *Arabick* is a language of but about 1100 years standing, it is rather too trifling to be seriously argued. The rather implies some diffidence, and something more than a scrap or two of an old song should be produced to prove the high-claimed antiquity of this language, as it is now found in the *Koran*, or in any good *Arabick* writers.

Mahomet himself was called an illiterate prophet †, and some of his principal disciples, a considerable time after his death, could neither write nor read. No authority need be cited to prove, that there was some sort of religion before *Mabomet*, or some sort of language, which the *Arabians* used in conversation and commerce—But the question is—What sort it was? that it was so perfect as some would seem to intimate, is hitherto without proof. Its present copiousness may be allowed, as one word sometimes signifies 20 different things—*Walton* observes, that they have 500 words for a lion, 200 for a serpent, &c. But this, surely, must be an objection, instead of a recommendation—*Inopem me copia fecit*—may be applied here, as such a lan-

* See *Dr. Stanhopes's Comment. upon the gospel appointed for the purification.* See likewise *Regio fidei*—p. 592, 593.—first edit. † See *Walton*.

language must offer puzzle, than afford any determinate direction. A traveller, who wants to find his way in an open and spacious plain, will not think himself much indebted to a pretended director, who gives him his choice of 20 roads.

The *Mahometan* religion and language were formed or reformed by the joint labours of idolaters, renegade Jews, and heretical Christians, upon the plan of a comprehension. And this policy was lately thought worthy of imitation—Should such an *Arabian* miscellany take place in this nation, and the flood of *Deism*, *Arianism*, heresies and immoralities of all kinds break in, or be let in upon us, we should be ripe for a deportation, and the pope might proclaim an extraordinary jubilee upon seeing the great bulwark of the reformation taken away.

Had the essay-writer read the answers to Dr. Huet, he would surely have acknowledged, that one of them had observed the use that the *Arabick* might possibly be of in explaining biblical words but *once-used*; and the *Arabick* is no other way depreciated, than by the author's giving a preference to the inspired writings and the sacred language.

This essay-writer is pleased likewise to say—that the Heb. language boasts of the easiness and antiquity of her grammar rules. But the gentleman is under some mistake in this matter, if he supposes, that the assertors of the superior excellence of this language think it consists in these particulars. The Heb. grammar was formed upon the plan of some other, as the names of some of the points demonstrate, which are not its own; and Dr. Alix tells us, that the first Heb. grammar was wrote about the year 1100. The common grammar rules are not so easy, as they are not always true and uniform, but are clogged with many arbitrary exceptions—so that they seem frequently calculated to serve some particular, and no good scheme.

Upon the whole, there is room, I think, for the gentleman to revise and correct his essay.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, April 12, 1750.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I CANNOT put an end to this session of parliament, without returning you my hearty thanks for the zeal and dispatch, with which you have gone through the publick business. Nothing could have afforded me more satisfaction, than the attention you have given to those essential points of

our national interest, which I earnestly recommended to you at the opening of the session. And it is with the greatest pleasure I have now given my assent to those laws, which have been the result of your prudent deliberations, for advancing the publick credit; for promoting the commerce and manufactures of this kingdom; and for encouraging the industry of my good subjects.

There has been so little alteration in the state of affairs abroad, since your meeting, that I have scarce any thing to add upon that head. My resolution to adhere strictly to the engagements I have enter'd into, and to do every thing in my power to preserve the peace, which has been so happily established, continues the same; and I have received the fullest assurances from all my allies, of their disposition to promote this great end. My sincere endeavours shall be exerted to cultivate and improve this good disposition, that my own kingdoms, as well as the rest of Europe, may long enjoy the happy fruits of the present tranquillity.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you in a particular manner, for the supplies you have so readily granted me; and for the publick spirit you have shewn, in laying hold of the very first opportunity to reduce the interest of the national debt, without the least infringement of parliamentary faith. The success which has already attended this wise measure, is a proof of the present credit of this kingdom, and has laid a sure foundation for the continuance of it; and cannot fail to add strength and reputation to my government, both at home and abroad.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I make no doubt but you will carry into your respective countries, the same good principles and affections which I have experienced from you here. Let it be your business to promote peace and harmony; and to support and propagate religion, good manners, and good order, amongst my people; whose true and lasting happiness shall be my constant care.

Two Mathematical Questions.

Quest. 1. IF the slant side of the frustum of a cone be 60 inches, and the lesser diameter is to the greater as 2 to 3; quere, the solidity when a maximum.

Quest. 2. Given the abscissa of a common parabola = 8 feet, and an ordinate rightly applied = 12: Requird the curve's length.

JOSEPH WALKER.

A DESCRIPTION of the two African Birds, represented in the annexed Plate.

THE monoceros is of the size of a cock, the plumage variegated, especially the wings. The beak is hooked like that of the eagle, the talons large and strong. On his head are two feathers, about 3 or 4 inches long, joining in a point like a horn, which has occasioned some to take it for a real one. This bird is thought by some to be the same with that called the Trumpet-bird, thus described by another author: They are black, of the size of a Turkey-cock, and much the same shape. They have a double beak or two bills, one on the other, of which the uppermost assists in forming the sound he makes, resembling that of a trumpet. Forger says, it is as big as a turkey; the plumage black, and the legs thick and strong.

The bird with four wings, as it is called, is as big as a Turkey-cock, the feathers black, the beak large and hooked, and its feet armed with strong claws. His wings, which are large and strong, are well furnished with feathers; those at the tip of each wing are quite naked, and at the same time are covered with other feathers: These latter are much longer than the former, and after shooting beyond them 4 or 5 inches, their quills assume a very long and thick beard, so that when extended, they seem to be two wings on each side, one longer than the other, separated by an empty space between the pen-feathers, and those which make the body of the wings. As it is strong, it plays its wings perfectly well, and must needs fly high, as well as a long time. According to this account, this bird has properly but two wings, tho' it seems to have four. But another is described by authors, which has 4 distinct and separate wings, the two foremost largest, the others a pretty distance backward, his body being borne between the two pair. He flies only an hour before night, is about the size of a pigeon, and imagined by some to be of the bat kind. The former is the bird represented in the plate.

From the REMEMBRANCE, March 31.

THE subject of this paper is national magnanimity, and how necessary it is to the well-being and safety of a state. The writer shews, that according to the degree of magnanimity in every state, so it enjoys the use and benefit of its powers, and becomes safe, formidable and permanent; and that in proportion as it is suffered to fade, so it becomes feeble and helpless.—That Cromwell, says he, was the last of our governors, who set a due

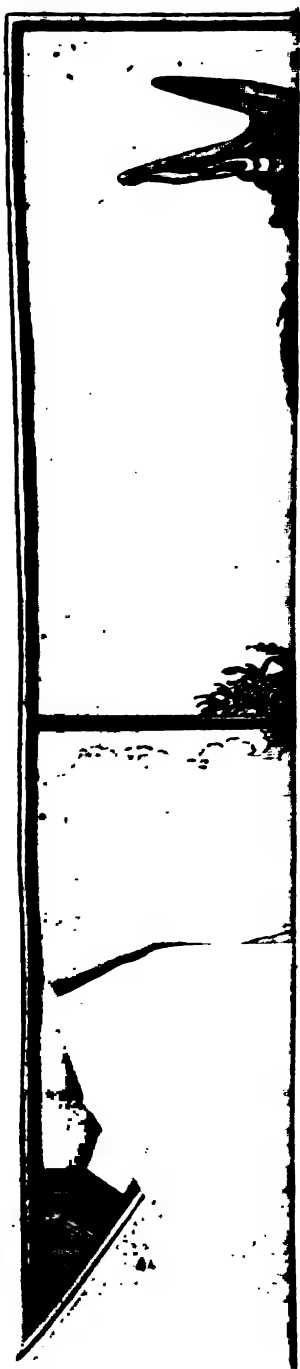
value on magnanimity, I do not care to suggest. But, as often as I recollect that memorable saying of his, "I hope to render the English name as great and formidable as ever the Roman was," I am almost inclined to forgive him all his sins against his country.—Then he gives several instances of the panics that seized us, during the late war, and the late rebellion, &c. and mentioning the horror that was visible in almost every countenance on occasion of the late earthquakes, proceeds thus:

Whether earthquakes are merely the natural effects of natural causes, or warnings and menaces preternatural, that they are equally alarming in their approach, and may be equally dangerous in their operation, no body, I believe, will dispute. But then, whatsoever is their origin, or whatsoever apprehensions it may be reasonable to entertain of them, surely, something of a national dignity ought to be kept up, if possible, in the interval of expectation. As, on the one hand, we should not sport with the convulsions of nature, nor deride the rage of those elements which it so far surpasses our abilities to withstand; so, on the other, we should not forget we are men, nor by our own distractions declare, how unworthy we hold ourselves of the divine protection.

Perhaps, even the very repentance, which is only the result of fear, the Deity may reject like the offering of Cain: Perhaps he may distinguish between the abject and the humble; and prefer the temperate submission of the resigned, to all the clamorous importunities of deprecation.

If we consult philosophy, it will teach us, that such visitations as these are not to be foretold: That their course is not to be described: That their returns are not to be calculated: That their degree is not to be ascertained: That the village is altogether as much exposed to them as the capital: And that the very calamity we endeavour to avoid by change of place, we may anticipate: And if religion, we shall find it written, That when Sodom was devoted to destruction, it was only for his righteousness sake, that Lot was permitted to find a place of refuge at Zoar.

"In a moment, says Elihu to Job, (chap. xxxiv.) shall they die, and the people shall be troubled at midnight, and pass away: And the mighty shall be taken away without hand: For his eyes are upon the ways of men, and he seeth all their goings. There is no darkness, nor shadow of death, where the workers of iniquity may hide themselves: For he will not lay upon man more than right, that he should enter into judgment with God: He shall break into pieces mighty men without number; and



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and let others in their stead ; therefore he knoweth their works ; and he overturneth them in the night, so that they are destroyed. He striketh them as wicked men in the open sight of others ; because they turned back from him, and would not consider any of his ways : So that they cause the cry of the poor to come unto him, and he heareth the cry of the afflicted. When he giveth quietness, who then can make trouble ? And when he hideth his face, who then can behold him ? Whether it be done against a nation, or against a man only : That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be ensnared. Surely, it is meet to be said unto God, I have borne chastisement, I will not offend any more : That which I see not, teach thou me : If I have done iniquity, I will do no more."

I will not be positive, that this whole passage alludes to the visitation of earthquakes in particular ; but surely, there is scarce an expression in it, which does not favour such an interpretation. Of sudden, instant, and unavoidable ruin, it manifestly treats ; of ruin brought on the great, because of their wickedness ; because of their oppressions of the poor ; because examples of divine justice were proper to awaken and reform a sinful world ; and because reformation was the great end of such exemplary punishments,

Should I draw any farther inference, or make any farther application of, or from, this striking passage, it may be urged perhaps, that I have leaped the pale, and committed a trespass on holy ground. But, be it so, as the same Elihu, by way of apology for himself, says in the same book, " I also will shew my opinion, for I am full of matter. I will speak that I may be refreshed. Let me not, I pray you, accept any man's person, neither let me give flattering titles unto man : For I know not to give flattering titles ; in so doing my Maker would soon take me away."

If it ought to be admitted, that national sins have exposed us to national judgments, let the wicked in high places, as well ecclesiastick as secular ; those who have set, as those who have sanctified, corrupt example, and who, for that reason, stand foremost in the list of the devoted, be the foremost to make their peace with an offended Deity : Let them act as if they believed what they taught : Let them begin with a solemn acknowledgment of their own numberless transgressions ; and let them place themselves within the reach of mercy, by shewing mercy to their fellow-creatures.

Till they do this, forms of deprecations are but solemn mockeries ; and what have a much stronger tendency to provoke, than propitiate.

April, 1750.

The hand of God is seldom so heavy as the hand of man ; and what we feel from the one, is much worse than what we have to fear from the other.

But if we are only to reform as individuals, and as a nation are to proceed as if all obligations, divine, moral, and even political, were at an end, what is the part that would best become an individual to act ? To wean himself from a world he cannot help being ashamed of ; and, if possible, to form such a balance in his own mind, as, were the foundations of the world to be loosened, neither the shock nor the ruin should be able to discompose.

Westminster Journal, March 17.

Mr. Touchet gives his Readers the following Queries from the London Evening Post, to which he adds others of his own.

Queries, humbly proposed to those Persons of Distinction, who are gone or going out of Town on Account of the late Earthquakes ; and from the Apprehension of a third Shock, which some enthusiastic Persons pretended to foretell, fixing even the Day and Hour for it, which was to have been in the Beginning of this Month.

I. Whether they can hope, by a change of place, to flee from the face of that God who is every where present ?

II. Whether they think the divine displeasure, expressed in those convulsions of nature, is against the spot of ground on which London stands, or against the wickedness of the persons who generally reside in this capital ?

III. Whether their own particular vices ought not to be put in the account, when they are meditating on this motive, and considered as the chief cause of their particular danger ?

IV. Whether it is not their interest therefore, as well as duty, to depart from those vices, be they of a publick or private nature, rather than from their habitations ?

V. Whether publick vices, such as betraying the interest, or living on the spoils of their country, may not justly be thought peculiarly provoking, as the consequences of them tend to the oppression of the whole community ?

VI. Whether the reformation of those, and an abhorrence conceived against all corrupt and encroaching measures, would not have the best and most comfortable effect on their own private conduct, as their example must necessarily have on the private conduct of their inferiors ?

Supplemental Queries.

I. Whether the buying a s—t in
Z P—t.

p——t, or selling the v—— acquired by that f——t, is not one of the most heinous and complicated crimes a man can be guilty of? Whether it does not entirely confound all ideas of right and wrong, truth and falsehood; cause the ignorant people to doubt even of the existence of disinterested virtue, and sometimes bring on them the most pernicious consequences?

II. Whether the enjoying a lucrative place with little or no duty, or making exorbitant profits from the publick in a place that is necessary for the administration of g——t, be not a grievous crime? And more particularly so at such a time as this, when the heavy debts of the publick have given occasion for a sort of excision from the private property of thousands, who by that loss will in a manner be rendered necessitous?

III. Whether the fondness of an indulgent prince, in formerly giving t——les without the means for their support; or the extravagance of ancestors, in wasting the fortunes that once belonged to their t——les (not to mention any more shameful motives) be a sufficient cause, to reason or conscience, for entailing a number of families as p——rs upon their c——y?

IV. Whether the giving of weak or wicked counsel, knowing it to be so, or presuming to counsel at all, when a man is conscious of his own weakness or wickedness, in affairs of the greatest importance to the well-being of a state, be not a crime at once the most malignant, vain, perverse, foolish, and destructive, that can be imagined?

V. Whether any man, to whom any, or all of these cases extend, can put them gravely to himself, and not either be shamed into the contrary practice, or fully convicted to himself, as well as to the world, that his heart is most abominably bad?

By way of appendix to these Queries, says Mr. Touchit, that it may not be thought I aim all my shafts too high, I will beg leave to add a few

Serious Truths, addressed to the common People of England.

I. THAT every man is accountable for himself, and can become better only by reforming his own particular vices.

• II. That therefore the bad example of a lord, a minister, a member of parliament, a magistrate, a superior of any kind, either in fortune rank or understanding; tho' it may bring double guilt on such offender; on account of the more conspi-

cuous light he stands in, can afford no excuse to those in a lower state, or of inferior qualities, if they persist in the same courses of iniquity.

III. That the most crying sins are obvious, and cannot be mistaken, being discoverable by the light of nature, the doctrines of the gospel, and the opposite practices of good men.

IV. That the most open and scandalous sins, such as prophane swearing, beastly intemperance, insatiable lust, constant violations of known laws, and neglect of known duties, appear as well to others as to a man's self, and expose him to present shame and disgrace, as well as to future danger.

V. That more private crimes, which in the birth, and perhaps the long growth of them, are concealed in a person's own breast, such as fraud, malice, envy, desire of what is another's property, cannot be hidden from the notice, or sheltered from the reproaches of the witness within; and usually, sooner or later, are betrayed to the eyes of the whole world.

VI. That therefore it is as much the interest, even in this world, as it is the duty, of every man, be his station what it may, to be grave, sober, temperate, chaste, regular, honest, and benevolent.

The late ingenious professor Maclaurin, in pursuit of the views of his great master, concludes his account of Sir Isaac Newton's philosophical discoveries, (by which natural causes are the best explained) with a chapter that bears this title: Of the Supreme Author and Governor of the universe, the true and living God. And I cannot more suitably close the present speculation, than by transcribing the first section of that chapter.

"Aristotle, says he, concludes his treatise *De Mundo* with observing, that to treat of the world without saying any thing of its Author, would be impious; as there is nothing we meet with more frequently and constantly in nature, than the traces of an all-governing Deity. And the philosopher that overlooks these, contenting himself with the appearance of the material universe only, and the mechanical laws of motion, neglects what is most excellent; and prefers what is imperfect to what is supremely perfect, finitude to infinity, what is narrow and weak to what is unlimited and almighty, and what is perishing to what endures for ever. Such who attend not to so manifest indications of supreme wisdom and goodness, perpetually appearing before them wherever they turn their views or enquiries, too much resemble these confident philosophers, who

made

made night, matter, and chaos, the original of all things."—And like these are the little philosophers, who, according to my lord of London, see a little, and but very little, into natural causes:—Not considering that God, who made all things, never put any thing out of his own power, but has all nature under his command.

From the Remembrancer, April 7.

THAT fear, a painful passion, should obtain such a mastery over the human mind, as, in many cases, to prove invincible, is one of the strongest proofs which can be given, of the imbecility of human nature.

When the current and the gale of appetite and passion hurry us on from pleasure to pleasure, it is scarce to be wondered, that we are all acquiescence and resignation; or that we have not resolution enough to alter our steerage, and exchange the smooth course of gratification, for the tussle of opposition.

But when fear seizes the helm, and every idea of joy, comfort, and even repose itself, takes wing, it is real matter of astonishment, that we do not call resolution to our assistance, and exert all our powers to shorn to gloomy a voyage.

But tho' fear is always a painful passion, it is not always an unuseful one: On the contrary, it was meant as a bridle for the rest, and as an occasional preservative from danger and mischief; not to increase the number, and aggravate the degree of our pains, or anticipate our suffering under them.

A sensible, becoming, manly use may, therefore, be made of this unmanly passion: And what becomes a man of sense, **E** would become a sensible nation.

We may be stupidly unconcerned, or arrogantly presumptuous, when ruin, with all its horrors, is ready to burst upon us: And, contrariwise, we may be alarmed with our own foolish imaginations: We may be afraid where no fear is: We may be the dupes of artful deluders: We may grow giddy in hearkening to the phrenses of enthusiasts, and mistake such occasional incidents, as are familiar to nature, tho' new and strange to us, for prodigies and portents.

After expatiating upon our national fears and insatiation, with regard to the power of France, the balance of power, &c. the writer concludes thus:

The first reflection of a nation, apparently in its decline, ought to be on its own mortality. There is a political, as well as a natural, death: The Jews, for example, are intermixed almost with every other

nation, yet are no longer a nation: And those other nations which remain in a state of vassalage to their conquerors or purchasers, having neither laws, nor regalia of their own, are only such in name.

A national dissolution ought, therefore, to be the great object of national fear: For whether proceeding from external or internal causes, the effect is the same: And as to the immediate interposition of omnipotence in the government of the world, tho' it may be extremely suitable to the mercy of God, to give extraordinary warnings, his justice, perhaps, may be more completely manifested, when obstinacy and perverseness generate their own punishments, as at the long run they seldom fail to do.

Such, indeed, is our natural selfishness, that we are but too apt to make our own particular good and ill the measure of all good and all: But Cicero long ago laughed at those foolish Romans, who flattered themselves with a conceit, that tho' the republic were to fall, their palaces, their baths, their villas, their lakes, and, in general, all that contributed to their magnificence and luxury, would not partake of the general ruin: And when the imperial city of Constantinople became a prey to the Turks, the sordid citizens, who had refused to contribute out of their private stock the necessary sums for its preservation, were too late convinced, that the fate of individuals was involved in that of the community.

M^r. Reaumur, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and F. R. S. having lately published in France a Work, intitled, The Art of hatching and bringing up, in all Seasons, domestick Fowls of all Sorts, by Means of the Heat of either Dung, or artificial Fires, (in Ovens or Stoves prepared for that Purpose;) Mr. Trembley, F. R. S. has made an Abstract of it, and laid it before the Royal Society: From which we shall give our Readers the following curious Extracts.

THE truly interesting moment is that when the chickens hatch, and this moment, the success of which is to reward those who take the charge of these stoves, for all their care and trouble, will yet require some further attention. Some chickens which would otherwise lose their lives, may be still saved by helping them to get out of their shells, and that is a piece of assistance they could not receive from a hen.

The chicken is almost a round ball as it lies in its shell, the neck is bent and disposed along the belly, and the bill is turned under the wing as we often see in birds asleep. The chicken however in this situa-

tion is to break its shell ; and this it performs by strokes of its bill : The first effect of these strokes is a small crack, for the most part between the middle of the egg and its bigger end : The fore part of the chicken points towards that end, and the hind part towards the lesser. The chicken then, by striking the shell with its bill, insensibly turns itself about from the left to the right, and it is accordingly always from the left to the right, that it prolongs the crack first made in the shell, till it extends almost quite round the circumference of the circle the bill has described ; and it is commonly the work of near half a day, for a chicken to get out of its shell. To get out, it pushes its body forward with its feet, and thus it forces the anterior part of the shell to rise up, and so compleats the breaking away the shivers, that still connect that half shell with the inferior one. When it is thus got almost quite out, it draws its head from under the wing, where it had till then remained : It next extends its neck, but is still frequently several minutes attempting, before it has the strength to raise itself ; by little and little it then seems to grow stronger, and when it has for a little while dragged its legs after it, it at last becomes able to stand upon them, to stretch out and erect its neck, and to carry its head upright.

Nobody is ignorant how great a part of the subsistence of the people in the country, and even of those also who live in great towns, consists of eggs in some way or other ; and consequently the increase or the abundance of eggs is no less desirable, than that of chickens themselves ; and how can such an abundance be, any way so well brought about, as by increasing the number of the hens ; or what comes to the same thing, by the hatching a greater number of chickens ? It has been observed, that this affair is carried in Egypt to such a height, as that they are there able to sell eggs at about two and twenty pence, or at most, half a crown a thousand.

M. de Réaumur taught us long since, that the way to preserve eggs is to varnish them, and thus they may be preserved for several months together, or even during the space of a whole year, as fresh as when they were but just laid. He now points out to us an expedient yet more simple, and at the same time equally efficacious : And that is only lightly to smear over their shells, with butter, grease, or oil. There is also another manner to have eggs, that may be kept a great while without spoiling, and which cannot but be looked upon as somewhat curious ; this method consists in the procuring of barren eggs, or such as have no germs, that is, such as

have never been impregnated by the male ; for such eggs will not at all corrupt and grow rotten, even tho' they are set for a long while together under a hen, or kept as long in a stove.

Hens, which go about freely with the cocks, do sometimes nevertheless lay barren eggs. But one cannot be assured, that the eggs which they lay are barren, unless they have been kept apart from any cock for some space of time. And experience has shewed, that the treading of a cock will be sufficient to make all those eggs fruitful, which shall be laid afterwards for above a month together.

From the Westminster-Journal, April 7.

VERY few of the ancient unmixed Indian families, which the mercy of the Spaniards, or rather their inability to destroy, have at this day left in what they call Spanish America, can with any propriety be called the subjects of the king of Spain. For a people to be subjects, there must be an act of acknowledged allegiance, which the race in being have either performed themselves, or which was performed by their ancestors, and they were born under the obligations of it. But that there are no connections of this kind betwixt the Spaniards and the native Indians, I think the Spanish historians themselves sufficiently inform us. And by what tenure they hold any places in the north part of South America, contrary to the will of the natives, it might be difficult to determine greatly to their credit and advantage.

If it be asked, what is the tenure, by which the British crown holds its dominions in America ? I answer, of quite a different kind from that of the Spaniards ; by paction and treaty with the natives, who have voluntarily admitted us to a share of the lands, which to them were of no use, and who from time to time renew their friendship with us, not in the character of slaves, or even of subjects, but of humble allies. On these occasions mutual oaths are taken, and mutual presents are made, with such significant simplicity, that, whenever I read the accounts of them, as we often do from some part or another of our colonies, I cannot help looking back on the days of Abraham, and considering the patriarchal spirit as still preserved in those unpolished nations.

But, that the Spaniards are not considered as friends and allies in any of the countries we have enumerated, may sufficiently appear from history. The natives consider themselves as slaves, not as subjects, when in their power ; and profess themselves enemies, when out of it.

A Favourite New SONG from the CHAPLET. 181

Sung by Mr. BEARD and Miss NORRIS.

Damon.

Con—tent—ed all day I will sit at your side, Where
 pop-lars far stretching o'er-arch the cool tide: And
 while the clear river runs pur—ling a—long, The
 thrush and the linnet contend in their song; The
 thrush and the linnet con—tend in their song.

2.

Laura.

While you are but by me, no danger I
 fear, [near;
 Ye lambs, rest in safety, my Damon is
 bound on, ye blithe kids, now your gam-
 bols may please; [at ease.
 For my shepherd is kind, and my heart is

Damon.

3.

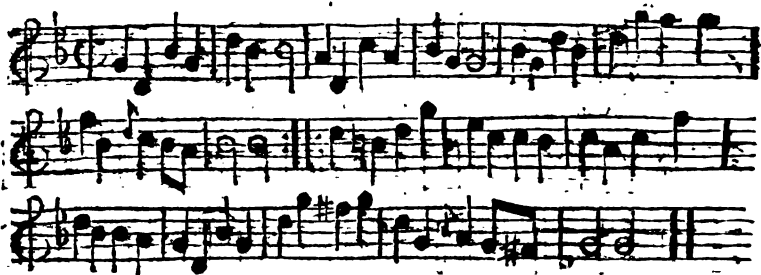
Ye virgins of Britain, bright rivals of day,
 The with of each heart, and the theme
 of each lay: [a wife,
 Ne'er yield to the swain, till he make you
 For he who loves truly, will take you for
 life.

4.

Laura. Ye youths, who fear nought but the frowns of the fair,
 'Tis yours to relieve, not to add to their care.
 Then scorn to their ruin assistance to lend,
 Nor betray the sweet creatures you're born to defend.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

The FUMBLER.



First couple hey contrary sides —, the same on your own —, cross over and half figure —, right and left at top —.

AN ANSWER to a LOVE LETTER.

By Lady Mary Wortley Montague.

IS it to me, this sad lamenting strain?
Are heaven's choicest gifts bestow'd
in vain?

A plenteous fortune, and a beauteous bride,
Your love rewarded, gratify'd your pride;
Yet leaving her—'tis me that you pursue,
Without one single charm, but being new.
How vile is man! how I detest their ways
Of sinful falsehood, and designing praise!
Fickle, an easy happiness you slight,
Ruin your joy, and mischief your delight.
Why should poor pug (the mimic of your
kind) [fin?]?

Wear a rough chain, and be to box con-
Some cup, perhaps, he breaks, or tears a
fan,

While roves unpunish'd the destroyer, man.
Not bound by vows, and unrestrain'd by
shame, [same.]

In sport you break the heart; and read the
Not that your art can be successful here,
Th' already plunder'd need no robber fear:
Nor sighs, nor charms, nor flatteries can
move,

Too well secur'd against a second love.
Once, and but once, that devil charm'd
my mind;

To reason deaf, to observation blind;
Lidly hop'd (what cannot love persuade!)
My fondness equal'd, and my love repay'd;
Slow to distrust, and willing to believe,
Long hath'd my doubts, and did myself
deceive:

[last.]
But, oh! too soon—this tale would ever
Sleep, sleep, my wrongs, and let me think
'em past.

[grief.]
For you, who mourn with counterfeited
And ask so boldly like a begging thief,

May soon some other nymph instruct the pain,
You know too well with cruel art to reign.

Tho' long you sported have with Cupid's
dart, [heart.]

You may see eyes, and you may feel a
So the brisk wits, who stop the evening
creach, [proach:]

Laugh at the fear that follows their ap-
With idle mirth, and haughty scorn despise
The passenger's pale cheek, and staring
eyes:

But seiz'd by justice, find a fright no jest,
And all the terror doubled in their breast.

AN ANACREONTICK.

WHEN Chloe smiles, all nature's gay,
Winter's months, resemble May;

Sweetly fly the fleeting hours,
Which endearing love devours.

Shining gold, the miser's pelf,
Honour, pomp, and splendid wealth,
Are but vain and empty toys,

If compar'd with heart-felt joys.

Flores's cuckoo loves to cry,

Feather'd larks delight to fly;

But my pleasure is to find

You, my charming Chloe, kind.

On Miss Betty T—n.

HELEN, of old, all nymphs surpass'd
in fame, [dame:]

By Venus self pronounc'd the brightest
Not with less lustre Cleopatra shin'd,

The fairest, in her time, of woman-kind:
But dear the purchase of their favours cost;

For this Troy sell, for that the world was
lost:

[compare.]
Yet they, the brightest, can't with you
In charms superior, and as chaste as fair.

The goddesses themselves, as poets sing,
Were not accomplish'd, each, in every
thing.

June

Juno was fam'd for her majestic meim ;
Surpassing beauty grac'd the Cyprian queen ;
Extensive knowledge was Minerva's boast ;
And heav'nly musick pleas'd the muses most.

'Tis to the muses, that the pow'rs belong
Of nervous language, and harmonious song ;
'Tis they I now invoke, my thoughts to raise,

And make them worthy to record your
In whom united all these graces meet,
To shew, that stature once has been com-
plete.

But vain the task ! all numbers are too
In human language heav'nly charms to paint :

Yet, what we can't describe, we may adore ;
The gods allow us this, and ask no more.

On Miss DOLLY D—G's acting the Part
of Bevil, jun. in the Conscious Lovers.

WHEN D—G shines in her own
proper dress, [confess ;
Th' admiring youth her blooming charms
But, when young Bevil's borrow'd form
she wears, [appears ;

The incidents with her what she then ap-
pears torn to please and captivate man-
kind,

To neither sex her triumphs are confin'd.

A Fragment from Vaniere's Præd. Rust.
Lib. 5.

NOR let it check thy pains, that thou
can'st ne'er [sovereign care
Enjoy those groves of oaks, which thine
Has pleas'd, since for this thy name will be
With honour blest by late posterity.

On Garonn's banks, near fam'd Tholosa,
where

Once stood a Roman amphitheatre,
(Some antique ruins of it still remain)
There liv'd, ah ! now no more ! a good
old man ; [skill'd,

Than whom in physick's arts few better
In innocence of life none more excell'd.
His youth was spent in anxious cares and
toils,

For fortune seldom on true merit smiles.
But his grey hairs with kinder stars were
blest,
And what he long had wish'd he late pos-
sessed

A small estate, a pleasant country seat.
Here grown enamour'd with his dear re-
treat,

He quits his practice and forsakes the town,
And lives to nature, and to God alone.
Yet in this solitude, if some choice friends
Their visits pay, these he with joy at-
tends,

These o'er his grounds with vast delight he
leads, [meads,
Shows 'em his fruitful fields and flow'ry

His orchards, gardens and his nurseries,
Where different plants in different orders
rise [the eyes.

And with their various beauties charm
Each he describes, its nature, kinds, and
use, [produce ;

How each we might improve, how each
Unveils the secrets of the gard'ner's art,
And seems less pleas'd to know than to
impart.

Much he dilates upon his much lov'd
theme, [stream,

His fountains, fishponds, and his crystal
Whilst these he prais'd, he seem'd to
copy them.

His never ceasing talk profusely flows,
As soft and smooth, as free and clear as
those : [sing yet ;

But, Sir, said one, there's something want-
ing in your talk, 'twou'd much improve
your seat.

Rightly observ'd, said he, and therefore I,
As you may see, shall soon that want sup-
ply ; [last year,

See there that field, where I have down
A crop of acorns, which just now ap-
pear ;

There I shall have a grove : The middle
space

Is left to form a walk of turfy grass ;
The trees will meet in lofty verdant
bow'rs,

Where I shall sweetly pass my pensive hours ;
The winged quire will there their musick
join, [combine.

And in melodious notes their different songs
The turtle there shall mourn her absent
mate,

And Philomel shall Terent's wings re-
late : [let,

Secur'd from stormy winds I there shall
Nor feel the scorching beams of summer's
heat.

Thus pleas'd, thus ravish'd, he his joys
express'd,

Thus with imaginary pleasures blest,
His fancy feasts on what he ne'er shall
taste.

But who wou'd wake him from a dream so
sweet ?

Or but suggest his life's expiring date ?
That ere this grove could raise its lofty
head,

The planter's own wou'd in the dust be
laid ?

Joys true or false alike divert the mind,
Greater or lesser toys are all we find.

If innocent, if free from guilty stings,
Shadows are substance, dreams are solid
things ; [lieve ;

If these our minds from anxious cares re-
'Tis all this vain, fantastick world can
give.

To

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following copy of verses is a translation of part of the third chapter of the prophet Habakkuk, by the late ingenious Mr. Loving, of Trinity-College, Oxford, which, as I doubt not of its meeting with universal approbation, I should be glad if you would insert in your Magazine for this month.

Part tertii Capituli Prophetæ HABAKKUK.

FULGO RE cinctus terribili Deus
Ternan relinquens, et Paran arduam,
Complevit orbem dignitate,
Et liquidi spatia ampla coeli.

Mors multiformis prævolat, et lues
Horrenda, morborum agmine luride
Stipatus incedit, voraces

Sub pedibus glomerantur ignes.

Emissus orbem luminibus, gravem
Mundi timorem gentibus incutit :
In plana subfedere colles,
Et refugi tremuere montes.

Magno feroces Æthiopas metus
Vidi paventes, vidi ego territos
Orbes remotos, et trementem
Horrissono Midian tumultu.

Vidère rivi te pavidì ; juga
Vidèrete, te flumina, et intimis
Terrore perculsi cavernis
Æquorei gemuère fluctus.

Caliginosa nocte premit polum,
Sistit fugaces sol pavitans equos,
Nec triste pallens luna curat
Noctivagos agitare cursus.

Sensere gentes quid Deus impie
Possit Jacobi ; terribilem quatit
Hastam, feruntur dum sagittæ
Lethiferis per inane pennis,

Fluenta cursu præcipiti retrò
Volvère fluctus ; attonitus posuit
Jordanus undam, dum triumphans
Per trepidas equitavit undas.

Tantæ ruinæ dum sonitus minax
Perstringit aures, faucibus obruta
Vox hæret, imas et pavores
Horridici penetrant medullas.

Si terra fructus edere desinat,
Natura languens si pereat, canam
Te principem terræ, Jehovah,
Te superi dominumque coeli.

A HYMN in SICKNESS.

1.
O Bicur'd in shades of melancholy night,
Forlorn, to thee, the only God of
light,
My longing soul desires to take her flight.

2.
A guilty criminal myself I own,
To thee, omniscient God, to thee alone,
The black, the dreadful catalogue is known.

3.
Oppress'd at once with sickness, and with
grief,
I fly to thee for cure ; do thou, the chief.
The true physician, grant me some relief.

4.
Humble and prostrate, unto thee I turn,
Merciful God, look down and see me
mourn,
Nor still for ever let thine anger burn.

5.
Once I was dust, and shall again be so ;
The clay am I, the heav'nly workman
thou,
To thy own work thy wonted mercy show.

6.
Conscious of guilt, my sins I do confess,
Let my confession make thine anger less ;
Ease, Lord, my pains, and pity my distress.

7.
Thou art the sun to me, and thou the day ;
Wilt thou for ever turn thy face away ?
Wilt thou not see me weep, nor hear me
pray ?

8.
O could I tears in such abundance shed,
As if from fountains in my drooping head,
With constant streams my flowing eyes
were fed.

9.
Here death's unerring dart affrights me,
there [snare ;
Hell all around me spreads a dreadful
How can I think, great God, and not de-
spair ?

10.
Judge me not strictly, but indulgence shew,
Tho' self condemn'd, for mercy, Lord, I
see, [too.
I know thee just, but thou hast mercy

11.
Upon a raging sea of troubles tost,
Without support, far from the wish'd-for
coast ;—
Help, Lord, I sink, O help, or I am lost.

12.
O could some hollow rock, or yawning cave,
Some covering mountain, or a silent grave,
My trembling soul, from thy dread fury save.

13.
To the short space of life which thou hast
lent,
Add but an hour, in sorrow to be spent,
To make my peace with thee, and to re-
pent.

14.
Happy were man, if he were once so wise,
With constant care, to set before his eyes,
Hell's torturing pains, and heav'n's eternal
joys.

15.
My various troubles, whilst I strive to tell,
Grief chokes my words, and stops the
mournful tale,
For mercy, Lord, let silent tears prevail.

*A Word to the Wife, and especially to the Other-wife, who are not yet run away from our Metropolis *.*

WHEN dread convulsions shake this ball of earth,
Adore the power who gave creation birth :
With deep contrition think on failings past ;
And live, as tho' that sun might shine your last.

Yet let not wizard-tales your judgment blind. [fright mankind?]

Why shou'd feign'd, future earthquakes
Low, stupid panicks speak a pigmy race :
Let such no more our learned life disgrace.

Dauntless, the good and wife in London stay :

Wicked or weak are all who sneak away.

A Word more, (to the Other-wife only.)

RISE from your lurking holes, each dastard fool ; [school :]
Creep back to town, and go to wisdom's
There learn, that heaven's decrees are hid in night ; [light :]
Not fram'd for knaves or dupes to bring to
Learn due just fear, the fear of doing ill ;
Or acting to offend th' almighty will ;
That will, which instantly bid nature rise,
And governs her each work, all good, all
[may,

Eclipses, shadows, dancing lights dis-
And thus our mental emptiness betray :
To try our faith, lo ! bottle-conjurers rise ;
And last a craz'd enthusiast blinds our eyes.

Shou'd justice weigh impartial in her scales,

As folly triumphs, or as sense prevails ;
She'd think the palm, to those who fled
not, due ;

A birchen-rod to run-aways, — like you.

The LINNET and the GOLDFINCH.

TWAS when the morn disclos'd her rosy brow,
And new-wak'd heifers in the pastures low,
When little songsters in the gales respire :
To Mira's shades repair'd the woodland
[ing dew,
Perch'd on a bough that shone with morn-
The linnet thus address'd the feather'd crew.
'Say, my soft sisters ; say, ye tuneful throng ;
Who now demands the tribute of a song ?
Who call'd us here ? Who gave us leave
to rove
And warble in this late forbidden grove ?

* This little copy of verses, and the following, are ascribed to Mr. Lockman. The first were published in the Daily Advertiser, on Wednesday, April 4 last ; to prevent, (if possible,) people from running away so shamefully from London. The second copy was printed in the Daily Advertiser of Friday following ; after multitudes had betrayed the utmost weakness, by burrying out of town during the two preceding days, as if the earthquake had been at their heels, on occasion of a prophecy vented by an embushtick Swift, who pretended to foretel a third more dreadful shock, fixing the very day and hour, viz. on the 4th or 5th day of the month ; and who was afterwards sent to Bedlam.

April, 1750.

A a

T H E

Not long ago, as Mira, mournful maid,
All pensive sat beneath the dusky shade,
Just o'er her head I whistled on a bough,
But discontent sat frowning on her brow :
Be gone, thou too officious bird, she cries ;
(And turn'd on me—on me her angry eyes)
Go from my bowers, lead the tuneful throng ;
For Artemisia hears no more your song.
The slighted shades can please the fair no
more ;

Ye honey-suckles shed your blooming store
Ye spreading trees now let your branches die ;
And ye thrill warblers from those branches
fly : [tree ;

She said : — the blossoms fell from ev'ry
And we dejected from her arbours flee ;
We fled all mournful to the distant plain :
Then say, who calls us to these groves again?

By Mira's order to this grove we came,
Mira, whose sonnets please the rural dame :
'Twas yesternight she wav'd her hand to me,
As I sat whistling on a chestnut tree :
Come here (she cry'd) ye soft aerial choirs ;
My ear no more your sprightly musick tires :
Now I can listen all the ev'ning long,
For Artemisia will attend your song :
She comes : Ye trees put on your best array,
And with fresh ardours greet the rising day.
Breathe sweet, ye woodbines, and with
heads reclin'd

Court the soft whispers of the western wind.
Ye friendly zephyrs, dry the dewy ground :
Shine bright, thou sun ; and laugh, ye
meads, around. [suns glow,

Thus Mira spoke. — Once more the blos-
And milder breezes o'er the mountains blow.
The smiling grove once more renews its
charms, [arms ;

And trees embracing twist their curling
Safely to shelter the expected fair,
From the hot sun-beams or the northern air :
Here we attend, and hop from spray to spray,
'Till the kind fates shall bring the wish'd-
for day.

When she, of whom our Mira daily sings,
Whose name she whispers to the list'ning
springs, [throng
Shall bless these shades—then, ye melodious
Let each prepare 'em for the sprightly song.
Let the thrill thrush begin her vary'd strain,
And the small wren in softer note complain.
The piercing linnet and the lark agree,
Lefs loud the red-breast, nightingale and me.
Here ends the goldfinch, and exulting
springs ; [wings.

Her pleas'd companions clap their joyful

Monthly Chronologer.



E mentioned the election for a knight of the shire for Middlesex in our last, p. 139, with the majority in favour of George Cooke, Esq; the number of pollers for each candidate were as follows, viz. for Mr. Cooke 1617, for Mr. Honeywood 1201: Majority for Mr. Cooke 416.

MONDAY, April 2.

There was an account from Chester of a very violent shock of an earthquake there on this day: But this was soon contradicted as to the violence of it; tho', according to letters from thence, and from Liverpool and Manchester, there was a shock felt at all those places, and some miles round, but not near so violent as the first shock in London, for in some parts of Chester it was not felt at all; nor was there any mischief done, as at first reported.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

There had been some contest about the choice of directors of the East-India company, the proprietors having a list against the house list; but the latter carried it, at the election on this day, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz. * William Braund, * Christopher Burrow, Richard Chauncy, Charles Cutts, Roger Drake, * Peter Du Cane, Samuel Freake, Abel Fonnereau, Peter Godfrey, * Harry Gough, Charles Gough, John Hope, Nicholas Linwood, Nat. Newnham, jun. John Payne, * Henry Plant, Thomas Philips, Jones Raymond, William Rider, * Thomas Rous, John Thornton, * Timothy Tullie, Whichcott Turner, and James Winter, Esqrs.

N. B. Those marked with * are new ones.

Several of the above nam'd gentlemen were in both lists. Sir James Creed was in the proprietors list, but left out in the house list.

A crazy life-guard man having taken upon himself to prophesy, that a third shock of an earthquake, much more terrible than the two former, would happen on Thursday morning, being 4 weeks after the second, as the second was just 4 weeks after the first, it is almost impossible to conceive the consternation, with which many credulous people were seized upon such a silly prognostication. Great numbers on this day and some days before, not only retired from their habitations and

business into the country, themselves, but some even locked up their houses, and took their whole families along with them; and others sat up, not without some terror, till the predicted time was past, which was to have been between 12 and 1 at night. Nor was this panick yet over, because some were so ignorant, or foolish, as to think, that tho' the shock did not happen on Thursday, it was still to be feared on Sunday, being the eighth day of the month, because the other two happened on the 8th day of the month, viz. Feb. 8. and March 8. For people to possess themselves with such imaginary fears, is certainly wrong; but they would do well to remember, that tho' there was nothing in these presumptuous predictions, they know not how soon nor how suddenly such judgments may light upon us, God only knowing when it is the proper time to punish a nation for their iniquities; and he who shook this metropolis, can with the same ease, not only shake, but in a moment destroy this whole island, by means which no human sagacity could ever foresee or foretel. Therefore the only safe way is for every one to repent and reform, that they may be prepared for every dispensation of providence. As to the life-guard man, he was sent to the mad-house, as the properest place for him, before he could see the issue of his prediction. (See p. 177, 185.)

SATURDAY, 7.

John Stone, for setting fire to Mr. Clarke's barn and ricks at Throwleigh in Kent, and John Collington for procuring and hiring him to do it, (see p. 140.) were, with two other malefactors, executed at Maidstone. Collington was carried to the place of execution in a mourning coach, and Stone with the two others in a waggon. The behaviour of the former was the same to the last, as his life had been, morose, malicious and revengeful. He was very cruel in his family, and was thought to have occasioned the death of his first wife; and as to the children he had by her, he used them very barbarously, one son in particular, whom he shut down in a saw-pit, and would have starved to death, and afterwards (tho' he was a man of substance) turned him out of doors: The boy strolled about the parish for some time, till an order came from a justice to the parish-officers, to take care of him. And Mr. Clarke being churchwarden had a warrant from the quarter sessions

sessions to levy money on Collington's goods for maintaining his son. From this time, by all that appears, Collington had taken a diabolical resolution to murder Clarke, and actually sent some ruffians, who carried him by force from his house, but he providentially escaped, and got a warrant to take up Collington, who was sent to Canterbury goal. Here it was that he formed the design of firing Mr. Clarke's barn, &c. and hired Stone and one Luckhurst to put it in execution; but the latter relenting, when Stone would have carried him with him to fire the overseer's barn, became an evidence. After Stone and Collington were condemned, the latter, without shewing any remorse, breathed out nothing but revenge, and seemed to depend on a reprieve for himself and Stone; but tho' he was disappointed in this, he still continued, for the most part, in the same wicked temper of mind, denying the fact, and refusing, tho' the minister earnestly pressed him to it, to say he forgave all men and died in charity with them. Stone also denied the fact, but died in charity with the world. As all Collington's neighbours rejoiced at his condemnation, they were no less glad, when they saw no reprieve came, and he was turned off; which shews what a dangerous man they took him to be.

THURSDAY, 12.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—A bill for granting to his majesty one million, to be raised by annuities at 3l. per cent. per ann.—A bill for granting to his majesty the sum of 900,000l. out of the sinking fund, for the service of the year 1750.—A bill for giving further time to the proprietors of annuities of 4l. per cent. per ann. to subscribe the same, and for redeeming such annuities as shall not be so subscribed, &c.—A bill for granting to his majesty certain duties upon sail-cloth, which shall be imported from Ireland into Great-Britain.—A Bill to continue several laws therein mentioned.—A bill for the encouragement of the British white herring fishery.—A bill for permitting raw silk, of the growth or produce of Persia, purchased in Russia, to be imported into this kingdom.—A bill for encouraging the growth and culture of raw silk in the American colonies or plantations.—A bill to encourage the importation of pig and bar iron from the colonies of America, and to prevent the making of steel there.—A bill for assigning and improving the trade to Africa.—A bill for the effectual punishing persons seducing artificers in the manufactures of Great Britain or Ireland, out of the British Dominions, and to prevent the

exportation of utensils made use of in the woollen and silk manufactures.—A bill to continue several laws for preventing the spreading of the distemper amongst the horned cattle, and for impowering his majesty to prohibit the killing of cow calves.—A bill to explain two acts of the 14th of Charles II. and the 13th of Q. Elizabeth, for the uniformity of publick prayers, and administration of the sacrament, and that the ministers of the church may be of sound religion.—A bill for making good a deficiency upon the revenue of the office of keeper or clerk of the hanniper in Chancery, and for preventing any future deficiency therein, and for augmenting the income of the office of master or keeper of the rolls.—A bill for building a bridge across the river of Thames, from Hampton-Court in Middlesex, to East-Moulsay in Surrey.—A bill for the more effectual repairing and preserving the haven and piers of Whitby, in Yorkshire.—A bill for assigning a proper place for holding a market in the city of Westminster, in lieu of the ancient market-place, called the Round Wool-staple, and for regulating the said market.—A bill for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the city and liberty of Westminster, &c.—A bill for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the Tower-Hamlets.—A bill to prevent delays and expences in the proceedings in the county court of Middlesex, and for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts in the said county court.—A bill for making a better and more effectual provision for the relief of the poor, and for cleansing and paving the streets, and for keeping a nightly watch within the parish of St. Martin in the Fields.—A bill for enlightning the open places, streets, lanes, passages, and courts, and for the better regulating the nightly watch within the parish of St. John, Southwark.—A bill for settling a stipend or maintenance upon the rector of the parish of St. George the Martyr, in Southwark, in lieu of tithes.—A bill to enable Hugh earl of Northumberland, and Elizabeth, countess of Northumberland and baroness Piercy, his wife, their children, progeny and issue, to take and use the name of Piercy, and bear and quarter the arms of the Piercy's, earls of Northumberland.—A bill to impower the guardians of Henry earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, an infant, to make leases of his real estate during his minority.—And to several other publick and private bills.

After which his majesty made a most gracious speech to both houses, (which see, p. 175.) and prorog'd the parliament to June 14 next.

A A 2

Sum

SUNDAY, 15.

The anniversary of the birth of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland was celebrated, who then enter'd into the 30th year of his age.

MONDAY, 16.

This morning, a little before 5 o'clock, his majesty set out from St. James's for Harwich, in order to proceed for Hanover. He embarked at Harwich the next morning, and landed at Helvoetsluys on Wednesday, about 3 in the afternoon. His majesty, before his departure, appointed the following persons to be lords justices, for the administration of the government, during his absence, viz. Thomas lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Philip lord Hardwicke lord chancellor, Lionel duke of Dorset lord president, John earl Gower lord privy-seal, Charles duke of Marlborough lord steward, Charles duke of Grafton lord chamberlain, Charles duke of Richmond master of the horse, John duke of Bedford one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, Archibald duke of Argyll, Thomas Holles duke of Newcastle one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, John earl of Sandwich first commissioner of the Admiralty, William earl of Harrington lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and Henry Pelham, Esq; first commissioner of the Treasury.

Admiral Boscawen arrived at Portsmouth from the East Indies, with part of the squadron under his command.

Edinburgh, April 19. The magistrates have presented the following gentlemen with the freedom of this city, on account of their zeal for promoting the white herding fishery bill, viz. the Hon. lieut. gen. Ogleshorpe, adm. Vernon, Stephen Theodore Janßen, Esq; Sir Richard Lloyd, the Hon. Alexander Hume Campbell, Esq; and Sir James Lowther, Bart. (See p. 168.)

WEDNESDAY, 25.

Peter Legh, Esq; the high bailiff for the city and liberty of Westminster, and council, scrutineers, &c. in the interest of lord Trentham and Sir George Vandeput, Bart. met in the vestry-room of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, in order for the high bailiff to make declaration of the majority on the scrutiny; and some debates arising, it was further adjourned till Monday morning next: So that the result of this affair, which has been so long depending, must be deferred to our next.

At the sessions at the Old-Bailey, which began on this day, the following have been already capitally convicted, viz. Andrew Carey, and Job Savage, for robbing Richard Goldington on the highway, of seven guineas and one shilling, near Hendon.—Thomas Lewis, and Thomas May, for robbing Mr. John Matthews of two gold rings,

&c. near Pancras-Church.—John Campbell Hambleton, for robbing John Motevau, in company with the two last mentioned, of one guinea and ten shillings.—Capt. Edward Clark, for shooting Capt. Thomas Innes in Hyde-Park, in a duel, (see p. 139.)—Thomas Perry, for publishing a forged and counterfeit seaman's ticket, with an intent to defraud.—William Archer, for shooting at, and wounding Anthony Higgins, in Whitecross-street.—John Andrews, a soldier, for counterfeiting the current coin of this kingdom.—John Thrift, the hangman, for the murder of David Farris.—John Giddis, and Henry Smith, for robbing William Hudd in Pancras fields.—And John Groves, for robbing Hannah, the wife of Thomas Jones, in St. James's Park, of a short cloth cloak, apron and handkerchief.

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, March 14.

About a month ago arrived here express from England, the Jamaica sloop of war, Capt. Galbreach, commander, with dispatches for our governor, which are said to contain orders from the French king to M. Caylus, to see the islands of St. Lucia, Domingo, St. Vincent, and Tobago, evacuated with all possible expedition. Upon which, as soon as preparations were made by our men of war here, Mr. Holbourne, our commodore, with the Rose, Capt. Bladwell, and the Jamaica sloop, Capt. Galbreach, sailed for Martinico. At their arrival there a boat was sent off to forbid their landing; whereupon the commodore sent his dispatches on shore by his secretary and Capt. Bladwell, charging them to inquire the reason why they were not permitted to land; and they were answered, that it was by order of M. de Caylus, who was then gone to some distant part of the island (as was pretended, for it is now well known he was actually on the spot) but that they should have their answer in 12 hours. The answer accordingly came, and that was to depart, M. de Caylus having no orders from his master about evacuations. Our commodore then hoisted his flag on board the sloop for the greater expedition back, and left the Tavitock to follow; which ship touched at St. Lucia by the way, but was ordered by the French to depart in 12 hours, which she accordingly did. It is very surprizing, that the French king should sign an instrument for the evacuation of those places, and that the governor of Martinico should not yet be acquainted with it. I must confess myself at a loss to reconcile this oddity in politics, any otherwise than by the following circumstance: That M. de Caylus having, as is said, large possessions in those places,

places, is gaining time to reap his crop, it being now the height of their harvest. If these shufflings, and this disrespect to the British flag, should not be resented at home in a proper manner, we may bid adieu to our sugar colonies.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

April 2. Thomas Delaval, Esq; to Mrs. Potter.

Richard Dillon, Esq; of Ireland, to Miss Molly Taylor of St Edmundsbury.

Lord Napier, to Miss Johnston.

17. Mr. Bell, of Tottenham, to Miss Catherine Barclay, of Cheapside.

Capt. Pierce Dent, to Miss Esther Nicholls, of Tewksbury.

20. Rev. Cecil Willis, M. A. prebendary of Lincoln, to Miss Sheeles, of Louth, in Lincolnshire.

21. Jonathan Kynaston, Esq; of Golden-square, to Miss Maria Howard, of Richmond in Surrey.

24. William Bradford, Esq; to Miss Sarah Obrian.

26. John Manly, Esq; to Miss Nanny Hammond, a 20,000l. fortune.

28. Mr. Richard Morland, attorney in Hatton-Garden, to Miss Molly Say, youngest daughter of Mr. Say, undertaker in Rascuet-court, Fleet-street.

March 30. Countess of Dysart, delivered of a son.

April 16. Lady Clanronald, of a son, in Scotland.

19. The lady of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, of a son.

The lady of Charles Churchill, Esq; of a daughter.

DEATHS.

R. T. Hon. the earl of Tilney, in France, whether he went for the recovery of his health.

March 26. Right Hon. Francis earl of Dalkeith, son and heir apparent to his grace the duke of Buccleugh.

30. The Rev. Dr. John Pelling, senior canon of Windfor, prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of St. Anne's, Westminster.

April 2. Right Hon. the lady Worley, relict of the late Sir Robert Worley, Bart.

3. George Ackers, Esq; yeoman of the Poultry office to his majesty.

5. Mr. Valentine Grimstead, master of the great toy-shop at the corner of St. Paul's-church-yard.

Rev. Dr. Maurice, dean of Bangor.

6. Sir Edmund Bacon, of Gillingham in Norfolk, Bart.

7. Rt. Hon. the lord visc. Torrington.

11. Sir Chaloner Ogle, kn. admiral of the fleet.

Robert Lowe, Esq; in the commission of the peace for the county of Chester.

15. Rt. Hon. lady viscountess Lynington.

17. Mr. William Mills, belonging to the theatre royal in Drury-lane.

Lady Elizabeth Butler, only surviving daughter of James late duke of Ormond.

22. Roger Collyson, Esq; formerly an eminent conveyancer.

Sir Henry Gray, bart. of Northumberland.

25. John Browne, Esq; one of his majesty's council learned in the law, and member for Dorchester.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

R. EV. Richard Goodyear, presented to the rectory of Wivenhoe, in Essex.—Thomas Murgatroyd, M. A. to the rectory of Kirkby, in Cleveland, in Yorkshire.—John Fulham, M. A. made one of the canons of Windfor.—George Osborne, M. A. presented to the rectory of Godmanston, in Dorsetshire.—Henry Herring, M. A. to the rectory of Tapesfield, in Essex.—Mr. Holand Coham, to the rectory of Northlew, in Devon.—William Hart, M. A. made one of the canons of Windfor.—Hugh Wynne, D. D. presented to a prebend in the cathedral church of St. Paul's.—Richard King, M. A. chosen chaplain to the clothworkers company, and preacher at Lamb's chapel near Cripplegate, in the room of the late Mr. Banfon.—Mr. Robert Brereton, made a doctor in divinity by his grace the lord abp. of Canterbury.—John Alcocke, M. A. presented to the vicarage of Otley, in Dorsetshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

L. ORD Archer, made custos rotularum of the county of Flint.—John Wolfe, Esq; made lieut. col. and Robert Hart, Esq; major of the reg. of foot commanded by the lord visc. Bury, and William Wilkinson, Esq; capt. of a company in the said regiment.—Robert Sawyer Herbert, Esq; made his majesty's lieutenant of the county of Wilts.—Sir William Boothby, Bart. made lieut. col. to lord London's reg. of foot.—Matthew Watkins, Esq; made a major to Kennedy's reg. of foot.—Sir John Rawdon, Bart. created baron Rawdon of Moytz, in the kingdom of Ireland.—Sir John Denny Vesey, of Knapton in Ireland, Bart. created baron Knapton in the said kingdom.—Charles Frederick, Esq; made surveyor-general of the ordnance.—Sir John Ligonier, knight of the Bath, made governor of Guernsey.—Sir Miles Stapylton, Bart. made a commissioner of the customs.—Claudius Amyand, Esq; made one of the under secretaries to his grace the duke of Newcastle.—His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, made master general of the ordnance, in the room of the late duke of Montague.—Francis William Drake, Esq; made governor of Newfoundland.—William Petticraw, Esq; made colonel general at Tetuan.

[Bankrupts in our next.]

PA1444

PRICES of STOCKS in APRIL, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

[illegible]

FROM the Hague we have the following accounts, viz. That on the 11th inst. N. S. the prince stadtholder set out for Bergen-op-Zoom, where he had an interview with prince Charles of Lorraine, at the abbey of St. Bernard near Antwerp, and returned the 17th. That on that day, the states of Holland published a placart, by which they impose a duty of one duit per sheet upon all pamphlets, news-papers, and other periodical pieces, printed within that province, and double that duty upon all such pieces, which shall be printed in foreign parts, and imported for sale. From this duty however, they exempt all pieces published in Hebrew, Greek, or Latin. But they order, that all works printed without the real name of the printer, and place where they are printed, shall be seized by the collectors; and every person attempting to dispose of any of them, shall be subject to a fine of 400 guilders for each offence. That several lords of the province of Gueldres, who, according to usual custom, have of late years been chosen of the council of state, or of the assembly of the states general, have at last elections been left out, among whom are four or five names that have long made a figure in the republick. And that the commissioners appointed by the stadtholder for regulating the finances are still at Amsterdam, where every thing is very quiet; nevertheless, there is as yet no talk of withdrawing the troops, which have been cantoned ever since the beginning of the year round that haughty city; but on the contrary, they have been imperceptibly reinforced by small detachments, and some of them posted before the very gates; the present ministers in Holland being, it seems, sensible of the truth of that maxim, Remove the cause, and the effect ceases.

Paris, April 6, N. S. The dauphiness, who is entered into the 6th month of her pregnancy, continues very well. — 17th, an edict has passed in council, and is now in the press, for naturalizing all the Irish actually in this kingdom, and all such of that nation as shall hereafter come to settle in the French dominions, or to serve in the king's armies.

From Petersburg we had lately the following remarkable account, dated March 25, N. S. Mr. Guy Dickens, envoy extraordinary from the king of Great Britain, received a courier from England a few days ago, with orders to acquaint this court, that as his Britannick majesty had ever since the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, made it his principal care to strengthen the peace of Europe, he had constantly taken the most proper measures to stifle the seeds of

diffension, which seemed to be propagating in the North; and that tho' his endeavours had not yet met with the wished-for success, he still entertained hopes they would, aided by the good offices of the interested powers; that from the confidence he placed in her Imperial majesty, he hoped, for the sake of peace, and out of regard to the solicitations of her allies, that she would not go such lengths as to send troops into the territories of the crown of Sweden in Finland: That as this power could not but look upon such a proceeding as an act of hostility, if it should unhappily occasion a rupture, the allies of the crown of Russia would not think themselves under any obligation to furnish those succours, which could only be demanded by the party attacked.

The chief reasons assigned by our court against these representations are, That the empress has given, and continues to give, too convincing proofs of the interest she takes in preserving the peace of the North, to leave any room to doubt of her disposition in that respect: That all her declarations and proceedings tend to that end, even those from whence the pretence of a rupture have been inferred: That if people would reflect without prejudice upon what her Imperial majesty thought herself obliged to require of Sweden, they must acknowledge it as a very natural demand, tending only to cement friendship between two neighbours, and remove every obstruction to that end: That moreover the crown of Sweden having declared, that it was never its intention to restore despotick power, and this act having been confirmed by a publick act addressed to the Swedish nation, it seems, that that crown should not shew any reluctance to add such securities as her Imperial majesty demanded, to prevent any future uneasiness, and to propagate a perfect good understanding with the Swedish nation.

From Copenhagen we hear of their American colonies (one of which was some years since granted to them by Great-Britain) being in so flourishing a condition, that they produce abundantly more sugar than can be consumed in their own dominions; and therefore his Danish majesty has lately published an edict, prohibiting the importation of all foreign sugars, and injoining all merchants to dispose of what quantities they have left in their warehouses, upon pain of forfeiture, and of paying a considerable penalty. And as a further encouragement to their trade, the king of France has lower'd the duty on all fish, imported from the Danish dominions into his kingdom.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

M A Y, 1750.

The THEORY of EARTHQUAKES, from a famous Natural History, lately printed in France, at the King's Expence.



THE nature and cause of earthquakes has of late been a frequent subject of conversation, we shall give our readers what has been said upon it by Mr. Buffon, intendant of the French king's physick garden, and Mr. Daubenton, keeper of his cabinet of natural history, in their natural history just printed at Paris.

These two curious searchers into nature first observe, that we often, at a great depth, meet with caverns or little grotto's in the bowels of the earth, and we find that they often communicate with one another by means of small pipes or channels of various lengths and dimensions. Some of these caverns, &c. they suppose to have been made by subterraneous fires, and others by the rain which sinks into the earth, or finds, or makes a subterraneous passage till it springs out again, at the foot of a mountain or in the sea; and as to the first sort they observe, that they are never to be met with but near high mountains where there are vulcano's, and are not consequently to be met with so frequently as those of the second sort.

After these observations they proceed as follows: "There are two kinds of earthquakes; one caused by the force of subterraneous fires, and by the explosion of the vulcano's, which never extend over any very large tract of country, and are felt only when the vulcano's rage, or before they open. When the matter which forms the subterraneous fires, begins to ferment, to grow hot, and to be set in a blaze, the fire presses all round for a vent, and if it can find none made by nature, it heaves up the earth, and forces a passage by throwing it up, which produces a vulcano, and this vulcano repeats or continues its flaming

May, 1750.

in proportion to the quantity of combustible matter contained in its bowels. If this quantity be very small, an earthquake or shaking of the ground may happen without vulcano's breaking out; and even the air which is produced or rarified by the subterraneous fire, may find some small vents for getting out, in which case there will be nothing but a shaking of the ground without any vulcano or eruption. But when the quantity of combustible matter is very great, and inclosed in solid compact earth, there will ensue not only an earthquake, but an eruption. These however are all but of the first kind of earthquakes, and never extend but over a small tract of country. For example, one of the most violent eruptions of mount *Etna*, may cause an earthquake over the whole island of Sicily, but such an earthquake will never extend to the distance of 3 or 400 leagues. When in the mountain *Vesuvius* any new flaming apertures are made, earthquakes are at the same time produced at Naples, and in the neighbourhood of the vulcano; but they have never shaken the Alps, or been felt in France, or in other countries remote from *Vesuvius*. Thus the earthquakes occasioned by the force of vulcano's are confined within a small space, are properly the effect of the reaction of the fire, and shake the ground in the same manner as the explosion of a powder magazine produces a jolt, and a perceptible shake, at several leagues distance.

But there is another kind of earthquakes very different both as to their effects and their cause, which are those that make themselves to be felt at great distances, and extend over a long tract of country, without any new vulcano or eruption's appearing. We have examples of earthquakes that have been felt at the same time in England, France, Germany, and even as far as Hungary. As to these, they always extend themselves much more in length than in breadth, shaking, as it were, a line or zone of the earth,

g b a

earth, with more or less violence in different places; and they are always accompanied with a hollow noise, resembling that of a heavy waggon, driving swiftly.

For understanding thoroughly what may be the cause of this kind of earthquake, we must recollect, that every inflammable substance capable of explosion, produces, like powder, by being set on fire, a great quantity of air: That this air produced by the fire is in a state of very great rarefaction, and by the compressed situation in which it finds itself, within the bottom of the earth, it must produce very violent effects. Suppose then that at a very great depth, such as an hundred or 200 fathoms, there is a quantity of pyrites and other sulphureous substances, and that by a fermentation produced by rains filtering down, or by some other cause, these substances are set on fire, let us see what would be the effect. First, these substances are not regularly disposed in horizontal beds, like the substances which were originally formed from the sediment of the sea: On the contrary, they are placed in the perpendicular crannies of the earth, in the caverns at the bottom of these crannies, and in other places where the rain may penetrate and act. These substances being set on fire, will produce a great quantity of air, whose spring being compressed into a small compass, such as that of a cavern, will not only shake the ground above, but will seek for passages to get out and recover its liberty. The most ready passages will of course be those caverns and channels that have been formed by the rain and the subterraneous streams. The rarified air will precipitate itself violently into all those passages that are open to it, and will produce a furious blast of wind thro' those subterraneous passages, the noise of which will be heard upon the surface of the earth above, and will be accompanied with a shaking or quaking of the ground. This subterraneous wind produced by the fire, will extend itself as far as the subterraneous cavities and channels go, and will cause a trembling of the ground more or less violent, in proportion as it removes from the furnace, or finds the passages more or less confined. This motion being made length-ways, the shake will be in the same way, and the trembling will be felt over a long tract of country. This air will not produce any eruption or volcano, be-

cause of its finding room enough for extending itself, or because of its finding vents through which it makes its exit in the form of a wind or vapour. And even should it not be granted, that there are really any subterraneous passages by which this air and these subterraneous vapours may pass, we may easily conceive, that in the very place where the first explosion happens, the ground above being lifted up to a considerable height, the next adjoining ground must necessarily divide and cleave horizontally, in order to follow the motion of the first, which is sufficient for making passages that by degrees may communicate the motion to a very great distance; which explanation agrees with all the phenomena: For an earthquake is never felt at the same instant, or the same hour, in places at a great distance from each other; for example, in places at an hundred or 200 leagues distant; and by these far extended earthquakes, there is never any fire or eruption appears above ground; but the noise with which they are almost always attended, is a plain proof of the progressive motion of the subterraneous wind. What we have now said may be confirmed by joining with it some other facts. We know that vapours are exhaled from mines, and independently of the winds produced by the currents of water, there are currents of unwholesome air and suffocating vapours often found in them. We also know, that there are caves, abysses, and deep lakes in the earth, which produce winds, such as the lake of Boleslaw in Bohemia†.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax in Nova Scotia †, dated March 20, 1749-50.

WE are all happily arrived in this country, after a voyage of two months and three days. At our first landing we were obliged to live in tents like soldiers in the field, having no other habitations; but were soon after ordered by our governor to cut down a great number of trees, (all the country being a wood, quite wild and over-grown) to clear a large piece of ground; which we actually did, and finished this work, as we were ordered, in the space of six weeks; after which the country was divided among the new inhabitants by lots, 60 foot in length, and 40 in breadth, being given to each settler to build their houses. There was no such thing as a carpenter or bricklayer, every one being a

* Our authors suppose, that the surface of this globe was at first all covered with water, and that the mountains, and other irregularities upon the surface were occasioned by the flux and reflux of the waters.

† Our authors have given an account of this lake, and say, that in some parts of the bottom of it, there are holes so deep they could never be sounded; and that from these holes there sometimes arises a tempestuous wind, which spreads itself all over Bohemia, and in the winter time raises sometimes to a great height in the air, pieces of ice of 200 pound weight.

‡ See a beautiful M A P of this country, in our Magazine for April, 1749; as also a large description of it, ib. p. 181.

ing to be his own architect, and perform the work with his own hands; not so much as a workman was to be had, all having enough to do for themselves. The government assisted us with boards and nails, which were brought from Boston in New-England; and every day we see some sloops arrive from thence with boards and shingles. Many of the English built very poor houses, and many of them none at all, being incapable of such business, and, therefore, were obliged to shelter themselves all the winter in their tents.

The country is all a wilderness, as you may easily imagine; having never, from the beginning of the world, been inhabited by any rational creature; for the natives are as wild as beasts; every thing growing and rotting, of itself, without the least cultivation. The earth is good clay, and very ground; and for what appears, by that part which is cleared and the town built upon, there is good hope, that any seed or plants will do exceeding well, the soil above being a good black earth.

Every thing necessary, as victuals and clothing, is to be had here; for ships are daily arriving. Meat is to be bought for a tolerable price; beef, mutton, and pork from 4 pence, to one penny half penny a pound: Coffee, and chocolate for 6 pence a pound; bohea tea 7 shillings this pound. Green tea is indeed scarce and at a very high price; and likewise fine sugar: What you buy in London for 2 pence, is sold here for 16; and brown sugar, bought at London for 3d. you must pay here 2d. for. Fowls, geese, ducks, and wine are at a tolerable price; and rum costs but half the money it costs in England. All that belongs to cloathing is extremely dear. Fish we have here in great abundance in summer time: There are lobsters, mackerels, cod, herrings, eels, rock-fish, mussels, flat-fish, and others, for which I have no name; this is a good provision, and to be had sometimes for nothing: Our fishery is daily more and more improved.

When we first came here, the Indians, in a friendly manner, brought us lobsters and other fish in plenty, being satisfied for them by a bit of bread and some meat; but now they come no more, but are turned our adversaries; and when they get one of our people in their power, they will carry him along with them, and put him to death in a barbarous manner. They don't live in any certain place, but are here and there, running up and down the country: They are a very wild people; their clothes generally black, and ragged; their hair black and long, like hogs-bristles, over their heads and faces; they live like beasts. Our soldiers take great pains to

drive them away, and clear the country of them; we have also some strong forts built for the security of the town. And now there are twice as many new inhabitants, as arrived here at first from England; a great number from Cape-Breton and New-England having settled here likewise: And we are assured, that above 2000 more will arrive this summer from England.

P. S. If you know of any who intend to come over, let them bring no money, but tapes, thread, stockings, linen, &c. for they will double the value.

A Menody, as a Tribute to the Memory of a most tender Mother, the Hon. Mrs. Hannah Lee, late excellent Wife of the Hon. Thomas Lee, Esq; President of his Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief in Virginia.

L O! from yon solitary, sad recess,
Bending this way, in dismal pomp
of drels, [distress!]
Big with some fatal news, the goddess of
The bat and screech-owl on her shoulders
stand, [hand;
And yew and cypress fill each wringing
Streaming her eyes, dishevell'd all her
hair,
And moving with her cries the melting air;
Grief's self appears, who never visits day,
But when uncommon worth is snatch'd
away.

I come, she cries, to wail Constantia
dead!

Phoenix of women, and the marriage bed!
When will again such charms and virtues
meet!

Ah, when a mind and body so compleat!
Thro' wide America's extended plains,
Lament with me, ye gentle nymphs and
swains!

Her dear-felt loss, oh, aid me to deplore!
Ne'er will you see the sweet Constantia
more:

Ne'er hear again the musick of her tongue,
Softer by far than Philomela's song.

Who can refuse the tributary tear
To one so lov'd, so affable, sincere?

Ah what a mistress! how descending, kind!
And to the needy what a pitying mind!
Ye husbands, and ye children, come and
mourn

The fondest wife, and mother in her urn!
Ye kindest, friends, ye virtuous lovers, all!
Oh, let the pearly drops in torrents fall!
Nor to my wretched grot will I return,
Till I have taught the hardest heart to
mourn.

*An Account of the ANIMAL FLOWER;
Extracted from the Rev. Mr. HUGHES'S
NATURAL HISTORY of Barbadoes, in
published in a Folia Volume; a Work,
which*

which for the Delightfulness of the Subject, and the agreeable Manner in which it is executed, bigbly deserves the Perusal of the Curious. (See the Lines addressed to the Author, p. 230.)

AS in man, the most perfect part of the sublunary creation, there are apparently seen several different degrees of perfection of body and mind; and in animals the sagacity of some is evidently superior to that of others; so likewise in this seemingly confused species of animal life, and vegetable appearance, the chain gradually descends with a surprising mixture and connexion.

Whoever hath leisure and abilities to pursue a general inquiry of this nature, will soon find, that this progressive series runs through the whole creation—From the most exalted genius to the almost senseless idiots—From the most sagacious, sensible creature to the almost insensible mussel—From the towering cedar to the hyssop springing from the wall, or the humble moss.

Such is that universal harmony and connexion, that runs through the numberless ranks and orders of beings, till we come at last to inanimate matter.

This surprising creature, that I am to treat of, hath, for a long time been the object of my own silent admiration: and it would even now be thought chimerical to mention, much more describe, the qualities of so strange a phenomenon, if the polypus of late years had not afforded a surprising instance of almighty power.

The cave that contains this animal, is near the bottom of a high rocky cliff facing the sea, in the north part of the island, in the parish of St. Lucy: The descent to it is very steep and dangerous, being in some places almost perpendicular; and what adds an horror to this dreadful situation, is, that the waves from below almost incessantly break upon the cliff, and sometimes reach its highest summit.

As soon as you are freed from this complicated apprehension of danger (in your way down) you enter a cave spacious enough to contain five hundred people: The roof of this is in some places imbossed with conglaciated incrustations intermixed with small tubes, through whose extremities a small quantity of the most limpid water drops.

From this you enter another cave, small in comparison of the former. The bottom of this is a natural basin of water of about 16 feet long, and 12 in breadth. This, at low water, is about eleven feet perpendicular height from the sea, which, when the wind is high on that point, dashes into it; so that the water in it is entirely salt, except a small mixture of fresh, which ouses and drops through the roof of the cave.

In the middle of this basin there is a flat stone, or rock (as I shall call it), which is always under water.

BRound its sides, at different depths (seldom exceeding eighteen inches) are seen at all times of the year several seemingly fine radiated flowers of a pale yellow, or a bright straw-colour slightly tinged with green.

These have in appearance a circular border of thick-set petals*, about the size of, and much resembling, those of a single garden marigold, except that the whole of this seeming flower is narrower at the discus, or setting on of the leaves, than any flower of that kind.

I have attempted to pluck one of these from the rock to which they are always fixt; but could never effect it. For as soon as my fingers came within two or three inches of it, it would immediately contract; and close together its yellow border, and shrink back into the hole in the rock; but, if left undisturbed for the space of about four minutes, it would come gradually in sight, expanding, though at first very cautiously, its seeming leaves, till at last it appeared in its former bloom: However, it would again recoil with a surprising quickness, when my hand came within a small distance of it.

EHaving tried the same experiment by attempting to touch it with my cane, and a small slender rod, the effect was the same.

These were strong appearances of animal life; yet, as its shape, and want of local motion, classed it among vegetables, I was for some time in suspense, and imagined it might be an aquatic sensitive plant: And though its contraction to avoid the touch was quicker than any plant of that kind; yet, as its seeming leaves might be, and in reality were, of a far thinner and more delicate texture than those of any plant; and as water is eight hundred times heavier than air, the sudden weight of so thick a

* Petals are the fine coloured leaves, which compose in a marigold, and such-like flowers, the yellow circular border. They are called petals to distinguish them from the green leaves of the plant.

† Tho' I could not by any means contrive to take or pluck from the rock out of the animals intire; yet, I once cut off (with a knife which I had for a long time held out of the near the mouth of an hole, out of which one of these animals appeared) two of these seeming leaves. These, when out of the water, retained their shape and colour; but, being composed of a membrane-like substance, surprisingly thin, it soon shrivelled up, and decayed.

medium, by its undulation caused by the pressure of my hand or stick, might very well account for its sudden contraction.

This was my opinion, till a subsequent visit cleared my doubts; for I plainly saw four dark-coloured resemblances of threads, something like the legs of a spider, rising out of the centre of what I have termed a flower. Their quick spontaneous motion from one side to the other of this circular yellow border of seeming leaves (which in reality were so many arms or feelers,) and their closing together in imitation of a forceps, as if they had hemmed in their prey (which the yellow border likewise soon surrounded and closed to secure), fully convinced me, that it was a living creature.

Its body at a distance appears to be about as big as a raven's quill, and of a blackish colour; the one end sticking to the rock, the other extending a very small distance from it; and incircled round with a yellow border, as above described.

Thus what in its first appearance seems to be of the vegetative kind, by its motion, and quick sense of self-preservation, proves an animal.

Now, since the same wisdom and goodness, which give being to creatures, often preserve them in that existence by ways and means as wonderful as their creation was before; this leads me to offer a probable conjecture, why God's amazing providence (which doth nothing in vain) endued the arms or feelers of this animal with a fine yellow colour, and hath ordained it to differ in this particular from the several tribes of fungous animals, that are always found cleaving to the rocks in the sea.

As these latter may be fed with spawn, or some animalcules, which the flux or reflux of the waves may throw in their way, there was no need of any uncommon means to intice their prey (if animals) within their reach; whereas the water in the cave is, for the most part, void of any motion that can convey food for these animals. Therefore there was a necessity of some extraordinary temptation to allure their prey within their power, to seize it; otherwise they might starve in the midst of plenty.

To this end, that divine goodness, which filleth every thing living with plentifulness, hath finely devised this providential stratagem (if I may be allowed the expression), and given these animals that fine transparent colour, to be a means to provide for them their daily food: For as bright rays of light (or something similar in its effect) are very inviting to several animals, especially those of the aquatick kind, the beautiful colour of this circular border may

serve as a decoy for very young fish, or other animalcules, to divert themselves (as flies about the flame of a candle) in swimming about the verge of this seemingly harmless flower, until they come within the circle; then these bright leaves in appearance prove, in reality, so many arms or feelers, that with a quick motion close together, and surround the prey; which, being thus secured, is conveyed to the mouth, as above-mentioned.

There are likewise in the uppermost part of the rock, in the above-described basin, innumerable clusters of (what are here called) water bottles, very much resembling scattered clusters of unripe grapes; the outside consisting of a bluish skiny tegument, like that of a grape; the inside full of water somewhat turbid.

Among these also are a great number of animal flowers of the same species with the yellow large ones. These now to be described are likewise fixt to the rock, not in holes, as the above-mentioned, but sticking to the surface among these water-bottles, and generally not above nine inches under water.

The leaves, or rather feelers, of these are of a greyish purple colour, variegated with black spots. Their motion likewise to avoid the touch is not so quick.

Having plucked one of these from the rock, I perceived the body, which was about an inch long, to have, whilst between my finger and thumb, a sensible vermicular motion. The feelers likewise, which decorated one end of it, when exposed to the air, shrunk up, and remained as lifeless: But as soon as the whole was dipped in their proper element the water, they would immediately, as it were, assume a new life, and appear again in their full vigour.

Soon after the discovery of these surprising animals, a great number of people came to view them: But as this was attended with some small inconveniency to a person, thro' whose land they are obliged to pass; he therefore, to get rid of the company, resolved to destroy the object of their curiosity: In order to do so effectually, he took a piece of iron prepared for that purpose; and then carefully bored and drilled every part of the holes where these seeming flowers were bred; but, to his great surprise, they in a few weeks appeared again issuing from the same holes.

Let us here, for a while, stop, and see whether our much boasted reason can find out how even a latent principle of life can be preserved, after the whole organick body is torn in pieces.

When

When we see this animal, in a short time after, resuscitate, and appear in its former proportion, beauty, and life, can we, after such an ocular demonstration of so astonishing a change in a creature destined for this life only, and removed (in all appearance) but a few degrees from the vegetable creation, any longer entertain doubts about the possibility of another decline of a far greater consequence? And as every past age hath been, so undoubtedly every future will be, blessed with some surprising new discovery of God's unsearchable power and wisdom.

Our own bath produced a wonderful instance of this; for what scaprick, some years ago, would have believed the possibility of so extraordinary a production as the polypus? Who would not have said, with the unbelieving Jews in the wilderness, Can God do this? And yet we find, that this surprising generation is now a known matter of fact.

That the above-mentioned conjecture about the use and efficacy of its colour is not groundless, may be made still more evident, by many analogous striking instances.

For those ingenious gentlemen, Mr. Tuberville Neadham, and Mr. Tremblay, observe, that polyps, and aquatic insects, kept in glass vessels, by excluding the light from every part, except one little opening, after some time all assembled at this opening; and yet these polypes have not, perceptibly to the strongest magnifier, any organ that in the least resembles eyes.

If light is therefore so attractive to these animals which are visible, why may it not be likewise so to other animalcules, to us imperceptible? And may we not further suppose, that the appearance of the former towards the light may be in search of these animalcules, their destined prey?

But in what manner the rays of light affect these animals, whether by its motion acting upon their whole exceedingly delicate nervous system, which, like the retina of the human eye, is in every part sensitive, is, I believe, inexplicable.

Where sight is apparently wanting, as in polyps, a delicacy of touch may, for ought we know, and indeed in all probability doth, take up the gradual chain, and, in a surprising manner, supply its place.

Such is the insensible gradation, which is progressively continued by imperceptible degrees thro' the whole creation, from animate to inanimate, rational to irrational, that we know not where precisely to determine their respective boundaries. (In like manner, light and darkness, motion and rest, we speak of as things very different and opposite: Yet,

as one will presume to say, what is the precise and absolute boundary between languid motion, and absolute rest? terminate the period where the last found expires in dead silence.

And perhaps this gradual chain of action terminates not with such things; but may be progressively carried far above the rank of the most exalted, or even the comprehension of celestial beings, till all created is lost in him, who is perfection itself.

This animal, and the one composed of it, are delineated in the annexed plates.

There are also small bluish animals, which grow in clusters between high and low water, the edges of each are composed of a border of small fistules (these are petals (if I may so call them) secreting a fungous substance, of about the colour of an English silver two-pence, or bluish green colour. This species is quick in avoiding approach, rather than those already described; and their organs of sensibility perfect; for they will suffer themselves to be touched, before their guard arms close together to defend the whole. I have observed a few of the same species, having their arms or arms longer than the abdomen, as well as of an irregular shape. These likewise gradually increase in sensitive perfection, and are found at some distance under water, as the former, in neap tides, and for a short time exposed to the air, seemingly without any prejudice.

THE LAZY CRAB

THIS is a very large beautiful crab, back generally full of small a pale fawn colour; guarded there, but especially about the the back shell, with short sharp prickles, hath four strong legs on a side, covered over with a short brown pile, and are likewise, in the middle of each leg ending in a sharp point, great claws, from the setting of the body to their extremities, are inches long. The very tips of the moving claws, with which it takes prey, remarkably differ from those of crabs, by their great breadth, as when they close together, fall into their sockets as the opposite pair of nippers. (See the plate.)



JOURNAL

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 164.

In the Debate begun in your last, after Mr. President had given his Opinion, Afrantius Burrhus stood up again, and spoke to this Effect :

Mr. President,
S I R,

A S I am always proud of joining in your opinion, so I shall readily agree with you in this, that when any service is positively resolved on, and an estimate can be made of the expence, the affair ought to be brought before the committee of supply, and a certain sum of money granted by that committee for answering the expence of that service; but when I made you the motion now under consideration, I told you, that it was not so much as designed to have the bill I proposed, passed into a law this session: The only intention was to have the bill brought in during this session, that gentlemen both without doors and within might see what sort of bill was intended, and might have time to consider it maturely betwixt this and next session.

For this reason, Sir, gentlemen may see, that it would have been very improper to have brought the affair before the committee of supply; for, surely, that committee is never to grant money for any service, till it be positively resolved on; and tho' the gentlemen entrusted by his majesty with the management of our naval affairs, approve of this method to provide for the manning his majesty's navy, at the commencement of a war, without distressing trade, yet they are so cautious as to desire to have it approved of by the nation, before

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any law be made for carrying it into execution: This caution, which is certainly in itself commendable, will not, I hope, be so maliciously interpreted, as to be reckon'd a scheme for the introduction of ar-

A bitrary power. I am sure, none of the gentlemen of the admiralty are capable of forming any such scheme: I am sure, most of them have penetration enough to see through it, and honour enough to disdain joining in it, were such a scheme to be formed by any other person whatsoever. And as I have shewn, that our ordering such a bill to be brought in, with the intention I have mentioned, can be no trespass upon our usual forms of proceeding, I hope my motion will be agreed to.

Servilius Priscus likewise stood up again, and spoke in Substance thus :

Mr. President,
S I R,

W E may with the more freedom agree to the bringing in of such a bill as is now proposed, because if it should be not only brought in, but passed into a law, no money will be this year asked or wanted for the service thereby intended; for near half of the year is already expired, and will be more than expired, before the number of seamen employed in the navy can be reduced to the number voted for the service of the current year. We cannot therefore suppose, that the money wanted for the service intended by this bill, will amount to above 15,000l; and that sum may be made good by the savings upon the other articles relating to

Mr. P—m.

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the navy, particularly the half pay, as many of the officers on that list cannot come home so soon as was expected, and consequently must remain at full pay, till they return and are discharged his majesty's service.

Now I am up, Sir, I must observe, that the complaints in this country have usually been against the too long continuance of a parliament, but I never heard of any complaint against the king's dissolving a parliament too soon, except when it was dissolved to prevent its redressing some grievance, or inquiring into some misconduct; and as there is not the least pretence for supposing that his majesty had any such design in dissolving the last parliament, I cannot comprehend how any complaint can be justly made against it.

Then as to the alterations, that were made in the articles of war, and the amendments proposed to the laws for regulating either the army or navy, they were thought necessary for preserving order and discipline by those that made or proposed them; but the gentlemen who had thus made or proposed them, were so far from having formed any design against our liberties, that they readily departed from most of those amendments and alterations, merely because they were thought, or at least said, to be dangerous; by some gentlemen in this house, and not from any conviction they themselves had of their being so; for there was nothing proposed that could give any chief commander a greater influence over courts martial than he has always had by our laws; nor was it ever proposed to subject any one man to martial law that did not belong to our army or navy.

This, Sir, is my opinion of the alterations and amendments, that were proposed to be made in our laws for regulating our army and navy; and when gentlemen differ about the

necessity of any new law, or of any addition or amendment to an old, they should judge more charitably than to throw out infamous insinuations or accusations against one another; for in all such cases, those who are for the affirmative side of the question, may accuse the others of a design to subvert our present happy establishment, by refusing to agree to such regulations as are necessary for its support, generally, I believe, with as much justice, as those who are for the negative side of the question, can accuse them of a design to subvert our liberties. The best way, therefore, in all such cases, is to judge candidly and even charitably of one another's intentions; and if we judge in this manner, I am sure, no gentleman will suppose, that the present motion proceeded from any evil intention; nor can any one be against seeing, at least, such a bill as this now proposed, the title of which does not so much as suggest, that any money is to be granted for the service it relates to.

Upon this M. Fabius Ambustus stood up again, and spoke to the following Effect:

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE more I hear upon the subject of the motion now under consideration, and the more earnest I see some gentlemen for having it agreed to, the more I am against it. Suppose no gentleman has any intention to push having the bill passed into a law this session; yet the very ordering of such a bill to be brought in, is, in my opinion, a most dangerous incroachment upon our usual method of granting money. I shall admit, that from the title of the bill moved for, there is no appearance of its being a bill for granting money to the crown; but no gentleman ever had weight enough

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in this house, to obtain leave for the bringing in of any bill, before his having explained what he intends by the bill he moves for; and, indeed, it is not fit that any one ever should. The noble lord was so sensible of this, that he took care A to explain to us very fully what was intended by the bill he proposed; and from that explanation every gentleman must see, that it is a bill by which a sum of money, a sum which, in our present circumstances, we ought to think a large sum, is to be B granted to the crown, and that for answering the expence of a service whereof an estimate may not only easily but certainly be made.

Surely, Sir, a grant of this kind ought to have been first resolved on in the committee of supply, even C supposing that this service was not positively resolved on; for the grant of money for any service in the committee of supply, even tho' agreed to by the house upon the report, is not a grant perfected, till both the grant and service be established by a bill, and that bill agreed to by the three branches of the legislature. Suppose the committee should agree to the keeping up of 20,000 land forces for the service of the ensuing year, and should grant a sum of money sufficient for that purpose: E Suppose again, that this house, or perhaps the other house, in passing the mutiny bill, should reduce the number of land forces to 10,000, will any one say, that the resolution of the committee of supply, tho' agreed to by the house, and provided for by the committee of ways and means, would be a sufficient authority for the treasury to issue the whole sum granted by that resolution? No, Sir, in all cases, where money is granted by the committee of supply, for a service which must G afterwards be established and regulated by a bill, the grant can have no effect unless the bill be passed into a law; and when any publick

service is to be established and regulated by a bill, or by a clause in a bill, the sum of money necessary for that service, if it can be estimated, ought to be resolved on in the committee of supply, before the bill be brought into the house.

This, Sir, is our usual and our only regular method of proceeding in all such cases: The largeness or the smallness of the sum ought not to make any difference; for the grant of a small sum, in an irregular manner, will be a precedent for granting a large sum in the same manner; and if we once admit of the precedent for granting a sum of money by bill, without having it ever once considered of in the committee of supply, some future parliament may, by such method, be surpris'd into a perpetual grant, that will render it unnecessary for the crown, for ever after, to call any parliament at all. Such a bill may be moved for, brought in, and passed, in three days time, at the beginning of a session, before the committees of supply and ways and means can in the usual course be established, or at the end of a session, after both these committees have been closed, and consequently before those, who are not ministers, or dependers upon ministers, are come to town, or after they have returned to their country habitations.

Let us consider, Sir, upon what the weight and authority of this house chiefly depends: It is upon our F power of granting money. Should we once give up that power, or allow it to be filched from us by surprise, we should no longer have any weight or authority: Nay, we should have a being, as a house of parliament, no longer than we continued to be the submissive and obedient slaves of the administration. Have we not therefore the strongest reason to be at all times jealous of this power, and to guard with the utmost caution against every

every step that may lead towards our being deprived of it? Gentlemen may talk of candor and christian charity as much as they please; but I shall always think it the duty of every member of this house, who is not concerned in, and consequently A no way acquainted with the secrets of an administration, to be suspicious of their designs; and when extensions of power are aimed at, or when things are attempted by a new and extraordinary method, which might as well have been done in the usual B course, there will always be good ground for being suspicious. Can any one say, that a very great extension of the power of courts martial in time of peace, has not of late years been established, and a much greater aimed at? Are they C not now made judges of crimes and offences, of which they had formerly no cognizance? May they not now inflict severer punishments upon some crimes than they could formerly have inflicted? And is neither of these any extension of their power? Such D powers may be necessary in time of war, or in foreign garisons, and at such times, or in such places, his majesty may establish them by virtue of his prerogative; but in time of peace, and within this island, I am sure, no such extensive powers can E ever be necessary for any good purpose. I shall indeed grant, that in one case our military ministers were for restraining the power of courts martial more than this house would agree to; but it was their power of acquitting, not their power of condemning and punishing the unhappy culprit; for if we had not restored the word, *lawful*, which had been expunged out of the 5th article of war, a court martial could have had no power to acquit an officer for disobeying the most unlawful orders G that could be given: Had an officer been commanded to murder his father, and burn his father's house, for protecting his sister from the brutal lust of his commanding officer, and had disobeyed such inhuman orders, the court martial could not have acquitted him: Upon full proof of the orders and disobedience, they must have condemned him, and must have ordered him to be shot for his disobedience.

Can we judge charitably, Sir, of the designs of those, who expunged such a necessary word out of an article of war, and aimed at its being approved and authorised by parliament in time of a profound peace, both at home and abroad? Then as to the persons subjected to courts martial, and martial law, were half-pay officers ever subject thereto before last year? Can it be said, that the depriving of 2 or 300 gentlemen of the chief privilege of Englishmen, is necessary in time of peace, or that it is of no dangerous consequence to the liberties of the people of this nation? The gentlemen who do these things, may think as they please; but whatever they D think, I know what to think of their modesty, when they desire us to judge of their secret designs with candor and christian charity. But this is not all; for I now find, that they are not content with having subjected to martial law, all our E half-pay officers, and all those in actual service, either by sea or land, but they must have 3000 more men subjected to that law, tho' neither in full pay, nor in actual service. Surely, it will not be said, that a man who is to be tried for his life F by a court martial, is not subject to martial law; and it has been admitted, that every one of the 3000 men proposed by this bill to be retained, is to be tried by a court martial for desertion, in case he should refuse or neglect to appear when G called out to service.

The bill now proposed is therefore plainly, Sir, a scheme for extending martial law over a great number of men, not before subject to it;

it; and I am the more jealous of every such extension, on account of the doctrine lately broached, That no officer either in full pay, or half pay, can resign his commission, and leave the service, without consent of the crown; and especially on account A of a doctrine I lately heard in another place, from a person of very high rank, That as he had once had the honour to bear his majesty's commission, tho' he is now neither in full pay, nor half pay, nor any other way in the military service, B yet still he should think himself obliged to obey his majesty's order, were it to go and serve, by virtue of that commission, in Nova Scotia; for the natural consequence of such a doctrine is, that every man who has once in his life-time borne his C majesty's commission, is, and must remain subject to martial law, till his majesty shall give him leave to resign and quit the service; which leave would, I fancy, be very seldom granted, if this doctrine were once established.

But tho' the subjecting of an additional number of men to martial law be a very bad thing, yet still, Sir, it is not the worst part of the scheme now under consideration; for, as a sum of money will be necessary for retaining those men in the E service, it is proposed, that this sum should be granted in an extraordinary manner. Is this, Sir, no way suspicious? I hope I am as good a christian as most of my neighbours; I hope I have as much charity as any member of this house ought to have for the designs of ministers: But when we are desired to do any thing in an extraordinary manner, which might have been as well done in the ordinary usual course of proceeding, I cannot avoid having some suspicions. If it be thought, that G any method can be contrived for manning his majesty's navy, at the breaking out of a war, without distressing trade, why should not we have gone into a committee of the

whole house upon that subject? I confess, I am doubtful whether any such method can be contrived; but had we gone into such a committee, every gentleman would have had an opportunity to offer his sentiments; and if any resolutions had been agreed to, which required money, those resolutions, after being approved of by the house, would have been referred to the committee of supply, and the money necessary for that service would thus have been granted according to our usual method of proceeding in such cases.

I have shewn, Sir, that the service not being positively resolved on, was no reason why such a method of proceeding should not be followed: Besides, I know no place where such a service can be positively resolved on, but in parliament; and there it ought to be resolved on in a regular manner. I was indeed surprised to hear it suggested, that no money would this year be wanted for this service, even tho' the bill proposed D should be passed into a law, because the savings upon other articles might be applied to, and would be sufficient for this service. I should be glad to know, Sir, what minister, or board of ministers, would venture to apply to this service the savings upon other articles. Ought not all savings to attend the future disposition of parliament? Would it not be a misdemeanor in any minister, to apply the savings upon one article, to make good the deficiency upon another, without the authority of parliament? I hope it will always be deemed such; for to allow a ministry to do so by their own authority, would be a power of the most dangerous consequence to our constitution; and therefore, if ever any such practice should be discovered, I hope this house will take care to vindicate its sole right of determining how the people's money is to be disposed of, by punishing any minister that dares dispose of it without our authority. For

For this reason, Sir, as I have a great regard for those who have the honour of being at present our ministers, and particularly for the Hon. gentleman who made use of this argument, I shall be against this bill's making its entry into this house, lest by some accident it should pass, and that Hon. gentleman should thereby be tempted to do a thing, that might expose him to the resentment of next session of parliament.

The last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was a short one made by M. Valerius Corvus, which put an End to the Question, and was to this Effect :

Mr. President,

S I R,

I HAVE often complained, both without doors and within, of the distress brought upon trade, not only at the beginning of a war, but as often as any large squadron is to be fitted out; and this distress, I foresee, our trade must always be exposed to, unless some effectual method be contrived for preventing it. As to the scheme now under consideration, I never heard of it till the noble lord was pleased to open it in this house; and as I do not think I have had time enough to consider it, I shall say nothing against it, and as little in its favour. I wish with all my heart, that some effectual scheme could be formed, and shall upon all occasions be ready to give all the assistance in my power; but as many gentlemen seem to disapprove of the method proposed for introducing this scheme into the house; and as the noble lord says, there is not a design to carry his scheme into execution this session, I think, the best method would be, for him to wave his present motion, and to move for our resolving ourselves into a committee of the whole house, to consider of methods for better manning his ma-

Sir J — B — d.

esty's fleet for the future, without prejudice to the trade of the nation.

This motion, I am persuaded, Sir, no gentleman will oppose, and it will shew the people without doors, that we have the affair seriously at heart, which will probably produce some proposals that may be of service to us; therefore, I hope, the noble lord will comply with what I have taken the liberty to advise *.

I shall now give you some speeches we had in our club on the 16th of February last, in a debate upon the important bill for limiting the respective times at, and conditions upon which, every non-commission officer or soldier now, or who may hereafter be such, in his majesty's land service, shall be intitled to be discharged from the said service, notwithstanding a number of forces by land shall, by authority of parliament, be kept on foot.

In this Debate the first Speech I shall give you, was that made by Afranius Burrhus, the Purport of which was as follows :

Mr. President,

S I R,

AS a bill of the same nature brought in, but was drawn up in such a manner that the house did not think it worth while to go into a committee upon it †, I had no great expectations, this session, from any attempt of the same kind; but was resolved, so far as related to myself, not to oppose its progress, until it should be rendered as compleat as its advocates could make it. We have it now before us in its state of full maturity, and if in that state I can shew, that little or no good can be expected from it, but, on the contrary, that many and great inconveniences must ensue, I hope, a

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* See Lond. Mag. for last year, p. 412. col. 1.

† See Do. p. 405.

negative will be put upon the motion for its being passed into a law.

As to the good expected from it, I never heard any other suggested, but that it would make recruiting *A* easier and cheaper, and that it would be a means of having always a great number of disciplined men in the country, who might be of singular service to the government, in case of an invasion or insurrection. Now, Sir, as to recruiting, I very much *B* doubt whether it will render recruiting easier or cheaper; I am sure, it will render the necessity of recruiting much more frequent; for every soldier in the army will insist upon being discharged, if it were for no other reason, but in *C* order to get fresh levy money for inlisting again, either in the same or some other company; and as to a man's listing himself at first in the army, can any one suppose, that it ever proceeds from prudence and discretion, or that it is a deliberate act *D* of the mind? It proceeds always, Sir, either from idleness, extravagance, or some folly of passion or disappointment; and therefore we cannot suppose, that this bill, were it passed into a law, or indeed any law you can make, will make recruiting a white easier or cheaper; but on the contrary, as it will render it *E* necessary to pay fresh levy money to every soldier in the army, as often as his term of service expires, the expence of recruiting in general will be vastly increased.

Then, Sir, as to the advantage of our having always a great number *F* of disciplined men in the country, if that be an advantage, which I very much doubt of, I do not think this bill can procure us any advantage of that sort; for now, in time of peace, if a soldier be a diligent, industrious fellow, and finds that he *G* can support himself without serving in the army, he can easily procure his discharge, upon getting as good a man to list in his room; and were

this bill to be passed into a law, none but such would ever take advantage of it, with any other view than to get fresh listing money, so that the number of disciplined men we have in the country, would not thereby be increased, even supposing it to be an advantage to have a great many such; but this, I have said, I doubt of, and when I say so, I hope, gentlemen will understand me right. To have the nobility, the gentry, and the principal tradesmen, shopkeepers and farmers, bred to military discipline, and endued with a martial spirit, is certainly an advantage to any country, and would be an advantage to this, because upon that depends, in a great measure, the internal strength and defence of a country, and it is the best defence that any country can be possessed of; but with regard to what is called the mob, it cannot, I am apt to think, be an advantage to any country, to have a great number of them bred to military discipline; for it may probably some day or other make the mob their masters, and to be in perpetual danger of this, cannot be an advantage to any country.

From hence, I think, Sir, I may fairly conclude, that the good expected from this bill is very precarious; but as to the dangers and inconveniencies that may ensue from it, they are numberless, and many of them certain. The expence of recruiting I have already mentioned; and it is certain, that this expence would be very much increased; but, what is much worse, it would destroy all discipline in the army; for after a soldier had served his time, his officer would be afraid of correcting him for any little offence or neglect of duty, lest he should be thereby provoked to demand his discharge, and so put him to the trouble or expence of recruiting: Nay, every such soldier would grow so saucy and impertinent, that there would be no bearing him, and their

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example would of course corrupt all the rest ; so that it might be productive of mutinies, as well as a depravation of discipline in the army. When I mention mutinies, Sir, I cannot but observe, that in one case this bill would almost certainly produce a mutiny as often as the case occurred. The case I mean, is that of a regiment's being ordered to Gibraltar, Port-Mahon, or the Plantations. In every such case we must suppose, that there would be a number of soldiers in the regiment, within a year or two of their time of service in the army's being expired : Can we suppose, that such men would willingly go along with the regiment ? Can we avoid apprehending, that they would raise a mutiny ? And as soldiers do not like to imbrue their hands in the blood of their companions, especially when they think the mutineers have reason on their side, these little mutinies might at last produce a general mutiny in the army.

Another inconvenience would be, Sir, if this bill had any effect, that it would strip our army of all its veteran soldiers : By a veteran I mean a soldier that has been in action, and that army, or that corp, is always the best, which has the greatest number of such soldiers in it ; for a soldier who has once been in action, will always go on with less concern, and be more master of himself and every part of his duty, than a man who has never been in any such service. A regiment of fresh men may have as much courage, may be as much masters of their exercise, and may at a review go as exactly and as nimbly through every part of it, as a regiment of veteran soldiers ; but it has always been observed, that in the day of battle, the former is more apt to fall into confusion, and not so easily or quickly rallied as the latter ; for which reason all our veterans ought to be kept in the army as long as

they are fit for service. In France, indeed, where, in time of peace, they keep on foot an army of 150 or 160,000 men, they may spare a few veterans, especially as their government can force them into the service again, as soon as a new war commences ; but in this country, where, in time of peace, we keep on foot such a small number of regular troops, and where the government cannot force any man into the service again after he has been once discharged, we should be extremely shy of parting with any of our veteran soldiers.

Another inconvenience, Sir, which would proceed from this bill, should it have any effect, is this : It would fill the country with a number of idle and dangerous vagabonds : Some common men may be drawn into the army by a folly of passion, the ambition of rising to be an officer, or some such cause, tho' in their nature sober, frugal, and industrious ; but we know, that idleness, extravagance, and dissoluteness, are the causes that send most common men into the army. Can we suppose, that such men would return to hard labour, and submit to live upon such hard fare as labourers in country places must live upon ? Nay, even suppose a fellow to have been of an industrious, frugal disposition when he went into the army, yet after he has, by being seven years in the army, got a habit of idleness and extravagance, we can hardly suppose that he will afterwards ever think of earning his daily bread by hard labour. The consequence is, that all such fellows would become vagabonds, and they would be most dangerous vagabonds ; for they would be the first in every mob or riot, and, what is still worse, the last to disperse : An insurrection of colliers, weavers, or any other sort of men, would then become a very serious and a very dangerous affair ; for these vagabond soldiers would presently

scarcely mix among them, and as men who have once worn a red coat, are not so much afraid of red coats as those who never have, their example would give courage to the mob, and their conduct would make every mob an affair of the most dangerous consequence; for if they should happen to defeat the first party of regular troops sent against them, they might soon increase their numbers so as, under the leading of such men, to become too mighty for the government itself to deal with.

Whatever advantages some gentlemen think we may reap from having a great number of country fellows bred up in the army, and afterwards let loose to live where they please, and as they please in the country, I am of opinion, Sir, that the ill consequences would be much greater than any good consequences that could be expected from it, for besides the ill consequence I have already mentioned, of making all mobs and riots more dangerous, it would draw numbers away both from our manufactures and agriculture: A man taken from the plow, and lifted for seven years in the army, would never afterwards, I fear, make a good plowman; and as to all sorts of manufactures, they require long use as well as great dexterity; therefore we cannot suppose that a soldier, after being seven years in the army, would ever be able to get his bread at any sort of manufacture, even tho' he had been bred to it from his infancy; for in that time he would forget a great part of what he had learned, and his hand would be so much out of use, that he must starve before he could recover either the use of his hands or the skill he had forgot, so as to be able to live by his trade: Of this we may be convinced from daily experience; for we seldom if ever see an old soldier return to the trade he was bred to, unless it was such an one as he con-

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tinued to exercise even while was in the army.

As to any arguments that may be drawn from the hardship of lifting man for life in the army, one general answer will serve for all, which is the old maxim, always hitherto deemed to be a right one, that the conveniency and interest of particular men ought always to give way to the conveniency and interest of the community in general. When I say this, Sir, I am far from admitting, that it is a real hardship upon any man to be lifted for life in the army. It is his trade, and the trade he chooses: When he lifts, he knows the condition upon which he lifts: He knows the condition to be, that he must never leave the service without a discharge from his commanding officer; and if he does his duty, his commanding officer can never use him ill; for by the laws of war an officer is as liable to be tried and punished for using a soldier ill, as a soldier is for disobeying his commanding officer; and as the captains of companies as well as the colonels of regiments are often changed, if a soldier happens at one time to be under a harsh and severe officer, he has a chance, at the next remove, to meet with an officer as mild and humane. Therefore the military can never justly be called a slavish service; and consequently it can be no hardship to subject a man to it for life, after he has voluntarily, wittingly, and deliberately chosen to enter into it. I say wittingly and deliberately, because the law has provided, that no man shall ignorantly or rashly engage himself in that service, by ordering the articles of war against mutiny and desertion to be read over to him when he is lifted, and by giving him four days after he has lifted, to consider of what he has done, and to undo it, if he repents.

Besides all I have said, Sir, I have a particular reason for being against this

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this bill, and indeed, any bill for the same purpose: My reason is, because I am for having always in our army as many Scottish soldiers as possible; not that I think them more brave than those of any other country we can recruit from, but because they are generally more hardy, and less mutinous: And of all Scottish soldiers I should chuse to have and keep in our army as many Highlanders as possible, because I should always chuse to have an army recruited from a country where they have neither ploughing nor manufacture, rather than from a country where they have both; and because, every soldier we take from some parts of the Highlands of Scotland, may be looked on as a soldier taken from the pretender. But these, in particular, we should be careful to keep in our army, as long as they are fit for service; and therefore, if I had no other reason, this alone would make me against passing such a bill as this into a law.

[*This DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]



A Pamphlet having been lately published, entitled, The QUERRIST, &c. by the Right Rev. Dr. George Berkely, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland; and as every Thing wrote by that excellent Prelate deserves the Notice of the Publick, we shall present our Readers with a few of his Queries.

Qu. 13. **W**HETHER it may not concern the wisdom of the legislature to interpose in the making of fashions; and not leave an affair of so great influence to the management of women and fops, taylors and vintners?

14. Whether reasonable fashions are a greater restraint on freedom than those which are unreasonable?

15. Whether a general good taste in a people would not greatly conduce to their thriving? And whether an uneducated gentry be not the greatest of national evils?

16. Whether customs and fashions do not supply the place of reason, in the vulgar of all ranks? Whether, therefore, it doth not very much import that they should be wisely framed?

49. Whether it would not be an unhappy turn in our gentlemen, if they should take more thought to create an interest to themselves in this or that county, or borough, than to promote the real interest of their country?

53. Whether some way might not be found for making criminals useful in publick works, instead of sending them either to America, or to the other world?

99. Whether, as our exports are lessened, we ought not to lessen our imports? And whether these will not be lessened as our demands, and these as our wants, and these as our customs or fashions? Of how great consequence therefore are fashions to the publick?

141. Whether a woman of fashion ought not to be declared a publick enemy?

182. Whether our peers and gentlemen are born legislators? Or whether that faculty be acquired by study and reflection?

195. Whether a wife hath any interest nearer heart than the education of youth?

201. Whether the gentleman of estate hath a right to be idle? And whether he ought not to be the great promoter and director of industry, among his tenants and neighbours?

208. Whether, if women had no portions, we should then see so many unhappy and unfruitful marriages?

233. Whether the credit of the publick funds be not a mine of gold to England? And whether any step that should lessen this credit ought not to be dreaded?

326. Whether it would not be better for this island, if all our fine folk of both sexes were shipped off, to remain in foreign countries, rather than that they should spend their estates at home in foreign luxury, and spread the contagion thereof through their native land?

330. What right an eldest son hath to the worst education?

374. What a folly is it to build fine houses, or establish lucrative posts and large incomes, under the notion of providing for the poor?

385. Whether he who is chained in a goal, or dungeon, hath not, for the time, lost his liberty? And if so, whether temporary slavery be not already admitted among us?

406. Whether fools do not make fashions, and wise men follow them?

452. Whether it would not be an horrible thing, to see our matrons make dress and play their chief concern?

581. Whether faculties are not enlarged and improved by exercise?

The Marquis of Halifax's Account of King Charles II'd's Conduct to his Ministers. (See p. 164.)

KING Charles lived with his ministers as he did with his mistresses; he used them, but he was not in love with them. He shewed his judgment in this, that he cannot properly be said ever to have had a favourite, tho' some might look so at a distance. The present use he might have of them, made him throw favours upon

upon them, which might lead the lookers-on into that mistake; but he tied himself no more to them, than they did to him.

Perhaps he made dear purchases: If he seldom gave profusely, but where he expected some unreasonable thing, great rewards were material evidences against those who received them.

He was free of access to them, which was a very gaining quality. He had at least as good a memory for the faults of his ministers as for their services; and whenever they fell, the whole inventory came out; there was not a slip omitted.

That some of his ministers seemed to have a superiority, did not spring from his resignation to them, but to his ease. He chose rather to be eclipsed than to be troubled.

His brother was a minister, and he had his jealousies of him. At the same time that he raised him, he was not displeased to have him lessened. The cunning observers found this out, and at the same time that he reigned in the cabinet, he was very familiarly used at the private supper.

A minister turned off is like a lady's waiting-woman, that knoweth all her walches, and hath a shrewd guess at her strayings: So there is danger in turning them off, as well as in keeping them.

K. Charles had back stairs to convey informations to him, as well as for other uses; and tho' such informations are sometimes dangerous, (especially to a prince that will not take the pains necessary to digest them) yet in the main, that humour of hearing every body against any body, kept those about him in more awe, than they would have been without it. I do not believe that ever he trusted any man, or any set of men so entirely, as not to have some secrets, in which they had no share: As this might make him less well served, so in some degree it might make him the less imposed upon.

You may reckon under this article, his female ministry; for tho' he had ministers of the council, ministers of the cabinet, and ministers of the Ruelle*; the Ruelle was often the last appeal. Those who were not well there, were used because they were necessary at the time, not because they were liked; so that their tenure was a little uncertain. His ministers were to administer business to him as doctors do physick, wrap it up in something to make it less unpleasant; some skilful digressions were so far from being impertinent, that they could not many times fix him to a fair audience without them. His aversion to formality made

him dislike a serious discourse if very long, except it was mixed with something to entertain him. Some, even of the graver sort too, used to carry this very far, and rather than fail, use the coarsest kind of youthful talk.

In general, he was upon pretty even terms with his ministers, and could as easily bear their being hanged as some of them could his being abused.

*Of FUNDAMENTALS in GOVERNMENT.
Extracted from the same Author's Political
Thoughts and Reflections.*

A Constitution cannot make itself; some body made it, not at once but at several times. It is alterable; and by that draweth nearer perfection; and without suiting itself to differing times and circumstances, it could not live. Its life is prolonged by changing seasonably the several parts of it at several times.

The reverence that is given to a fundamental, in a general unintelligible notion, would be much better applied to that supremacy or power which is set up in every nation in differing shapes, that altereth the constitution as often as the good of the people requireth it.

Neither king nor people would now like just the original constitution, without any varyings.

If kings are only answerable to God, that doth not secure them even in this world; since if God upon the appeal thinketh fit not to stay, he maketh the people his instruments.

I am persuaded, that where-ever any single man had power to do himself right upon a deceitful trustee, he would do it. That thought well digested would go a great way towards the discouraging invasions upon rights, &c.

I lay down then as fundamental,

1. That in every constitution there is some power, which neither will nor ought to be bounded.

2. That the king's prerogative should be as plain a thing as the people's obedience.

3. That a power which may by parity of reason destroy the whole laws, can never be reserved by the laws.

4. That in all limited governments it must give the governor power to hurt, but it can never be so interpreted as to give him power to destroy; for then in effect it would cease to be a limited government.

5. That severity be rare and great; for, as Tacitus sayeth of Nero, "Frequent punishments made the people call even his justice cruelty."

6. That it is necessary to make the In-

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Armenia

* An assembly at a lady's.

struments of power easy; for power is hard enough to be digested by those under it at the best.

7. That the people are never so perfectly backed, but that they will kick and sting, if not stroked at seasonable times.

8. That a prince must think, if he loseth his people, he can never regain them.

It is both wise and safe to think so.

9. That kings assuming prerogative teach the people to do so too.

10. That prerogative is a trust.

11. That they are not the king's laws, nor the parliaments laws, but the laws of England, in which, after they have passed by the legislative power, the people have the property, and the king the executive part.

12. That no abilities should qualify a noted knave to be employed in business. A knave can by none of his dexterities make amends for the scandal he bringeth upon the crown.

13. That those who will not be bound by the laws, rely upon crimes: A third way was never found in the world to secure any government.

14. That a seaman be a seaman; a cabinet-counsellor, a man of business; an officer, an officer.

15. In corrupted governments the place is given for the sake of the man; in good ones the man is chosen for the sake of the place.

16. That crowds at court are made up of such as would deceive: The real worshippers are few.

17. That *salus populi* is the greatest of all fundamentals, yet not altogether an immovable one. It is a fundamental for a ship to ride at anchor when it is in port, but if a storm cometh, the cable must be cut.

18. Property is not a fundamental right in one sense, because in the beginning of the world there was none; so that property itself was an innovation introduced by laws.

Property is only secured by trusting it in the best hands, and those are generally chosen who are least likely to deceive; but if they should, they have a legal authority to abuse as well as use the power with which they are trusted, and there is no fundamental can stand in their way, or be allowed as an exception to the authority that was vested in them.

19. Magna Charta would fain be made to pass for a fundamental; and Sir Edward Coke would have it, that the grand charter was for the most part declaratory of the principal grounds of the fundamental laws of England.

If that referreth to the common law, it must be made out, that every thing in

Magna Charta is always, and at all times, necessary in itself to be kept, or else the denying a subsequent parliament the right of repealing any law, doth by consequence deny the preceding parliament the right of making it. But they are fain to say, it was only a declarative law, which is very hard to be proved. Yet suppose it, you must either make the common law so stated

A a thing that all men know it before-hand, or else universally acquiesce in it whenever it is alledged, from the affinity it hath to the law of nature. Now I would then know, whether the common law is capable of being defined, and whether it doth not hover in the clouds like the prerogative, and bolleth out like lightning, to be made use of for some particular occasion? If so, the government of the world is left to a thing that cannot be defined; and if it cannot be defined, you know not what it is; so that the supreme appeal is, we know not what.

C The laws, under the protection of the king, govern in the ordinary administration; the extraordinary power is in acts of parliament, from whence there can be no appeal, but to the same power at another time.

To say a power is supreme, and not arbitrary, is not sense. It is acknowledged supreme, and therefore, &c.

D If the common law is supreme, then those are so who judge what is the common law; and if none but the parliament can judge so, there is an end of the controversy; there is no fundamental; for the parliament may judge as they please; that is, they have the authority, but they may judge against right; their power is good, tho' their act is ill; no good man will outwardly resist the one, or inwardly approve the other.

There is then no other fundamental, but that every supreme power must be arbitrary.

F Fundamental is a word used by the laity, as the word sacred is by the clergy, to fix every thing to themselves they have a mind to keep, that nobody else may touch it.

A Book having been lately published upon a very curious and interesting Subject, we think it necessary to give our Readers a short abstract of it. The Book is intitled, JULIAN; or, A Discourse concerning the Earthquake and Fiery Eruption, which defeated that Emperor's Attempt to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem, &c. By the Rev. Mr. Warburton, Preacher to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn.

THE learned author, in his introduction, shews, how the authority

of the *fabrics* came to be deemed sacred among the *Roman Catholics*, how it came to fall into that contempt in which it now is among *protestants*, and how to establish that mode in theology, which good sense seems ready to place as a medium between the *past* and the *present*.

In this discourse he first shows, that the emperor Julian's design, in undertaking to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem, was chiefly to subvert the christian religion; and that this design could not in all likelihood have been defeated, by any human means, which made the miraculous interposition of God Almighty necessary.

His next care is to establish the truth of the fact, for which purpose he gives us, first, the account of it, as headed down to us by Ammianus Marcellinus, who was a heathen, a favourite of the emperor's, and not far distant from the place when the thing happened: That historian's account it is these words: "Julian (having been already *thrice* consul) taking Salust, prefect of the *several* Gauls, for his colleague, entered a fourth time on this high magistracy. It appeared strange to see a private man associated with Augustus: A thing, which, since the consulate of Dioclesian and Aristobolus, history afforded no example of. And altho' his sensibility of the many and great events which this year was likely to produce, made him very anxious for the future, yet he pushed on the various and complicated preparations for this expedition [his expedition against Persia] with the utmost application; and having an eye in every quarter, and being desirous to eternalize his reign by the greatness of his achievements, he projected to rebuild, at an immense expence, the once proud and magnificent temple of Jerusalem; which (after many combats attended with much bloodshed on both sides, during the siege of Vespasian) was, with great difficulty, taken and destroyed by Titus. He committed the conduct of this affair to Alympius of Antioch, who formerly had been lieutenant in Britain. When, therefore, this Alympius had set himself to the vigorous execution of his charge, in which he had all the assistance that the governor of the province could afford him, horrible balls of fire, breaking out near the foundations, with frequent and reiterated attacks, rendered the place, from time to time, inaccessible to the scorched and blasted workmen; and the victorious element continuing, in this manner, obstinately and reflectively bent, as it were, to drive them to a distance, Alympius thought best to give over the enterprize."

The author then gives us a fragment of an oration or epistle of Julian's own,

wherein that emperor obliquely hints at his being defeated in a design he had to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, and at the execrations of the *christians* upon that defeat.

And having thus established the veracity of the fact by the authority of heathen writers, he next gives us a quotation from a Jewish Rabbi, named R. Gedaliah ben Joseph Jeshaja, in these words: "In the days of R. Channan and his brethren, about the year of the world 4349, our annals tell us, there was a great earthquake over all the earth; by which the temple which the Jews had raised at Jerusalem with vast expence, at the command of Julian the apostate, was thrown down. The day after the earthquake, a dreadful fire fell from heaven, which melted all the iron tools and instruments employed about the work; and destroyed many, say, incredible numbers of the Jews."

Upon these authorities, all taken from the enemies of christianity, the author makes several very just and pertinent remarks; and in the second section of his discourse, he proceeds to examine and answer the objections made to this miracle, some of which we shall give an abstract of. As to the objection against the authority of Ammianus Marcellinus, that he did not write his history till so years afterwards, the author observes, that tho' he did not perhaps sit down to write his history till long after this event, yet he was at the very time it happened in the emperor's court at Antioch, where he could not but have full and authentic accounts of such a remarkable event, and might certainly from thence have given a more particular history of it; but the regard he had both for his religion and the authority of his sovereign, made him an unwilling witness, which is the true reason why he tells this over in such a superficial manner, contrary to his method of writing; for he gives a most particular and florid account of a like phenomenon, and the desolation thereby occasioned, at Nicomedia; from whence the author very justly concludes, that the evidence of this historian, and every circumstance mentioned by him, with regard to the earthquake at Jerusalem, deserves the more credit.

Another objection is, that the christian fathers, who have mentioned this event, not only differ from Ammianus, but among themselves, and add some circumstances which are incredible. Upon this the author gives us the names of those who have left any record of it in their writings, particularly Gregory Nazianzen, Ambrose, and Chrysostom, who were contemporaries. Of these, Ambrose lived far in the west, and

and writing to the emperor Theodosius, he says only, *Have you not heard how, when the emperor Julian gave command to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, the workmen were destroyed by a fire sent from God?* As to Chrysostom he lived so near the place, that he had no occasion to repeat the particulars to his audience, because they knew it as well as he; and therefore he only tells them, speaking of Julian, "For in our times that monarch, who exceeded all men in his malice to our holy faith, both lent the aid of imperial authority, and became an associate in the design. They began the work, but could make no progress; for a fire bursting from the foundations, drove away and dispersed all concerned in the undertaking. But Gregory Nazianzen, as he lived at a greater distance than Chrysostom, and not so remote as Ambrose, gives a particular account of this surprizing event, in his writings against Julian, in the words following, viz.

"After having run (speaking of that emperor) thro' a course of every other tyrannical experiment against the faith, and, upon trial, despising all of them as trifling and contemptible, he, at last, brought down the whole body of the Jews upon us; whom, for their antient turn to seditious novelties, and an inveterate hatred of the christian name, he chose as the fittest instruments of his machinations. These, under a show of great good-will, which hid his secret purpose, he endeavoured to convince, from their sacred books and traditions, which he took upon him to interpret, that now was come the time foretold, when they should return to their own land, rebuild their temple, and restore the law to its antient force and splendor. When these things had been thoroughly insinuated, and heartily entertained, (for deceit finds easy admittance when it flatters our passions) the Jews set upon the work of rebuilding with great attention, and pushed on the project with the utmost labour and application. But when now driven from their work by a violent whirlwind, and a sudden earthquake, they fled together for refuge to a certain neighbouring church, (some to deprecate the impending mischief; others, as is natural in such cases, to catch at any help that presents itself; and others, again, enveloped in the crowd, were carried along with the body of flyers) there are who say, the church refused them entrance; and that when they came to the doors, which were wide open but a moment before; they found them, on a sudden, closed by a secret and invisible hand; a hand accustomed to work these wonders for the terror and confusion of the impious, and for the security and comfort of godly

men. This, however, is now invariably affirmed and believed by all, that as they strove to force their way in by violence, the fire, which burst from the foundations of the temple, met and stoppt them, and one part it burnt and destroyed, and another it desperately maimed, leaving them a living monument of God's commination and wrath against sinners. Thus the affair passed; and let no man continue incredulous concerning this, or the other miraculous works of God. But still the thing most wonderful and illustrious was a light, which appeared in the heavens, of a cross within a circle. That name and figure, which impious men before esteemed so dishonourable upon earth, was now raised on high, and equally objected to the common view of all men; advanced, by God himself, as the trophy of his victory over unbelievers; of all trophies the most exalted and sublime. Nay, further, they who were present, and partakers of the miracle, we are now about to speak of, shew, to this very day, the sign or figure of the cross, which was then marked or impressed upon their garments. For at that time, as these men (whether such as were of us, or strangers) were shewing these marks, or attending to others who shewed them, each presently observed the wonder, either on himself or his neighbour; having a radiant mark on his body or on his garment, in which there was something that, in art and elegance, exceeded all painting or embroidery."

Upon this account, and the accounts given by the fathers of the next century, the author observes, that tho' there are some variations, that is to say, some circumstances related by one, which are omitted by another, yet there are no inconsistencies or contradictions; and that this rather adds to than subtracts from the credit due to the account of the fact in general. Then as to the improbability of any of the circumstances, he shews, that even from the accounts we have of natural phenomena or causes, none of the circumstances related by the fathers of that or the next century can be deemed incredible, particularly as to the cross in the heavens, he shews, that it may be accounted for from the nature of halo's; and as to the crosses impressed on the garments or bodies of the people, he gives us two very remarkable instances, where the like happened from a natural cause, the first of which he takes from the famous Isaac Casaubon's *Adversaria*, and supposed to have been written by him about the year 1510 or 1511, in these words, viz.

"This day the lord bishop of Ely, a prelate of great piety and holiness, related

* Dr. Lans. Andrews, afterwards bishop of Winchester.

lated to me a wonderful thing. He said he had received the account from many hands, but chiefly from the lord bishop of Wells, lately dead †, who was succeeded by the lord Montacute; that in the city Wells, about 16 years ago, one summer's day, while the people were at divine service in the cathedral church, they heard, as it thundered, two or three claps above measure dreadful, so that the whole congregation, affected alike, threw themselves on their knees at this terrifying sound. It appeared, that the lightning fell at the same time, but without harm to any one. So far, then, there was nothing but what is common in the like cases. The wonderful part was this, which afterwards was taken notice of by many, that the marks of a cross were found to have been imprinted on the bodies of those, who were then at divine service in the cathedral. The bishop of Wells told my lord of Ely, that his wife (a woman of uncommon probity) came to him, and informed him, as of a great miracle, that she had then the mark of a cross impressed upon her body. Which tale, when the bishop treated as absurd, his wife exposed the part, and gave him ocular proof. He afterwards observed, that he had upon himself, on his arm, (as I take it) the plainest mark of a cross. Others had it on the shoulder, the breast, the back, or other parts. This account, that great man, my lord of Ely, gave me in such a manner, as forbade me even to doubt of its truth."

The other instance our author gives, is from the ingenious Mr. Boyle, who in his *Discourse of some unobscured causes of the insalubrity and salubrity of the air*, gives us the following history from Kircher, and others. — "And that the subterranean effluvia may produce effects, and therefore probably be of natures very uncommon, irregular, and, if I may so speak, extravagant, may appear in those prodigious crosses, that were seen in our time, viz. in the year 1660, in the kingdom of Naples, after the eruption of the fiery mountain Vesuvius; of which prodigies the learned Kircherus has given an account in a particular *diatribe*; for these crosses were seen on linen garments, as shirt sleeves, womens aprons, that had lain open to the air, and upon the exposed parts of sheets; which is the less to be admired, because, as Kircher fairly guesses, the mineral vapours were, by the texture that belongs to linen (which consists of threads crossing one another, for the most part, at or near right angles) easily determined to run along in almost straight lines, crossing each other, and consequently to frame spots resembling, some

one, and some another kind of crosses. These were extremely numerous in the several parts of the kingdom of Naples; inasmuch that the jesuit, who sent the relation to Kircher, says, that he himself found 30 in one altar cloth, that 15 were found upon the smock sleeve of a woman, and that he reckoned 8 in a boy's band: Also their colour and magnitude were very unequal, and their figures discrepant, as may appear by many pictures of them drawn by the relator; they would not wash out with simple water, but required soap; their duration was also unequal, some lasting 10 or 15 days, and others longer, before they disappeared."

The author, after having thus shewn, that the fathers do not differ essentially from Ammianus, or among themselves, and that they relate nothing incredible, gives next a full answer to the famous Mr. James Basnage, who censured the history of this miracle; and then proceeds to examine the sixth objection: "That this fiery eruption was an artificial contrivance of the christians to keep their enemies at a distance. In answer to this he shews, that the christians had not at that time the power, nor probably the skill to carry any such contrivance into execution. And, lastly, he states the sixth objection, which is, that the earthquake and fiery eruption at Jerusalem were merely natural, and such as have frequently happened, particularly in the Lesser Asia."

In answer to this objection, the author observes, that miracles are of two sorts. Those where the laws of nature are suspended or reversed; and those which only give a new direction to its laws. Of this last sort, he supposes, the miracle at Jerusalem may have been, and therefore he had shewn that several of the circumstances attending it were such as usually attend natural phenomenons of the same kind; but then he shews, that neither the earthquake nor the fiery eruption can be supposed to have been altogether natural, because of the critical time at which they happened, because the earthquake was felt no where but at Jerusalem, and because the fire issued only from the foundations of the temple, and ceased as soon, and as often as the workmen gave over working; to which he adds, that if there had appeared nothing but what was natural in this phenomenon, Ammianus would have told it as such, and would have given a full account of it, as he did of that at Nicomedia, instead of hurrying it over with the rapidity of one of the blasted workmen, who had just escaped the common desolation.

The

The infamous Practice of Duelling exposed :
*Being an Extract from an Essay upon Anger
 and Forgiveness, in three Dialogues, be-
 tween a Gentleman and a Clergyman.*

THE conversation relating to duelling
 is as follows.

Gentleman. I have something further to
 add, which nearly concerns the gentlemen of
 honour, who for personal injuries and af-
 fronts immediately take the cause into their
 own hands, and demand satisfaction with
 their sword. Is there any proportion, in
 this way of deciding the controversy, be-
 tween the crime and the punishment ?
 Does a piece of ill manners deserve death ?
 Because a gentleman has affronted and
 slighted you, is it right to do him the
 greatest and irreparable injury ; to send
 him reeking out of the world, as
 Shakespear says, *with all his sins about him* ? Is there common justice in this ?
 Again, because one person has been guilty
 of a fault, will you punish others for it
 with so much rigour ; deprive an innocent
 wife of her husband ; innocent children
 of their father ; perhaps the support, as
 well as comfort, of the family ; nay,
 many times the support and comfort of
 many of his dependents ? You gentlemen
 talk of honour, but how can this be con-
 sistent with true honour ? Can honour con-
 sist with injustice, with want of compas-
 sion, with the utmost cruelty ? I now con-
 sider you only as a man ; but as a mem-
 ber of civil society, bound to observe the
 laws of it, pray how came you by a right
 to make yourself judge, jury and execu-
 tioner in your own cause, not only with-
 out any law to bear you out in such a
 practice, but in direct opposition to the
 laws of your country ? What order can
 be maintained, what infinite confusion
 would ensue, if every member of the so-
 ciety were to claim a dispensing power,
 whenever it suited his interest or inclina-
 tion ! And if gentlemen have such privi-
 leges, they are not peculiar to your order,
 but must equally belong to other orders of
 men in the community. You must have a
 little more patience, for I have not done
 yet. I know you most sincerely believe
 the truth of our religion, and therefore I
 should offer you an unpardonable affront,
 if I did not consider you as a christian,
 subject to the laws of your Saviour and
 Master, Jesus Christ. Now do but consider
 seriously (for it is a very serious affair) how
 inconsistent, how absurd a part you *christian*
gentlemen act by duelling ! Your reli-
 gion says, you must be slow to anger ;
 that you must be ready to overlook lesser
 injuries and affronts ; to receive them with

meekness, and never to return them. But
 a gentleman of honour, it seems, is above
 such creeping precepts as these. It is be-
 low the dignity of a person of his rank,
 to take indignities so patiently. His ex-
 alted spirit takes fire immediately, burns
 offence against him becomes capital, and
 his sword is the law of justice. The scrip-
 ture, indeed, says, and says it equally
 and peremptorily ; *that whose bloodeth man's
 blood, by man shall his blood be paid.* God
 Almighty, the great Creator, Governor,
 and Judge of all men, pronounces, thus ab-
 solutely ; *Whosoever is mine, I will repay.*
 So that a gentleman of honour is some-
 thing that is above all moral, civil, or re-
 ligious obligation, neither a subject of
 Christ's, nor a member of society, nor a
 creature. I assure you, my good friend,
 as well as I love you (which is very sin-
 cere and heartily) if your honour should
 prompt you to give, or receive a challenge,
 and both of you should happen to escape
 with life, I'll tell you how I would dis-
 pose of you, were I an absolute prince :
 There should be two wooden edifices
 erected, with a hole fixed to your necks,
 and these you should be fastened directly
 opposite, and very near to each other,
 stretching out your necks at one another
 thro' that same hole, like two game-cocks
 upon a stage, with this inscription upon
 the posts : *These are gentlemen of honour,
 who stand here to receive proper satisfaction.*

After this decent ceremony, your estates
 should be settled upon your wives and
 children, and then you should both go
 abroad to finish your travels ; it being by
 no means fit that any one should be toler-
 ated in civil society, whose pride claims
 an exemption from all obligation. If ei-
 ther of you fell, the other should soon fol-
 low him ; and both of you should be hur-
 ried in the most ignominious manner, in
 the common highway, with a stake driven
 thro' you, for being guilty of self-murder,
 as every man is that voluntarily and un-
 necessarily runs the hazard of his life.

Gentleman. Mercy, friend ! a little mer-
 cy, I beseech you ! you have fairly dis-
 armed me, and therefore I hope you will
 give me my life.

Cler. There, again, you put me in mind
 of another piece of extravagant, absurd
 insolence against our Master, enough to
 make a serious man's hair stand an end
 with astonishment whenever he thinks of
 it. Here is a creature, who, as such, has,
 properly speaking, no being himself. No-
 thing, in strictness, but God, can be said
 to have being. He is all being, the source,
 and support of all existence ; and yet this
 mere non-entity, who subsists upon the ar-
 bitrary will of his Creator, upon the con-
 tinuance

tinuance of his sustaining power; this arrogant, dependant nothing talks of giving his fellow-creature his life. And, after this act of bounty, let us observe what wise rules these honourable persons prescribe to themselves. One gentleman injures, or affronts another; upon this, satisfaction is demanded, they fight; the injurious person disarms the injured, and gives him his life, that is, does not take it away; and because he was so generous as not to do, what he had no right to do, from that time forth, and for ever, he is at liberty, when and how, and as often as he shall think it proper so to do, to injure and affront him as long as he lives; and the other poor gentleman is tied up, by the laws of honour, from ever demanding satisfaction of him any more, because he has given him his life.

Gen. Give me your hand, my dearest friend; I most heartily thank you for your affecting representation of the case. Tho' I never could satisfy myself about the lawfulness, or prudence, of duelling, I very much suspect that pride, and the fear of disgrace, would have got the better of my religion and discretion, if occasion had happened; but you have placed the folly and wickedness of the practice in so strong a light, that no temptation, I trust in God, shall ever provoke me to be guilty of it.

A Summary of the most important Affairs, D that happened last Session of Parliament.

THE last session was opened on Thursday, Nov. 16, by a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in our Magazine for last year, p. 517.

The address of the house of lords in answer to this speech, was moved for by the earl of Waldegrave, and seconded by the earl of Leven, and was agreed to without

opposition; which, with his majesty's answer, the reader may see in the Lond. Mag. for 1749, p. 518.

In the house of commons, the address, which was moved for by Charles Townshend, Esq; met with some opposition, chiefly from the earl of Egmont, Sir John Hynd Cotton, bart. the lord Baltimore, and admiral Vernon; but being supported by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was at last agreed to without a division; which address, with his majesty's answer, the reader may see in our said Mag. p. 519.

As there were last session no controverted elections determined, we shall next proceed to give an account of the two grand committees of supply and ways and means. Nov. 17, the house of commons ordered, that his majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament should be taken into consideration the next morning; and accordingly, next day, the said speech being again read by Mr. Speaker, and a motion made for granting a supply to his majesty, it was resolved, that the house would on the Monday following resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the said motion; in which committee it was resolved, that a supply should be granted to his majesty; and this resolution being next day reported, and agreed to by the house *nem. con.* it was resolved, that the house would, on the Friday following, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the supply granted to his majesty.

The committee of supply being thus established, it was continued by several adjournments to March 16 following, and came in that time to the following resolutions; all of which were, upon report, E agreed to by the house, viz.

Nov. 24, Resolved,		£.	s.	d.
1. That 10,000 seamen be employed for 1750.	—	—	—	—
2. That for their maintenance, including the ordnance for sea service, there be granted,	—	—	—	520000 — —
Nov. 29, Resolved,		<hr/>		
1. That 18,857 land forces be employed for 1750.	—	—	—	—
2. That for their maintenance there be granted,	—	—	—	628230 04 7
3. That for maintaining the forces in the Plantations, Minorca, Gibraltar, &c. there be granted,	—	—	—	236420 18 6½
				864651 03 1½
Dec. 1, Resolved,		<hr/>		
1. That for the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea officers, there be granted,	—	—	—	293625 05 20
2. That for Greenwich hospital there be granted,	—	—	—	10000 — —
3. That towards the buildings, rebuilding, and repairs of his majesty's ships for 1750, there be granted,	—	—	—	797896 — —
				501521 05 10
				<hr/>

May, 1750.

E s

Dec.

Dec. 6, Resolved,		£.	s.	d.
1. That for the office of ordnance for land service, there be granted for 1790,		109259	16	6
2. That for the extraordinary expences of the said office, not provided for by parliament, there be granted,		35448	19	10
		144708	16	4
Jan. 12, Resolved,				
1. That for making good his majesty's engagements with the elector of Bavaria, there be granted,		22272	3	1½
2. That for ditto with the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, there be granted,		29993	3	7
3. That for ditto with the elector of Mentz, there be granted,		8620	—	—
4. That for the widows of reduced officers, there be granted,		3374	—	—
5. That for the reduced officers of horse and horse guards, there be granted,		5117	11	8
6. That for the out-pensioners of Chelsea college for 1750, there be granted,		49248	7	6
7. That out of the savings arising from the contingencies of the army, in the hands of the paymaster-general, there be granted for ditto out-pensioners,		15000	—	—
8. That to replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to answer one year's interest due at Michaelmas last, on one million lent on the salt duties towards the supply of 1745, there be granted,		35000	—	—
9. That to replace to ditto the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency of the additional stamp duties at Christmas 1748, there be granted,		5183	17	8
10. That to replace to ditto the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency of the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors at Lady Day 1749, there be granted,		5724	3	9
11. That to replace to ditto the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency of the additional duties on wines at Midsummer 1749, there be granted,		7196	4	½
12. That to replace to ditto the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency of the duty on sweets, &c. at Michaelmas 1749, there be granted,		23361	10	1
13. That to replace to ditto the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency of the duties on glass and spirituous liquors at Midsummer 1749, there be granted		21564	2	10½
14. That for making good the deficiency at Christmas 1749, of the duties on ditto, there be granted,		39631	6	10½
		261986	11	7
Feb. 9, Resolved,				
1. That for the reduced officers of the land forces and marines, there be granted,		67000	—	—
2. That for the extraordinary expences of the land forces and other services incurred in 1749, and not provided for by parliament, there be granted,		65421	4	7
3. That out of the savings from the pay of the land forces, in the hands of the paymaster-general, there be granted for the extraordinary expences of the land forces, and other services incurred in the year 1749, and not provided for by parliament,		46849	11	10
4. That out of the savings on the head of forage and provisions voted for the auxiliary troops of Russia, and on the subsidies to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, elector of Bavaria, and duke of Wolfenbüttele, in the hands of the paymaster-general, there be granted for the extraordinary expences of the land forces, and other services incurred in 1749, and not provided for by parliament,		65674	8	6
5. That for making good the deficiencies of the grants for 1749, there be granted,		275736	5	3
		520741	10	2
		March		

March 5, Resolved,	L.	s.	d.
1. That for discharging one million raised last session, there be granted,	1000000	—	—
2. That for making good the deficiency at Christmas 1749, of the half subsidy of tonnage and poundage, for paying the South-Sea annuity, &c. granted by the 2d act, anno 1708, there be granted,	94655	7	4
3. That for finishing Westminster bridge, there be granted,	8000	—	—
	1008655	7	4

March 9, Resolved,			
1. That there was due from the office of the keeper or clerk of the hanaper in Chancery, at Michaelmas 1749, the sum of 10,590l. 2s. 12d.			
2. That for satisfying the said debt, there be granted,	10590	12	12
3. That an annual sum, not exceeding 1800l. be granted, to be applied in augmentation of the revenue belonging to the office of master and keeper of the rolls in Chancery,	1800	—	—
4. That a sum, not exceeding 1800l. per ann. be granted, in order to prevent the future deficiency of the revenue of the office of the keeper or clerk of the hanaper in Chancery,	1800	—	—
	13590	12	12

March 16, Resolved,			
1. That for defraying the expence of services incurred during the war, in his majesty's colonies in North America, on account of the intended expedition against Canada, and for other services arising therefrom, and for the succour of Nova Scotia, there be granted,	122248	16	4
2. That for defraying the charges incurred by transporting to his majesty's colony of Nova Scotia, and supporting and maintaining there a number of reduced officers and private men, dismissed his majesty's land and sea service, and other his majesty's subjects now settled in the said colony, and not provided for by parliament, there be granted,	36476	3	10
3. That for supporting, maintaining, and enlarging the settlement of his majesty's colony of Nova Scotia for 1750, there be granted,	39776	19	2
4. That for the further settling and improving the colony of Georgia in America for 1750, there be granted,	3304	3	4
5. That towards the support of the British forts and Fortifications upon the coast of Africa, to be applied in such manner as his majesty shall think proper, there be granted,	10000	—	—
	211806	2	8
	444661	0	12

Sum total of grants last session,

These grants we shall distinguish, as we did those of the former session, into such as were, 1st, For making good engagements entered into, or services undertaken, on account of the late war. 2dly, For paying off debts. 3dly, For making good deficiencies. 4thly, For expences incurred and not provided for. And, 5thly, For the service of this current year.

Of the first sort, are the first, second and third resolutions of Jan. 12; and the first resolution of March 16, amounting to,

Of the second sort, are the 8th resolution of Jan. 12; the first resolution of March 5; and the second resolution of March 9, amounting to,

Of the third sort, are the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th resolutions of Jan. 12; the 15th resolution of Jan. 9; and the 2d resolution of March 5, amounting to,

Of the fourth sort, are the 2d resolution of Dec. 6; the 2d, 3d, and 4th resolutions of Feb. 9; and the 2d resolution of March 16, amounting to,

And of the fifth sort, are the 2d resolution of Nov. 24; the 2d and 3d resolutions of Nov. 29; the three resolutions of Dec. 1; the 1st resolution of Dec. 6; the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th resolutions of Jan. 12; the 1st resolution of Feb. 9; the 3d resolution of March 5; the 3d and 4th of March 9; and the 3d, 4th, and 5th of March 16, amounting to,

E. & C.

2790800 7 12
4141061 9 12
Nov.

Nov. 30, the house of commons resolved, that the house would on the Monday morning then next, being Dec. 4, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty; and the said committee being thus established, it was from time to time continued by adjournment until March 31 following, in which time the following resolutions were agreed to, viz.

Dec. 4, Resolved,

That the sum of 38. in the pound, and no more, be raised in the year 1750, upon lands, &c.

1500000 — —

Jan. 17, Resolved,

That the duties on malt, &c. be further continued to Jan. 24, 1751,

700000 — —

Feb. 14, Resolved,

1. That the sum of 17553l. 10s. 10d. remaining in the Exchequer at Christmas last, being the surplus of the additional duties upon all wines imported, over and above sufficient to satisfy the annuities charged thereupon, be applied towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, for the service of the year 1750,

17553 10 10

2. That the sum of 29856l. 11s. 11d. $\frac{1}{2}$ being the surplus of monies remaining in the Exchequer at Michaelmas last, of the rates and duties upon houses, windows, and lights, and of the duties on coaches and other carriages, after satisfying all payments due thereupon, be applied as before,

29856 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

3. That the sum of 71116l. 17s. 6d. being the surplus monies remaining in the Exchequer at Michaelmas last, of the subsidy of poundage on goods and merchandizes imported, after satisfying all payments due thereupon, be applied as before,

71116 17 6
118526 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

March 12, Resolved,

1. That the sum of one million be raised by annuities at 3l. per cent. per ann. to be charged on the sinking fund, until redeemed by parliament, and to be transferable at the Bank of England,

1000000 — —

2. That in order to make satisfaction for the debt of 10590l. 12s. 11d. due from the office of keeper or clerk of the hanaper in Chancery, at Michaelmas 1749, so much of the surplus cash remaining in the Bank of England, in the name of the accomptant general of the court of Chancery, and placed to the credit of the fund for the relief of the suitors of the said court, after satisfaction of the demands upon the offices of the deficient masters (which is subject to the disposition of parliament) be paid and applied, as will be sufficient to satisfy and discharge the said debt upon the said hanaper office,

10590 12 11

3. That the several additional stamp duties granted by an act of the 11th of his late majesty's reign, chap. 33; and continued by an act of the 9th of his present majesty's reign, chap. 32; be revived and granted to his majesty, his heirs and successors.

4. That in order to prevent any future deficiency of the revenue of the office of the keeper or clerk of the hanaper in Chancery, and to make good the annual sum of 1200l. granted in augmentation of the revenue belonging to the office of master of the Rolls, there be paid and applied out of the monies arising from the said revived duties, to the keeper or clerk of the hanaper for the time being, or his deputy, a yearly sum not exceeding 3000l. by equal half yearly payments, to be accounted for in the annual account to be passed by the said keeper or clerk of the hanaper, before the auditor of the said revenue,

3000 — —

5. That the sum of 3107l. 9s. being the remainder of the said surplus cash in the Bank, after deducting the said 10590l. 12s. 11d. be granted to his majesty, in order to be applied in aid of the said duties, to make good the said annual sum of 3000l. granted to his majesty out of the said duties,

3107 9 —
1016698 1 11

March 19, Resolved,

1. That any person or persons, bodies politick or corporate, who now are, or hereafter may be, interested in, or intitled unto, such part

of

L. 2 d.

of the national debt incurred before Michaelmas 1749, redeemable by law, which now carries an interest of 4l. per cent. per ann. as hath not been subscribed, in pursuance of an act of this present session of parliament, for reducing the several annuities which carry an interest after the rate of 4l. per cent. per ann. to the several rates therein mentioned, and who do on or before May 30 next, subscribe their names, or signify their consent, to accept of an interest of 3l. per cent. per ann. to commence from Dec. 25, 1755, subject to the same provisions, notices, and clauses of redemption, which their respective 4l. per cent. are now liable to, shall, in lieu of their present interest, be intitled unto, and receive an interest of 4l. per cent. per ann. until Dec. 25, 1750, and from and after the said Dec. 25, 1750, an interest of 3l. 10s. per cent. per ann. until Dec. 25, 1755, and that no part of the same shall be liable to be redeemed until after the said Dec. 25, 1755.

2. That such part of the national debt incurred before Michaelmas 1749, redeemable by law, which now carries an interest of 4l. per cent. per ann. and which shall not be subscribed on or before May 30 next, be redeemed and paid off.

3. That his majesty be enabled to borrow of any person or persons, bodies politick or corporate, any sum or sums of money not exceeding such part of the national debt carrying an interest of 4l. per cent. per ann. redeemable by law, as hath not been subscribed, in pursuance of an act passed this session of parliament, and shall not be subscribed according to the aforesaid resolution, to be charged upon the sinking fund, and to be applied to pay off and redeem such part of the national debt so unsubscribed as aforesaid, upon any terms not exceeding the rate of interest in the foregoing proposal.

4. That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 900,000l. out of such monies as have arisen, or shall or may arise, of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, commonly called the sinking fund,

900000 — —

March 20, Resolved,

That the sum of one million, now due and owing to the united company of merchants trading to the East-Indies, by virtue of an act of parliament passed in the 17th year of his majesty's reign, be redeemed and paid off.

March 31, Resolved,

That a duty of 4d. per yard be laid upon all fail-cloth of the value of 14d. and upwards, a yard; and a duty of 2d. per yard upon all fail-cloth of the value of 10d. and not exceeding 14d. a yard, imported from Ireland into Great-Britain (on which the bounties of 2d. and 4d. per yard are made payable, or are paid, by virtue or in consequence of an act of the parliament of Ireland) and that the said duty shall continue payable in Great-Britain during the continuance of the said bounties in Ireland, and no longer.

Sum total provided for by this committee, — — — 435324 12 2½

Thus we may see, that the committee of ways and means have provided funds for a larger sum than was granted by the committee of supply; but as both the land and malt tax always fall short of what they are usually computed at; and as it appears, that some of the other funds do not fully answer what is charged upon them, the provisions and the grants may come out to be pretty equal. However, as some of the other funds answer more than is charged upon them, and as several of the articles of expence necessary for this year, may be diminished or wholly saved the next ensuing, it is to be hoped, that the said tax at 3s. in the pound, with the usual malt tax, will fully answer the expence of the next year; so that the whole of the sinking fund (which will then be very much increased) may be applied towards discharging a part of that heavy debt the nation groans under.

Of these resolutions, the only one that was strenuously opposed, was that of Nov. 29, with regard to the number of land forces; for when the motion was made for the number mentioned in the said resolution, an amendment was proposed, to leave out the words 18,857, and to insert in their stead the words 15,000, on which there ensued a long debate; the principal speakers for the amendment being Thomas Prowse, Esq; the Earl of Egmont, admiral Vernon, Dr. Lee, George Dodington, Esq; Robert Vyner, Esq; and

and Thomas Potter, Esq; and the chief speakers against the amendment, and consequently for the number of forces first proposed, being Mr. Secretary at war, the lord Coke, Horatio Walpole, son. Esq; and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer: And at last the question being put upon the amendment, it was upon a division disagreed to by 211 yeas, to 81 yeas; after which the question was put upon the motion, and agreed to without a division.

Tho' this was the only resolution that was strenuously opposed, yet we cannot omit observing, that the resolution of the 24th of the same month, relating to the number of seamen, met with something of an extraordinary reception. It was moved for by the lord Barrington, and seconded by Welbore Ellis, Esq; and the number proposed was so far from being thought too large by any gentleman in the house, that the only objection made to it by the lord Balcarras, Robert Wagon, Esq; admiral Vernon, Sir Peter Warren, and Sir John Rushout, who spoke upon the occasion, was its being too small: However, as no motion was made for a larger number, the resolution, as first moved for, was agreed to without a division.

[To be continued in our next.]

Old England, May 5.

Sperne voluptates, necesse est deinde voluptas.
Hon.

THE execrable varieties of luxury and extravagance, which have for some years prevailed among us, of our invention, under the refinement and direction of a late foreign pandour, were not sufficient to gratify our avarice of vicious pleasures, but we must copy out those of foreigners, and steal from the iniquities of Venice: A country as much branded for effeminacy, luxurious riots, and abominable revels, in this age, as ever Cyprus was fabled of old, in the stories of the poets. These are the people we are become fond to imitate, under the profligate influence of the great at c't! Glutted with all the inordinate gratifications of pleasures common to this island, we grow delicate in vice, and adopt all the dainties of debauchery from abroad: A Venetian ball, forsooth! must be introduced to corrupt the few remaining sparks of virtue yet left among us. It must be ushered in with a pompous preparation to engage the general attention. Our fribbles must puff it, our women of quality echo it at their card-parties, till it becomes the general talk, and fires every profligate imagination with impatience to see this raree-show of Venice! this unmeaning medley and hotch-potch of vice, inconsistency and nonsense!

It is however much for the honour of the nation in general, that this vitiated taste of foreign pleasures is only relished by the most shameful among both sexes in the upper gradations of life. The middling gentry and commonalty, from the first class of commerce down to the handicraftsmen, declared their detestation of it; inasmuch, that it was apprehended the publick would have risen to interrupt the progress of this new nursery of vice. This had such an influence upon the minds of all those who had any remains of virtue, or the least sense

of shame, left, that they declined mixing in the abominations of the abandoned, who, on the other side, persisted obstinately in their folly, and menaced us with the military aid to support them in it.

The queen of Charles I. was for debauching our national manners, by introducing the luxuries of the court she came from, among us. She appointed a masque at the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, and that too on a Sunday. The detestation of disguise, natural to a free-born Briton, and the profanation of the Lord's day, so decently observed among us, rous'd the indignation of the publick, so as to cause an insurrection at Whitehall, which was opposed by the guards, for as to standing armies our constitution was then wholly unacquainted with them. A scuffle ensued, and about half a dozen of the people were killed of one side, and a or 3 of the guards of the other. This gave a general dislike to the court, and helped to swell the aggravations of disgust.

The magistracy of Middlesex, very prudently took cognizance of the Venetian ball above mentioned, and declared, "Such a meeting, as it tended to the encouragement of gaming, lewdness, and all manner of debauchery, and the corruption of the morals of both sexes, was unlawful, and a publick nuisance; and therefore the court was determined to punish and suppress the same, to the utmost of their power," &c. And yet, notwithstanding a declaration so solemn and so truly worthy of the bench, the revellers went on with their avowed design; and had not the proprietors of the place of reception been a little wiser than they, in conveying away the gaming-tables, and other implements of fraud, we should have seen not only virtue trampled under foot, but the laws of the land and the magistrates and civil power set at open defiance, under the protection of the military; for some military men were there, and under arms too; and

and for what purpose? Not to guard a legal assembly, 'tis plain; for neither a legal or a virtuous assembly need their assistance, and were assistance wanted, it is not from them. It is humbly submitted to the magistracy, whether an inquiry may not be proper into the cause and motive of thus prostituting the honour of the military power to attend the motions of riot and mischief; and by what authority they were placed there under arms, after the publication of the order of the bench of magistracy.

Masquerades are so far from conducting to promote any one thing good and laudable, that on the contrary, they are the traps and engines of the power of darkness, to draw in unwary minds into perdition. The disguise proves they are founded in immorality and wickedness, receptacles of vice and conveniences of sin. There is in nature a powerful incentive and propension to sin and vice, which would more frequently break out into action, were it not for a sense of shame and honour. These masques seem to be calculated to take off that restriction, and cover the sinner from detection. Opportunity inflames the minds of the one sex, and importunity and security from detection are often too powerful to be resisted by the other. Would any man in his senses trust his honour to the conduct of a wife that frequents such places, or expose his daughter to such temptations? Whoever would keep his wife unsuspected and his daughter untainted must keep them in the publick eye, and restrain them from the convenience of privacy, and the revels of Comus.

Pity it is, that a list of the names of the persons who have honoured the rites of Venus and of Bacchus with their devotion in the late Venetian worship, cannot be had, in order to disperse thro' the nation, and mark out to publick notice the worshippers there, and in honour of the absentees. What a sensible pleasure must it give all honest Britons, that He, whose virtues have rendered him so amiable in their eyes by every good office of humanity and goodness within the little extent of power he is intrusted with;—I say, how great must their satisfaction be, to miss the darling name in the guilty roll? To find the voice of the people so much regarded, the laws of the land so esteemed, and the sentiments of the magistracy so respected, by him, that he was not there nor any of his family or house? Excellent man! worthy of the publick love, and the triple crown which he is one day to wear!

It is still more astonishing, that this indecency should be permitted among us after our late day of humiliation to avert the

impending judgment of heaven, which we apprehended was breaking in upon us in the two tremendous earthquakes (see p. 91, 138.) that awakened to great a majority among us into such a remorse of conscience, as to fly presumptuously from the face of God, and seek shelter from his ubiquity and omnipresence, by change of place more than change of manners, (see p. 186.) Strange insatiation! A national reflection that has filled all the foreign Gazettes, and excited the laughter of every court in Europe against us. I will not presume to impute the two terrible shocks we have had to an immediate warning from heaven; yet, allowing it to be the effect of a natural cause, it was terrible, and ought to have influenced us into far other reflections than those of children running from local chastisement. But not to fall in too blindly with natural causes, I would fain be resolved by the most sanguine naturalist, what he thinks of the earthquake that happened at the passion of our Saviour, and many others of lesser consequence since, that have, however, overwhelmed large cities?

At the same time that the pusillanimous are intimidated into depressions at the least apprehension of danger, they are presumptuously daring when they think it past or remote from them. Thus the same people that scandalously, if not impiously, quitted the towns for fear of another earthquake, ran into the other extreme on their immediate return, as tho' they would atone for their cowardice and mistrust of providence, by insulting it with dissolute revels and riotings. Conscious of their folly, they endeavoured to impute it to the terrors which their diocesan had raised in their minds by his pastoral and truly reasonable charge, (see p. 139.) This hint caught from one to one, and became general; inasmuch, that, from the harangues of coffee-house libertines and Grubian pamphlets, his lordship became the publick butt of abusive ridicule. Weak men and fools railed without ceasing; and the affected wise ones cavilled; and for what? That he had been so very rude as to disturb the consciences of the guilty, and frighten the ladies? No! It was not he that disturbed them; it was the guilt within: He was the remembrancer, 'tis true, but not the accuser. They accused themselves, as 'tis said some murderers have done, on hearing murder only talked of.

The receptacles of pleasure and provocatives to iniquity are so numerous, that they increase yearly about this town. Every season produces new scenes of dalliance. They are adapted to every circumstance of life. Even common alehouses have their

their walks, their lampe, and their musick; so that the inhabitants of this great city are debauched down to the very handicraftsmen. The clergy may preach, but they preach in vain: Admonitions have no effect upon us. The assistance of the magistracy is necessary to a reformation, and that they spare not to put the laws in execution, so as to compel a regulation of manners, and restrain the dissolute disposition which appears so prevalent among us, and more especially in the higher classes of life.

A DESCRIPTION of the BIRDS represented on the annexed Plate.

THE African or Guinea Peacock, called by some the Damsel of Numidia (tho' others make them two different birds) is said to be of the size of a Turkey cock. The plumage of his back and belly is of a deep changeable violet, like tabby; which, according as the light is reflected, appears sometimes of a shining black, sometimes of a light violet, or purple gilt as it were over. The tail feathers are violet, and, according to some, he has two tufts on his head, the fore one of fine black feathers, the other of a fine hair and bright aurora, or flame colour. His legs and neck are long, and his walk stately. He loves to be alone, and is a great enemy to the poultry. His flesh is nourishing and good.

But the most accurate description, and most to be depended upon, is that given by the Royal Academy of sciences at Paris; according to which, this bird is remarkable for its walk and motion, which seem to imitate the gestures of a woman; and for its plumage. The ears are composed of white feathers, 3 inches and a half long, made of fine long fibres, like those which the young herons have on their backs near their wings. All the rest of the plumage is of a lead colour, except some feathers of the head, neck and wings, which are of a darker grey. Some have plumes erected on their crown like a crest, an inch and a half long. The sides and hind part of the head are garnished with black, and shorter feathers than the rest. From the canthus or corner of each eye, there runs a streak of white feathers, passing under the appendix, which forms the feathered ears. The fore part of the neck is adorned with black, fibrous feathers, which hang down upon the stomach in a graceful manner. From the end of the beak, to the extremity of the legs extended, are 3 foot and a half. The beak is 2 inches long, strait and pointed; the neck 14: From the thigh bone to the extremity of the great toe, 10 inches. The eyes are large, having black eye lids; but

the internal eye-lid is white, having many blood vessels. The legs are covered on the fore-side with great scales, garnished on the inside with scales of an hexagonal figure: The sole of the foot speckled like flaggen; the talons black, and moderately crooked. All who have seen these birds (kept in the park at Versailles) have taken notice of their gait, gestures and leaps, having a great relation to the Bohemian manner, whole dancing they seem to imitate; and they appear as if pleased to be taken notice of, never failing, when looked on, to fall a dancing and singing.

By the description that is given of the Wake, or Crown-bird, it seems to be the same with the Guinea Peacock, and is to be represented in the plate.

As to the Spatula-bird, we shall only say, that it is a sort of water fowl, of the goose or duck kind, and that it has that name given it on account of its bill, which resembles the instrument called spatula, wherewith surgeons spread their plaisters.

C *The third Edition of a Work, containing 175 Pages, called, The Canons or Rules of Criticism, extracted out of the Rev. Mr. Warburton's Notes on Shakspeare, by the Other Gentleman of Lincoln's-Inn, has been lately published; to which is prefixed a very smart and masterly Dedication, Preface and Introduction. To this Edition the Author has put his Name, the Dedication being signed Thomas Edwards. It is addressed to Mr. Warburton, whom he in a humorous manner thanks, for having by his treatment of the Other Gentleman of Lincoln's-Inn, meaning himself, drawn him out of his former Obscurity. The Motto in the Title-Page is as follows: There is not a more melancholy Object in the learned World, than a Man who has written himself down.—In this Case—see would wish that his Friends and Relations would keep him from the Use of Pen, Ink and Paper, if he is not to be reclaimed by some other Methods. Addison's Freedom, N^o. 40.—The Canons are drawn up in a humorous, satirical Way, are supported by a vast Number of Quotations from Warburton's Notes, and are as follows.*

Canon I. A Professed critic has a right to declare, that his name wrote whatever he thinks he ought to have written, with as much positiveness as he had been at his elbow.

II. He has a right to alter any passage which he does not understand.

III. These alterations he may make, in spite of the exactness of measure.

IV. Where he does not like an expression and yet cannot mend it, he may abuse the author for it.

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V. Or he may condemn it as a foolish interpolation.

VI. As every author is to be corrected into all possible perfection, and of that perfection the professed critic is the sole judge; he may alter any word or phrase, which does not want amendment, or which will do, provided he can think of any thing, which he imagines will do better.

VII. He may find out obsolete words, or coin new ones, and put them in the place of such, as he does not like, or does not understand.

VIII. He may prove a reading, or support an explanation by any sort of reasons, no matter whether good or bad.

IX. He may interpret his author so, as to make him mean directly contrary to what he says.

X. He should not allow any poetical licences, which he does not understand.

XI. He may make foolish amendments or explanations, and refuse them, only to enhance the value of his critical skill.

XII. He may find out a bawdy or immoral meaning in his author, where there does not appear to be any hint that way.

XIII. He need not attend to the low accuracy of orthography, or pointing; but may ridicule such trivial criticisms in others.

XIV. Yet, when he pleases to condescend to such work, he may value himself upon it; and not only restore lost puns, but point out such quaintness, where, perhaps, the author never thought of them.

XV. He may explain a difficult passage by words absolutely unintelligible.

XVI. He may contradict himself for the sake of shewing his critical skill on both sides of the question.

XVII. It will be necessary for the professed critic to have by him a good number of pedantick and abusive expressions, to throw about upon proper occasions.

XVIII. He may explain his author, or any former editor of him, by supplying such words, or pieces of words, or marks, as he thinks fit for that purpose.

XIX. He may use the very same reasons for confirming his own observations, which he has disallowed in his adversary.

XX. As the design of writing notes is not so much to explain the author's meaning, as to display the critic's knowledge; it may be proper, to shew his universal scanning, that he minutely point out from whence every metaphor and allusion is taken.

XXI. It will be proper, in order to shew his wit, especially if the critic be a married man, to take every opportunity of sneering at the fair sex.

May, 1750.

XXII. He may mis-quote himself, or any body else, in order to make an occasion of writing notes, when he cannot otherwise find one.

XXIII. The professed critic, in order to furnish his quota to the bookseller, may write notes of nothing; that is to say, notes which either explain things which do not want explanation, or such as do not explain matters at all, but merely fill up so much paper.

XXIV. He may dispense with truth, in order to give the world a higher idea of his parts, or the value of his work.

Westminster Journal, May 12.

THIS paper consists of several paragraphs, quoted from a piece, intitled, *The Danger of mercenary Parliaments*, which was published about two years after the revolution; wherein the author gives a dismal picture of the bad measures in K. Charles II'd's reign; and makes the pensioned parliament in that reign to be the cause and source of them all; and shews that bribery and corruption prevailed even after the revolution. We shall only give our readers what he says of the use and intent of parliaments, as follows.

"Parliaments, says he, were at first intended for a support to the king's just prerogative, and a protection to the subjects in their as just rights and privileges: For maintaining all due honour to the executive power, and all suitable respect and encouragement to those who are intrusted with the administration of the laws: For a poise and balance between the two extreme contending powers of absolute monarchy and anarchy: For a check and curb to insolent and licentious ministers, and a terror to ambitious and over-grown statesmen: For giving their advice to his majesty in all matters of importance: For making necessary laws, to preserve or improve our constitution, and abrogating such as were found burthensome and obsolete: For giving the king money for defraying the charges and expences of the government, or maintaining a necessary war against foreign or domestick enemies: For examining and inspecting the publick accounts, to know if their money be applied to its true use and purposes: In short, for the best security imaginable to his majesty's honour and royal dignities, and the subjects liberties, estates, and lives."—After which he represents it as the most absurd thing in the world to suppose, that a house of commons, full of officers and court pensioners, will answer these noble ends of their constitution.

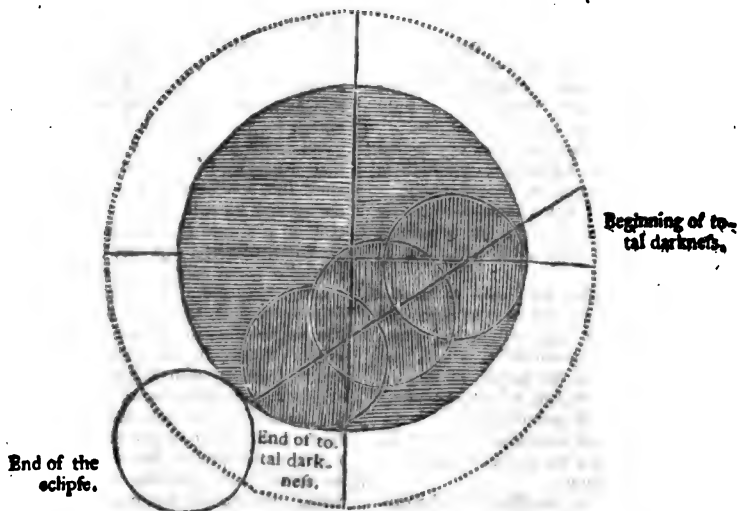
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ON

ON Friday, June 8, 1750, at night, the moon will rise eclips'd at various parts of the globe, particularly at every place in Great-Britain and Ireland. It is somewhat doubtful, whether she will wholly have immerg'd into the earth's shadow, when she rises at London; but at most other places of these kingdoms west of that metropolis, the eclipse will be total at her first appearance in their horizon. Great care having been taken in the subsequent calculation, it is expected that the following numbers will nearly co-incide with truth.

	At London.		Edinburgh.		Dublin.	
	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.
Total darkness begins	22	: 23	after 8	10	: 23	after 8
Middle of the eclipse	4	: 42	after 9	58	: 42	after 8
Total darkness ends	47	: 1	after 9	35	: 1	after 9
End of the eclipse	53	: 56	after 10	41	: 56	after 10
	H.	M.	S.			
Duration of total darkness	1	: 24	: 38			
And of the whole eclipse	3	: 38	: 23			

The TYPE.



The following numbers exhibit the time that will elapse from the end of total darkness (at any place) until a given number of digits are obscur'd.

Digits	Minutes	Seconds	Digits	Minutes	Seconds
11	6	: 10	5	49	: 6
10	12	: 4	4	45	: 31
9	17	: 53	3	40	: 58
8	23	: 32	2	hour 56	: 16
7	29	: 6	1	3 : 1	: 36
6	34	: 39	0 the end	1 : 6	: 55

Charles Maeston, teacher of the mathematics at the vicarage-house, Sherreditch.

A calculation (as mentioned above) of the places of the sun and moon for the time of the true opposition, June 8, at 2 minutes and 29 seconds after 9 at night; mean time from Dunthorne's tables.

Sun's mean longitude.			
2	0	1	4
2	: 27	: 56	: 38
Equation		+ 21	: 5
True long.	2	: 28	: 17 : 43

Apogee.			
2	0	1	4
3	: 8	: 36	: 23

Mean

Mean Longitude of the Moon.			
9	3	27	19
1st Equation	—	2	9
2d	—	1	17
3d	—	+	5
4th	—	4	54
5th	—	0	0
6th	—	8	24
7th	—	0	0
Reduction	—	+	43
Moon in ecl. 8 : 28 : 17 : 43			
Apogee. Ascending Node.			
6	9 : 56 : 38	9 : 1 : 13	39
+	3 : 38	—	1 : 44
+	6 : 0 : 10	—	8 : 1
6 : 16 : 0 : 6	9 : 1 : 1 : 4		

Horizontal parallax of the moon	56	51
Add for the earth's atmosphere	—	50
Ditto sun's horizontal parallax	—	10
	57	51
Sun's semidiameter sub.	15	51
Semid. of the earth's shadow	48	
Semidiameter of the moon add.	15	34
	57	34
Least dist. centers sub.	15	23
	42	11

Digits eclipsed 16 $\frac{1}{2}$		
To the mean time of the true opposition	9 : 2 : 29	}
Add the interval to the greatest approximation of the centers of the moon and shadow	3	
	9 : 5 : 29	

And sub. the equation of time	47	}
Remains the apparent time of the middle of the ecl.	9 : 4 : 42	
Semiduration	1 : 49 : 14	}
Beginning of the eclipse	7 : 15 : 28	
End	10 : 53 : 56	}
Semidurat. of total darkness	42 : 19	
Beginning of ditto	8 : 22 : 24	}
The end thereof	9 : 47 : 1	

Nonagesime degree at the middle	Libra 16 : 57	}
Its altitude	26 : 57	

Dr. Hales having published a Pamphlet on the Causes of Earthquakes, we shall here give a brief Account of it (See p. 230.)

HE first obviates an objection of some well-meaning people, who are apt

to be offended at any attempt to give a natural account of earthquakes, by shewing that the ordinary course of nature is as much carried on by the divine agency, as the extraordinary and miraculous events. On the other hand, says he, there are some who make light of earthquakes, because they are capable of being accounted for by natural causes : But the hand of God is not to be overlooked in these things, under whose government all natural agents act ; who also influences the actions of moral agents, so as frequently to chastise mankind, by that severe scourge, and great disgrace of human nature, war. Here he takes occasion to mention another plague, of all others the greatest that ever befel unhappy man, as being by far the most destructive, not only of the lives, but of the morals of mankind. He means fermented, distilled spirituous liquors. Did God Almighty, says he, destroy as many by earthquakes, as are yearly destroyed by these liquors, which is, probably, about 1,000,000 all over the world, how great a consternation would it cause every where ! And yet this enormous evil is so indulged, that it is now, by a just judgment, become the curse and punishment of the world, destroying our lives and morals, and even debasing the breed of man.

As to the cause of earthquakes, he reckons they are owing to much the same with that of lightning, hurricanes, &c. viz. the brisk agitation and effervescence, arising from the mixture of fresh air, with air that is impregnated with sulphureous vapours, which are raised from several mineral substances, especially from the pyrites, which abound in the earth. He supposes the irksome heat we feel, in close sultry weather, is occasioned by the intestine motion between the air and these vapours ; and that the first kindling of lightning is effected by the sudden mixture of the pure, serene air above the clouds, with the sulphureous vapours, sometimes raised in plenty immediately below the clouds ; the most dreadful thunders being usually when the air is very black with clouds.

As to earthquakes, he says, before they happen there is usually a calm air with a black sulphureous cloud, and that they are probably caused by the explosive lightning of this cloud ; being both nearer the earth than common lightnings, and also at a time when sulphureous vapours are rising from the earth in greater quantity than usual. In which combined circumstances, says he, these ascending vapours in the earth may probably take fire, and thereby cause an earth lightning, which is first kindled at the surface, whose explosion is the immediate cause of an earthquake.

AN ODE ON LYRICK POETRY.

I.

WHAT means within my breast this
restless flame?

My teeming brain what fancies croud?
O hark!—What voice so sweetly loud
Pours on my trembling ear the blast of
fame!

And lo! the mortal vapours fly!

And to my heav'n-befriended eye

A deity appears!

A Grecian form, and Grecian robe, she
wears, [pend;

One hand the soul-bestowing shell sus-
tains, And one the immortal trump pretends.

With winning action, and benignant mein,
She beckons me away,

To fields, where ivy twines its ever-green,
And fragrant laurels play,

With fruits irriguous, and with flowers
gay.

II.

Well thy grace divine I know,

Tuneful parent of the lyre,

Who didst on favour'd Thebes bestow

The patriot *, whose poetick fire

On ever-during odes the olympick victors
grav'd, [tion sav'd;

And his devotive native land from desola-
tion Who to Mecenas' and Augustus'

friend †,

Thy polish'd influence didst extend,

And from poverty and shame

Vindicate one poet's fame.

III.

Cease, ah! sweet delusion, cease

In day-dreams thus to hover round my
head;

The Vulcanian net that's spread

Wary experience fees.

Chang'd are the times, alas! nor
now [bestow;

Or wealth, or barren praise, canst thou

The lucre-deafn'd ear what sounds
avail? [song prevail?

On hearts corruption-fear'd can moral

Our Anti-Pollux, lineally dull,

Ne'er meditate the just reward;

But with oppression, hatred, ridicule,

Pursue the god-like bard.

Th' indignant bard, unable to with-
stand, [thian hand,

Flies scattering infamy with Par-

IV.

By custom not to be enslav'd,

Nor by the mighty brav'd,

Yet will not I thy gracious intercourse
decline; [nine]

O first, O loveliest ‡, of the virgin

* When the Lacedemonians ravaged Beotia, they spared Thebes from respect to Pindar.
† Horace. ‡ The lyric is the most ancient, and most perfect species of poetry.

§ *Udum*

Spennit fumum fugiente penna. Hor.

¶ The seat of Samuel Tyler, Esq; near Stratford on Avon.

But oft the fairy footsteps trace,
And oft enjoy thy beatifick face:
Sometimes of thy speaking lyre
With thirty ears imbibe the golden
sound; [fite,
And sometimes, rapè-in whirlwind
Quit, with thy lay, the spirit damping
ground; [found.
And to the listening few thy praise re-
For thou sublimest ev'ry joy,
And sweetest ev'ry toil,
Thou canst corrosive care destroy,
And make distemper smile;
And when of all eternal aid debarr'd,
Like virtue, goddess! art thy own
reward.

THE TURKEY COCK:

Or, the Punishment of Ingratitude. A Tale.

*Nec lex est justior illa
Quam necis artifices arte perire sua.* OVID.

INGRATITUDE's the greatest sin,

That lurks on man or beast within;

And tho' too common it prevails,

Seldom of due correction fails;

This moral let a Turkey teach,

For Æsop tells us—birds may preach.

Where high o'er Avon Shottery ** stands

And Stratford's fruitful vale commands;

A hall is seen,—known far and near

For hospitable British cheer!

Here health and plenty decent wait,
One spreads the board, one keeps the gate.

Hither it chanc'd from London town

A friendly visitor came down;

The master's social hours to share

And breathe a while the rural air.

Here pleas'd, and easy, and content,

The interval of care he spent;

Rous'd often with the early horn,

The chase he follow'd all the morn;

Or stealing sometimes slyly out,

He rov'd the premises about,

Studious (for nothing 'scap'd his eye)

Some sylvan novelty to spy:

He stoops, a stick—or stone to gather,

Or finds out beauty in a feather. [what,

Sometimes, his pockets stuff'd with

He calls the poultry to a treat;

And as he deals the largess round,

Hens, geese, ducks, turkeys flock the
ground.

It happ'd, as round he cast his look,

A turkey brisk his fancy took;

And soon distinguish'd by his view,

The bird a rising favourite grew;

Each morning more and more caress'd,

And sed apart from all the rest.

II

All lock—such kindness spoil'd the elf,
And taught him to forget himself.
Weak minds by fortune rais'd grow vain,
Then why not birds as well as men?
This truth, the maxim of my song,
Shall meet us as we go along.
For now the turkey, puff'd with pride,
Laid all his gratitude aside;
And sily rais'd his artful head,
And bit his feeder till he bled!

Vex'd at the wound's yet pungent
smart,

But more at his ungrateful part;
“And is it thus, (he angry said)
“I find my tenderness repaid?
“I thought, till undeceiv'd by thee,
“Man only could ungrateful be!
“And hast thou serv'd me such a trick?
“ (He spoke, and spurn'd him with a kick)
“Go, like a vagrant roam the wood,
“And feed on worms, for thee too good:
“For never from my fingers more
“Shalt thou devour the yearly store;
“But righteous heaven shall crown my
wish,

“To see thee smoaking on my dish.”
But triumph in his ills confess'd,
Inform'd the turkey's swelling crest;
With sanguin'd pride and feather'd state,
He struts and gobbles at the gate:
Or tended by the speckled train,
An Indian king he treads the plain;
All wanton in his youthful prime,
Regardless of the hastening time;
When he too late his crime shall mourn,
And bleed and suffer in his turn.

For Christmas near, his lord intends
His service to his city friend;
And as he round observance cast,
Singled the traitor as he pass'd;
“Tis well (he cry'd)—“For C—dn—r's
fake

“I now thy mittimus shall make;
“Impartial justice likes the deed,
“And he shall feast, and thou shalt bleed!”
Trembling the caittiff heard his fate,
Repentance was, he found, too late;
Seized by the unrelenting maid,
And on the altar-dresser laid;
Struggling he sees the fatal knife,
And vengeance takes his forfeit life.

Soon by the careful carrier sent,
To town the stately victim * went;
And C—dn—r pleas'd, with eager eyes,
Survey'd his make and weigh'd his size;
Got him a Christmas dinner dress'd,
And eating—this his sense express'd:
“My treacherous friend! I ever thought,
“You would be better fed than taught;
“But now I taste thee piping hot,
“All enmity shall be forgot;
“I profit by thy shallow wit,
“The biter always should be bit.

M O R A L.

HENCE let th' ungrateful wretch be
taught,
Heaven punishes the selfish fault.
Ingratitude was Satan's crime,
It hurl'd him from his seat sublime;
And, tho' too oft successful here,
Shall meet above a fate severe;
For truth approves a grateful heart,
But hates the base and thankless part;
And 'tis the way to reach the skies,
To bless the hand that bids us rise.

Vaticinium Balaami.

By the Rev. Mr. J——n.

QUIS pulsat hospes corda furoribus
Comnota moestis? æstuat, æstuat
Mortale pectus, irruentis
Ferre Dei grave pondus impar.
Concussa pronis verticibus mihi
Pisgæa rupes annuit, annuit
Sublimis æther, intremuntque
Zipporidæ peritura regna.

Apparet ingens turba patentibus
Diffusa campis, quot Boreas agit
Hibernus undas, quot serenas
Noctis equos comitantur astra.
O quam tremendum gens nimium Deo
Dilecta fulges! servat adhuc minas
Sic frons leonis, qui recumbens
Terribili requiescit ore.

Jam sævit audax colla minacium
Calcare regum, jam domita fedit
Tellure victrix, bella cessant,
Et siluit tremefactus orbis.

En castra longâ planitie sita
Letalè rident! en fluitantia
Vexilla ludunt, et per auras
Tela procul metuenda surgunt.

Sic quâ pererrat fons tacitum nemus,
Nutrita quercus flumine limpido,
Regina silvarum, decoros
Erigitur spatiosa ramos.

Auditis! istæ vocibus asperis
Valles reclamant, Ecce Deus, Deus
Ad arma cursantes, ad arma
Concitat, et geminat furorem.

Cerno—sed unde hæc pectore languide
Luctantur, heu! suspiria! quis dolor
Mentem, quid injussis repente
Sic lacrimis maduere vultus!

O causa luctus, O patria, O dies
Suprema quæ mox advenies mihi,
O fat severus parce tandem,
Parce parens hominum ac Deorum.

Cur omnia in nos spicula dirigas,
Quos umbra sacri sola supercili
Terret? perimus, fulminantem
Si quatuor inimicus hastam.

Que

* He weighed 26 pounds, gutted and feather'd. I eat of him. P. E.

Quæ faxa, quæ me faucibus inuis
 Condent cavernæ, quæ teget hoc caput
 Amicæ rupes, dum forectis
 Tranferint fremitus procellæ ?

Is Answer to a Lady who advised RETIREMENT. By Lady Mary Wortley Montague.

YOU little know the heart that you
 advise ;
 I view this various scene with equal eyes ;
 In crowded courts I find myself alone,
 And pay my worship to a nobler throne.
 Long since the value of this world I know,
 Pity the madness, and despise the show.
 Well as I can my tedious part I bear,
 And wait for my dismissal without fear.
 Seldom I mark mankind's detested ways,
 Not hearing censure, nor affecting praise ;
 And, unconcern'd, my future state I trust
 To that sole Being, merciful and just.

A HYMN to the MOON: Written in July in an Arbour. By the same.

THOU silver deity of secret night,
 Direct my footsteps thro' the wood-
 land shade ;
 Thou conscious witness of unknown delight,
 The lover's guardian, and the muses aid !
 By thy pale beams I solitary rove,
 To thee my tender grief confide ;
 Serenely sweet, you gild the silent grove,
 My friend, my goddess, and my guide.
 Ev'n thee, fair queen, from thy amazing
 height,
 The charms of young Endymion draw ;
 Vail'd with the mantle of concealing night ;
 With all thy greatness, and thy coldness
 too.

To the Author of the History of Barbadoes.

WHEN Nature first survey'd thy
 picture'd life, [smile ;
 Struck with delight, the dame was torn to
 And strait requested of her sister Fame,
 To waft o'er Europe's bounds thy learned
 name :
 How little, Fame reply'd, my voice avails !
 What glory's greater than the praise of
 Hales ?

An ODE.

*Inscribed to the Hon. Sir PETER WARREN,
 Knight of the Bath.*

AT length the labours of the senate
 cease, [mind,
 And heav'n, indulgent to the patriot's
 (The friend of liberty, and human kind)
 Permits his anxious breast to be at peace,
 And in himself his own reward to find.
 Or kings to flatter, or the sons of kings,
 Let others study—meanly to be great :
 True greatness ever must itself create :
 While from th' exalted mind's sweet echo,
 springs
 An extasy, which nothing can exceed.

This happiness, (to wisdom only known) —
 This boon, enjoy—the noblest gift of
 fate ;

And leave to those the gaudy farce of state,
 Who vainly swell with honours not their
 own,

And are with empty pageantry elate.

When horrid war with angry visage frown'd,
 'Twas then the hero's martial fire was
 prov'd, [lov'd ;

Now peace no less has tender'd him be-
 Has made the patriot's zeal no less renown'd,
 By liberty's celestial impulse mov'd.

Fair Liberty, the goddess of our isle,
 Shall still behold her darling with delight,
 And, shining more conspicuously bright,
 Shall tell, how much she owes him with a
 smile,

Displaying endless beauties to the sight :
 Shall tell, how, when she hardly had a
 friend,

A son of Britain, to espouse her cause,
 And aid the gentle genius of her laws,
 Hibernia did the glorious champion lend,
 Whose valued name invites our fond ap-
 plause.

Let others from their titles borrow fame,
 Till honour's essence real unseen away.
 Gilt by thy merit's more resplendent ray,
 Titles again a due respect may claim,
 New lustre beam, and brighter charms
 display.

Thus humbly free from envy, and from care,
 My greatest glory is, to sing the man,
 Whose publick virtues—all with wonder
 scan,

Whose private are to ev'ry bosom dear,
 That e'er has study'd their harmonious
 plan.

STREPHON to CELIA.

A modern LOVE-LETTER.

MADAM,
I HOPE you'll think it's true,
 I deeply am in love with you,
 When I assure you t'other day,
 As I was musing on my way,
 At thought of you I tumbld down
 Directly in a deadly swoon :
 And tho', 'tis true, I'm something better,
 Yet I can hardly spell my letter :
 And as the letter you may view,
 I hope you'll think the former true.
 You need not wonder at my flame,
 For you are not a mortal dame ;
 I saw you dropping from the skies ;
 And hot dust idlers fear your eyes
 With love their glowing breast inspire,
 Tell you they are flames of fire,
 That scorch my forehead to ainder,
 And burn my very heart to tinder.
 Your breast so mighty cold, I trow,
 Is made of nothing else but snow :

Your

Your hands (so wonder they have change)
Are made of iv'ry like your arms.
Your cheeks that look as if they bled,
Are nothing else but red.
Your lips are coral very bright,
Your teeth—tho' members out of spite,
May say they're bones—yet 'twill appear
They're rows of pearl exceeding dear.

Now, madam, as the chat goes round,
I hear you have ten thousand pound :
But that I as a trifle hold,
Give me your person, dem your gold ;
Yet for your own sake 'tis fear'd,
I hope—your house too enter'd ;
I'd have you take a special care,
And of false mortgages beware ;
You've wealth enough, 'tis true, but yet
You want a friend to manage it.
Now fetch a friend you soon might have,
By fixing on your humble slave ;
Not that I mind a stately house,
Or value money of a pound ;
But your five hundred pounds a year,
I wou'd secure it for my dear :
Then smile upon your slave, that lies
Half murder'd by your radiant eyes ;
Or else this very moment dies—

STEPHEN.

A NEW PROLOGUE *spoken by Mr. GARRICK, Thursday, April 5, 1750, at the Representation of COMUS, for the Benefit of Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, the celebrated Milton's Grand-daughter, and only surviving Descendant : Which Benefit produced her above 130l.*

YE patriot crowds, who burn for Eng-
land's fame, [name,
Ye nymphs, whose bosoms beat at Milton's
Whole gen'rous zeal, unbought by flatter-
ing rhimes, [times ;
Shames the mean pensions of Augustan
Immortal patrons of succeeding days,
Attend this prelude of perpetual praise !
Let wit, condemn'd the feeble war to wage
With close malevolence, or publick rage ;
Let study, worn with virtue's fruitless lore,
Behold this theatre, and grieve no more.
This night, distinguish'd by your smile,
shall tell,
That never Briton can in vain excel ;
The slighted arts futurity shall trust,
And rising ages hasten to be just.

At length our mighty bard's victorious
lays
Fill the loud voice of universal praise,
And baffled spight, with hopeless anguish
dumb,
Wails to renoun the centuries to come.
With ardent haste, each candidate of fame
Ambitious catches at his tow'ring name ;
He sees, and pitying sees, vain wealth
bestow [below.
Those pageant honours which he scorn'd

While crowds aloft the laureat bust behold,
Or trace his form on circulating gold,
Unknown, unheeded, long his offspring lay,
And want hung threat'ning o'er her slow
decay, [fire,

What tho' she shine with no Miltonian
No favouring smile her morning dreams in-
spire ;

Yet softer claims the melting heart en-
gaze,

Her youth laborious, and her blameless age ;
Here the mild meries of domestic life,
The patient sufferer, and the faithful wife.

Thus grac'd with humble virtue's native
charms

Her grandfire leaves her in Britannia's arms,
Secure with peace, with competence, to
dwell,

While tutelary nations guard her cell.
Yours is the charge, ye fair, ye wife,
brave !

'Tis yours to crown desert—beyond the
grave !

ON THE DEATH OF A LADY.

O H! H—r—n, 'twas thine to seize the
heart ; [thy art.
Smiles, all thy strength ; and goodness, all
Thy looks had power " to soothe the
savage breast,"

To banish grief, and charm all care to rest.
The ruthless tyrant of the human race
Could nought have mov'd, save, it had been
thy face. [all ;

But none escape—one doom awaits us
The soft, the fair, the gentle, good, must
fall.

When this destroyer aims his dart at me,
Then let me think, fair H—r—n, on thee ;
Smile in his face, regardless of his power,
Nor dread the stroke, which thou hast felt
before. DUNELMENSIS.

To the Author of a Treatise, called, The
ACTOR.

WHERE'ER thou art, brave genius
of the stage,

Who in her cause thus boldly dost engage,
Receive my thanks, in these unstudied lays,
Nor scorn the proffer'd tribute of my
praise ! [unknown

Did these weak numbers, from a source
Convey my trifling sentiments alone,
The wretched plaudits wou'd but stain thy
name,

And whilst it meant to celebrate—desame !
But know, thou just judge of nature's
laws,

Thou last protector of her dying cause !
Th' applauding voice of thousands speaks
in me ; [must see

And— even those thou hast condemn'd
A second Stagyrite requy'd in stage !

232 *A Favourite New SONG from the CHAPLET.*

Sung by Mrs. CLIVE in the Character of PASTOR.

In vain I try my ev'ry art, Nor can I fix a fingle heart; Yet

I'm not old or ugly. Let me consult my faithfol glafs; A

face much worfe than this might pafs, Methinks I look full fmuggly;

Methinks I look full fmug—gly.

2.
Yet blest'd with all these powerful charms,
The young Palemon fled these arms,
That wild unthinking rover.
Hope, silly maids, as soon to bind
The rolling stream, the flying wind,
As fix a rambling lover.

3.
But hamper'd in the marriage noose,
In vain they struggle to get loose,
And make a mighty riot:
Like madmen how they rave and stare,
A while they shake their chains and swear,
And then lie down in quiet.

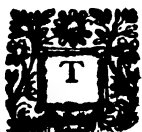
A COUNTRY DANCE.

TRIP to RICHMOND.

First man turn the second woman with his right hand single, then his partner with his left; first woman the same, cross over and half figure, and right and left.

First man turn the second woman with his right hand single, then his partner with his left; first woman the same, cross over and half figure, and right and left.

Monthly Chronologer.



THE annual feast of the sons of the clergy was held at Merchant-taylors hall on April 26, when the collection, joined to that at the rehearsal at St. Paul's two days before, and on this day, amounted to 10721. the largest that ever was known except one.

On the 27th, ended the general quarter sessions at Rygate in Surrey, where 17 prisoners were cast for transportation, one of whom was a boy under 14 years of age, for stealing a silver tankard. We mention this, because it is the first sessions for that county, in which the justices past sentence of transportation. But this seems now to be coming into practice in other parts of the kingdom, as well as at Hicks's hall.

On the 30th the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when, besides the persons mentioned in our last, (p. 188.) the following received sentence of death, viz. James Nicholson, for robbing a woman of a velvet cloak; Michael Nunnan, for counterfeiting the silver coin of this realm; Walter Vaughan, for a robbery on Finchley-common; Thomas Readhead, for stealing a gelding; and John Clark, for robbing a woman of a gold ring in the King's-bench walks. So that 18 received sentence of death this session.

When capt. Clark was brought into court by himself, before the other convicts, to receive judgment for killing capt. Innes in a duel, he made the following speech: "My lords, I am very sensible of the great indulgence of your lordships, in this early passing the sentence of the law upon me, tho' it is the last of all human favours I could have hoped to have received from your lordships hand.

As the jury, my lords, were pleased to shew their compassion to the failings of human nature, in recommending me to the royal mercy, I hope there have appeared some circumstances in my case, which may not render me altogether unworthy the recommendations of your lordships also.

For, my lords, shall it be from me to endeavour, by the rules of law, to justify the crime I have been convicted of; nor can I express the affliction I am under, for that unfortunate gentleman whose death has occasioned this trouble to your lordships, and misfortune to myself; but if, thro' the mediation of your lordships, the royal mercy should be extended to me, the remainder of my life shall be employed
May, 1730.

in preventing other gentlemen from falling into those unhappy circumstances I now appear in."

Extract of a Letter from Brecon in South-Wales, May 1.

"An extraordinary phenomenon appeared in the sky yesterday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, seen by many credible persons. It was three suns, the real and natural sun in the center, which was the brightest; the others, one of each side the center, opposite to each other, and imagined, by outward appearances, to be each of them equidistant from the center: They shone bright, but not so bright as the real sun, and of a deeper red, as were the clouds surrounding the two new suns. After having been seen for some time, they at last vanished on a sudden."—These are what are called parheliions, or mock suns, occasioned by the reflection of the sun's rays in a hollow watry cloud.

TUESDAY, May 1.

A fine oratorio was performed by Mr. Handel, at the Foundling hospital in Lamb's conduit fields, for the benefit of that charity; at which it was computed there were upwards of 1200 persons of distinction.

The latter end of March, during all last month, and the beginning of this, the keelmen in and about Newcastle, refused to work, and assembled to the number of 6000 and upwards. About six of them got together, and were so mad or drunk as to proclaim the pretender in Elswick's fields near Newcastle; upon which the lords justices promised 100l. reward for each of the persons concerned in that audacious affair. Some of the ringleaders in this riot were apprehended, and proper measures taken to quell the rest. 'Twas thought that such a number of men could not have subsisted for so long a time at 6 or 7 weeks without working, if they had not been supported by some persons in that country. At the beginning of this month a great many colliers were loaded by the sailors, whom the keelmen endeavoured to obstruct, but upon the appearance of the soldiers they immediately dispersed. And soon after we were informed, that a great number of keelmen had returned to their work, and that the inhabitants expected the whole affair would soon be amicably determined.

SUNDAY, 13.

This day, about half an hour after 12 o'clock, her royal highness the princess of Wales was safely delivered of a prince at Leicester

Leicester house, upon which occasion the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired, and an express was immediately dispatched to Hanover, to acquaint his majesty with the agreeable news.

TUESDAY, 15.

After the long depending affair of the Westminster election, the scuffling ended on April 30; and this morning Peter Leigh, Esq; the high bailiff, declared lord Trentham duly elected by a majority of 170.

The high bailiff's account of the bad votes in each parish was as follows:

For L. Trentham.		For S.G. Vandep.	
St. Anne's, —	20	—	21
St. George's, —	32	—	68
St. Margaret's and } St. John's, }	370	—	193
St. Paul's Covent- Garden, and St. Martin's le Grand }	18	—	26
St. Clement's and } St. Mary le Strand }	17	—	123
St. James's, —	128	—	168
St. Martin's, —	74	—	122

Total bad votes for } lord Trentham }	708	To. bad for } S. G. Vand. }	721
The number of votes for lord Trentham on the poll was 4311			
Deduct his bad votes		708	
			4103
Votes for Sir George Vandeput on the poll 4654			
Deduct his bad votes		721	
			3933

Majority for lord Trentham 170

The following is a state of the account as given in on April 30 by Sir George Vandeput's counsel to the high bailiff, viz.

Objections against L. Trentham —	295
Sir George Vandeput —	610

Majority 315

Majority for lord Trentham, at }
the close of the poll — — } 157

So that Sir George Vandeput's }
majority, on the whole, ac- } 118
cording to this account, was }

Ons side, at the close of the scrutiny, lord Trentham had a majority of 200; the other, that Sir George had a majority of 118. As a proof, which of these computations was true, it was proposed, on the part of lord Trentham, that each side should deliver to the high bailiff lists, to verify their several computations, which Sir George's counsel would not consent to. Upon which the high bailiff adjourned to May 15, when he made his return, as above.

The same day, was determined in the

court of chancery a cause that had been depending several years, between the right Hon. the lord Baltimore and Mr. Penn, concerning the limits of Pennsylvania; which was decreed in favour of the latter, with costs of suit.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

When the report of the 18 condemned malefactors was made to the lords of the regency, capt. Clark was *rapisted sine die*, and Thrift the hangman for a fortnight: Andrews was ordered to be transported for life, and Readhead for 14 years. Vaughan died in Newgate, and the remaining 13 were this day executed at Tyburn (see p. 188.) Nunnan, for counterfeiting the coin, was drawn in a sledge, the executioner riding with him; and the other twelve were conveyed in four carts. Mr. sheriff Jantzen, with five high constables, and a very great number of their officers, attended the procession, which proceeded from Newgate to Tyburn, with the utmost decency. There being, at the place of execution, crowds of sailors and soldiers, to receive some of the bodies, they were ordered by the sheriff, (on the sailors, &c. having behaved peaceably,) to be delivered to them, after being cut down by the executioner. By this prudent regulation, the barbarous custom, of fighting for the bodies, after execution, and the many cruel mischiefs arising from thence, were prevented. Benjamin Campbell Hamilton, (a boy of 16,) behaved with great indecency all the way to Tyburn, and even there. John Groves protested at the gallows, that the goods, for which he suffered, had been lent him by the prosecutrix, in order for him to get a shirt of his out of pawn, in which he designed to mount guard the day after the pretended robbery. 'Tis assured, that the sheriffs never had the least thoughts of applying, to their own use, any property which might happen to be found of the above mentioned capt. Clark; but merely to assert their right to it, as a perquisite belonging to their office.

TUESDAY, 22.

The lord mayor, Sir Samuel Pennant, dying on Sunday, a court of hustings was held at Guildhall on this day, for the election of a new one for the remainder of the year; when John Bachford, Esq; alderman of Cripplegate ward, and Francis Cockayne, Esq; alderman of Cornhill ward, were returned by the livery to the court of aldermen, who elected the former. The next day, being sworn in at Guildhall, his lordship held a wardmote for the election of an alderman for Bishopsgate ward, in the room of the late lord mayor; and on Friday following, he was sworn in at Westminster.

A gentleman attended the court of aldermen with a message from the right Hon. the

the lord chief justice Lee, to acquaint them of the necessity of some new regulation to be made concerning the goal of Newgate; or that it would be dangerous for persons to attend the business of the sessions at the Old Bailey. To the message was annexed a list of upwards of 20 persons that were at the last sessions, who have since died, as it is thought, by some infection from the stench of the prisoners.

FRIDAY, 21.

Was launched a buss, called the Carteret, being the second built for the British white herring fishery; the first being launched on the 21st. These two busses, belonging to the society, will proceed to Shetland from the river this year. The gentlemen have with great difficulty procured a buss from Holland, upon the model of which these two are built; also 32 persons bred in the Dutch service, who are thoroughly expert in all parts of the white herring fishery, as well in the taking as in the curing the same. The nets were made at Roplar, upon the Dutch patterns; they are very curious, each net (which is called a fleet) being near a mile in length, and 48 feet in depth. There are 18 foreigners, expert in the fishery, sent down to Southampton, to go on board two busses that are there fitting out for the society, under the care of Richard Taunton, Esq; These busses are to go to the rendezvous of September, at Campbelltown, to fish on the north-west side of Britain.

An express arrived from his majesty, with a free pardon for capt. Clark, upon which an order was sent from the lords justices to the sheriff of this city, to set him at liberty, upon his giving bail to appear and plead the said pardon; and in the afternoon he was bailed by rear admiral Knowles, and immediately discharged from his confinement.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

Was celebrated the birth-day of their royal highnesses the princesses Amelia and Caroline, when the former entered into the 30th, and the latter into the 37th year of her age.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

April 25. **R**T. Hon. lord Sinclair, to Miss Emelia Murray, daughter to lord George Murray.

John Ballard, Esq; a commander in the navy, to Miss Sarah Harrison, of Derby.

28. Patrick Crawford, Esq; member for the shire of Ayre, to Miss Sempie, eldest daughter to the late lord Sempie.

May 1. Mr. John Cater, of Kempton-Bury, near Bedford, to Miss Beaumont, sister to Sir George Beaumont, bart.

Rt. Hon. the earl Cowper, to the lady Georgina Spencer, relict of the late Hon. John Spencer, Esq; and daughter of the earl of Granville.

31. Mr. Howard, a wholesale linen

draper in Friday-street, to Miss Ripley, daughter of Thomas Ripley, Esq; comptroller of his majesty's works.

4. Gilbert Mathews, of Redburn in Hertfordshire, Esq; to Miss Mary Philips, of Watford in the same county.

Mr. John Richardson, attorney at law, to Miss Elizabeth Whelpdale, of Penrith in Cumberland, an heiress.

17. Sir Jacob Garrard Downing, bart. to Miss Margaret Price.

Mr. Moore, a gentleman well known for his polite writings, to Miss Jane Hamilton, eldest daughter of Charles Hamilton, of St. James's, Esq; (See Lond. Mag. for 1749, p. 477, 523, 572, 573)

23. Mr. Franco, a Jew merchant, in Fenchurch-street, to Miss Sally Salvadore, of Lime street.

May 3. Countess of Holderness, delivered of a son, at the Hague.

5. Countess of Rothes, of a daughter.

6. The lady of the Hon. col. Howard, of a son.

The lady of William Cowper, Esq; of a son.

13. The lady of William Clarke, Esq; of Southwark, of a daughter.

Countess of Glencairn, of a son.

DEATHS.

April 24. **S**IR Roderick Mackenzie, bart. in Scotland.

28. Mr. Thomas Morabin, keeper of the Roultry Compter.

Mrs. Hart, wife of Mr. Hart, an eminent banker and goldsmith in Fleet-street, and one of the common council of Farringdon ward without.

29. Rev. Sir Henry Corbet, bart. in Shropshire.

Rev. Edward Patterson, M. A. one of the brothers of St. Katharine's near the Tower, rector of St. Peter's at Northampton, and chaplain of King's-Thorp and Upton, near that town.

May 3. John Whitlock, Esq; solicitor to the house of commons, and one of the clerks of the court of Common Pleas.

5. Rev. Dr. Manningham, one of the prebendaries of Westminster Abbey, treasurer of the cathedral church of Chichester, and rector of Slingsfield and Selsey, in Suffex.

9. William Wetbrook, Esq; in the 85th year of his age, who was one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in 1739.

11. Christopher Thead, Esq; one of the benchers of the Inner Temple, and judge of Whitechapel court.

13. Sir Daniel Lambert, knight, and alderman of Tower-ward, of a violent fever. He was sworn in lord mayor of London at the Tower, March 26, 1741, in the room of Humphrey Parsons, Esq; who died in the mayoralty. He was also one of the representatives of this city in the last parliament.

Mr. George Yeates, an eminent hoſier in Cornhill, alſo of a fever.

14. Robert Cox, of Lincoln's-Inn, Eſq; one of the under ſheriffs of London and Middleſex, of a violent fever.

15. John Cox, Eſq; an eminent wholeſale grocer in Thames-ſtreet, alſo of a fever.

Hon. Frances Carpenter, only child of the Rt. Hon. the lord Carpenter.

16. Mr. William Hunt, an eminent grocer in St. Paul's church-yard, and deputy of Caſtle-baynard ward.

17. Hob. Charles Clarke, Eſq; one of the barons of the Exchequer, of a violent fever.

Edward Wright, of Stretton in Cheſhire, Eſq; whom, in 1720, his relation, the then lord chancellor, prevailed upon to accompany his ſon, the preſent earl of Maccleſfield, in a three years tour thro' France, Italy, &c. an account of which Mr. Wright afterwards publiſhed.

Walter Chetwynd, of Grindall-hall in Warwickſhire, Eſq;

Lady Clanronald, ſiſter to the earl of Selkirk, in France.

18. Mr. Benjamin Chandler, an eminent attorney at law, of a violent fever.

Mr. Teady, an eminent apothecary in the borough, alſo of a malignant fever.

Mr. Abraham Mallet, an eminent linen-draper in Newgate-ſtreet, of a fever.

— Baird, Eſq; barifier at law.

Mr. Beardmore, deputy maſtral of the king's bench, and likewiſe an uſher of that court.

John Meres Fagge, Eſq; at his chambers in the temple, of a violent fever.

Thomas Martyn, Eſq; one of the Welch judges.

19. Hon. Sir Thomas Abney, knt. one of the judges of the common pleas.

20. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Pennant, knt. lord mayor of London, of a violent fever; he was choſen alderman of biſhopgate-ward, on July 30, 1742, in the room of Sir Robert Goddſhall, who alſo died in his mayoralty.

Mr. Anthony Bigg, who in November laſt was choſen one of the aſſiſtant ſurgeons to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital.

21. John Seyliard, of Pendhill in Surrey, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

24. Mr. Northlow, an eminent ſurgeon near Groſvenor-ſquare, of a violent fever.

It was remarked, that not only this gentleman, but Sir Samuel Pennant, Sir Daniel Lambert, baron Clarke, Sir Thomas Abney, Mr. Beardmore, Mr. Cox, the under ſheriff, Mr. Sharpleſs, the clerk of the papers, counſellor Baird, counſellor Otway, deputy Hunt, Mr. Mallet, and ſeveral others, who died of malignant fevers this month, were at the laſt ſeſſions at the

Old Bailey, and ſuppoſed to have there caught ſome infection from the priſoners; beſides ſeveral of the Middleſex jury, who are ſince dead, and others dangerously ill. (See p. 235.)

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. Hill, preſented to the rectory of Weſt-Sherburn in Hampſhire.—Dr. Robert Brereton, to the mediety of the new church in Liverpool, with the parochial chapel thereto annexed.—Mr. Villetie, curate of St. Luke's in Old-ſtreet, choſen lecturer of the ſaid pariſh.—Mr. William Rewcaſtle, preſented to the rectory of Aſhby cum Fenby, in Lincolnſhire.—Browne, M. A. promoted to the archdeaconry of Roſs, together with the chanterſhip of the cathedral church at Cork, and the vicarage of Macdoneigh in that diocelſe.—Thomas Willey, M. A. preſented to the rectory of Edmundthorpe, in Leiſeſterſhire.—Mr. Waterhouſe, choſen lecturer of St. George the martyr, in Southwark.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

ADMIRAL Stuart, appointed admiral and commander in chief of his majeſty's fleet, in the room of Sir Chaloner Ogle, deceased.—Jeaffreſon Miles, Eſq; made chief clerk and aſſiſtant to the Hon. Charles Frederick, Eſq; ſurveyor general of the ordnance.—Thomas Chitty, Eſq; a grocer, was on the 16th inſt. choſen alderman of Tower ward, in the room of Sir Daniel Lambert, knt. deceased. Sir James Creed was likewiſe put in nomination, and declared to have the majority of hands; but he reſigning, Mr. Chitty was declared duly elected.—The lady of Velters Cornwall, Eſq; knight of the ſhire for Herefordſhire, made one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the princeſs of Wales.—Taylor White, Eſq; treaſurer to the foundling hoſpital; made a Welch judge, in the room of Thomas Martyn, Eſq; deceased.—Matthew Blackifton, Eſq; grocer in the Strand, was on the 23d inſt. choſen alderman of Biſhopgate ward, in the room of the late lord mayor. John Tuſſe, Eſq; was alſo nominated, but declined it.—Francis William le Maſtre, Eſq; made advocate general of the iſland of Jerſey.

Perſons declared BANKRUPTS, ſince thoſe in our Mag. for March.

ROBERT Wright, of St. Mary le Bone, money-ſcrivener.—John Simondſon, of Mark-lane, victualler.—Erasmus James, of Falmouth, ropemaker.—Lancelot Craven, of Durham-yard, taylor.—Tho. Annely, of Briſtol, goldſmith, gunmaker, and merchant.—Geo. Stewart, late of Durham-yard, merchant and dealer.—Chriſtian Powiſs,

Powells, of Goodman's-fields, sugar-refiner.—Isaac Fear, late of Holbourn, linen-draper.—Will. Scott, late of Rowanburnfoot, in North-Britain, chapman.—J. Leach, of Goodman's-fields, cornfactor.—Will. Bridgeman, of Edmonton, carpenter.—George Bartley, of York, distiller.—Henry Senger, of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, coach-master.—John Elwick, of Gainborough, linen-draper.—Edw. Palgrave, of Alce, in Norfolk, merchant, and dealer.—Mary Chester, of Egham, Surrey, widow and innholder.—Thd. Beaton, of Gainborough, tobaccoist.—Will. Shephard of Plymouth-dock, merchant.—Tho. Hubert, of Ratcliff-croft, carpenter and victualler.—Joseph Hyde, jun. of the Bankside, Southwark, dyer.—Vey Grant, of Chipping Ongar, chapman.—John Pooley, of Bungay St. Mary in Suffolk, grocer.—Samuel Wood, of Hallifax, shalloon-maker.—John Somers, of Bristol, sergemaker.—Sam. Barnedy, of Bridgewater-gardens, dealer.—John Denne, of St. Paul, Shadwell, haberdasher.—Tobias Lisle, late of London, merchant.—Fra. Stevens, of Bristol, linen-draper and haberdasher.—Eliz. White, Ann White, and Sarah White, of Trowbridge, linen-draper, and partners.—Will. Turner, of Munceton-deverel, collar-maker.—John Hughes, late of Llanvilling, flax-dresser.—Tho. Woodrow, of Runtun, in Norfolk, merchant.—John Richardson, of Wharton-hall, Westmoreland, dealer.—Jer. Carill, of Kingston upon Hull, grocer.—Rob. Tipping, of Chatham, salesman.—Rich. Meares, of St. Martin's, Ludgate, truss-maker.—Tho. Acland, of St. Paul's Church-yard, grocer.—Tho. Jackson, of Manchester, grocer.—Hans Knack, otherwise Hans Christian Knack, of Ratcliff-highway, sugar-refiner.—Henry Haskins, of North-fleet in Kent, dealer in pitch.—Sarah Kaven, of Deptford, chapwoman, and dealer in turnery ware.—John Abbey, of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, grocer, tallow-chandler and soap-boiler.—Tho. Downs, of Gnisborough, in Yorkshire, flax-dresser.—Philip Morley, late of Maidenwell, in Lincolnshire, dealer.—Fra. Jackman, of Charing-croft, fadler.—Tho. Willing, of Bristol, merchant.—Richard Rooth, late of the parish of St. Mary Rotherhithe, shipwright.—John Withers, of Cokithall, in Norfolk, merchant.—Henry Hawkins, late of Prince's-street, London, oilman and colourman.—T. Hill, of Taunton, sergemaker.—Fra. Courtney, of Chester-is-street, in the county of Durham, innkeeper and painter.—H. Freeman, of Sevenoakes in Kent, peruke-maker.—Thomafine Williams, of Truro in Cornwall, widow, and innholder.—Hans Schult, and William Kitteridge the younger, of

Broad-street, in the parish of Stabbing-heath, Middlesex, sugar-refiners and partners.—Layton Smith, of Sunbury, Middlesex, merchant.—Henry Gauntlet, of the Poultry, linen-draper.—Will. Bryon, of Liverpool, ironmonger.—Peter Hully, of Mark-lane, merchant.—Luke Coleby, of St. Mary, Newington-butts, distiller.—Rebecca Dart, of Rotherhithe, widow, and victualler.—Rob. Hammond of Marine-square in the parish of St. George, merchant.—Fra. Reynolds, late of Seething-lane, scrivener, and dealer.—Tho. Savill, late of Threadneedle-street, money-exchanger.—Sam. Brown, late of St. Martin's in the fields, dealer.—Sam. Tozer, of Exeter, ironmonger.—Rob. Worth, of Newgate-market, butter-factor.

A general Bill of all the Christenings, Marriages, Deaths, and Foundling Children, in the City and Suburbs of Paris, for the Year 1749.

	Christen.		Mar.		Deaths		Found.	
	Mr.	Fe.	Cou.	Ma.	Fe.	Ma.	Fe.	
Jan.	865	759	442	696	674	157	144	
Feb.	823	789	605	688	604	171	141	
Mar.	896	904	36	828	720	192	208	
April	794	749	329	912	813	151	152	
May	836	847	396	883	762	182	152	
June	810	751	315	745	676	156	163	
July	836	706	449	860	708	154	134	
Aug.	809	783	306	803	668	116	166	
Sept.	823	769	419	820	743	163	147	
Oct.	782	788	370	821	682	172	145	
Nov.	804	763	549	787	746	147	150	
Dec.	743	721	27	929	847	142	105	
	9819	9339	4263	9772	8643	1923	1852	
Total	19158	4863		18607		3775		
In 1748	17907	4003		19529		3429		

Diff. in 49 1251 m 260 m. 920 less 346 m.
Christenings in 1749 exceed the burials 551.
Dead in religious houses, men 63, women 87.
Protestants, buried in unconsecrated ground,
Men 23, women 12.

Foreign protestants, men 6, women 1.
By comparing this account, which is kept with great exactness, and omits no rank or profession, with the London yearly bill, which has only those christened and buried, according to the rites of the church of England, and yet far exceeds this, in the burials, the great question concerning the magnitude of these two capitals may be easily determined.

The London burials last year 25510
Those of Paris (as above) 18607

Difference 6903
Paris 28

PRICES of STOCKS in MAY, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

[illegible]

	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Healey.	Guildford.
Wheat 266 to 323 qr	6l, 1 5l load	7l, 10s load	7l 17s load	7l 17s load	7l 18s load	7l 18s load
Barley 12s to 17s 6d	15s to 16 qr	15s to 16 qr	15s to 16 qr	16s to 18 qr	17s to 19 qr	17s 6d to 18
Oats 11s to 14s 6d	14s to 15	14s to 15	14s to 15	14s to 16s	15s 6d to 18	16s to 15
Beans 18s to 24s	20s to 22 6d	20s to 22	20s to 22	24s to 28	22s to 24 6d	24s to 25

HAGUE, May 26, N. S. In consequence of a resolution taken by the states-general the 9th instant, N. S. their high mightinesses have since published three placarts for the encouragement of their herring fishery: By the first they declare, that (besides the exemption from all the taxes of this province, lately granted in favour of that trade, by the states of Holland) all the herrings of the Dutch fishery, shall be exempted during the term of three years, reckoning from the beginning of the current year, from all the duties on importation, exportation, and tonnage, which used to be paid to the colleges of Admiralty, with this clause however, that they shall still be liable to be searched, and the dealers be obliged to take out passports as usual. The second placart prohibits the exportation of all empty casks and tuns, staves, hoops, and other materials, that may be used in the herring trade; as likewise the shipping off any herring barrels filled with any sort of commodities, except herrings, on pain of confiscation of the ship, on board of which they shall be put, and a fine of 200 ducats for the first offence. The third placart relates to the people employed in the fishery, and absolutely forbids their entering into any foreign service; those who shall have entered already, are enjoined to return home within two months, on pain of forfeiture of life and goods; and for such as are absent, on pain of perpetual banishment. Whosoever is convicted of inveigling or hiring any of the said people to commit the fact prohibited by this placart, is to be fined 300 florins for each person so seduced, and to be liable to arbitrary punishment.

Hague, May 29, N. S. A draught is ordered to be made of one man per company, and one serjeant and one corporal per battalion of all the national troops in the service of the states general. This detachment is to be sent to Surinam, in order to suppress an insurrection, which their high mightinesses have been informed has happened amongst the negroes in that colony, and in which one of the most considerable plantations has been ravaged, and all the white people belonging to it murdered. Besides that draught, which it is computed will amount to about 800 men, the proprietors are to send over a body of 100 men at their own expence; and all the half-pay officers, who are willing to go over with those troops, are immediately to be put upon full pay.

His majesty arrived safe at Hanover on Sunday, May 3, N. S. about nine in the Morning, to the inexpressible joy of the inhabitants; and in the afternoon they had

the pleasure of seeing the countess of Yarmouth arrive there in perfect health. On Saturday the 23d, the marquis de Valleri, late minister plenipotentiary from the court of France, to his Prussian majesty, arrived at Hanover, and on the Monday following had an audience of his majesty; which was not, it seems, merely a visit of ceremony, because immediately after his audience he dispatched a courier for Versailles. And the 28th, the duke and dutchess of Newcastle arrived there, and his grace went next morning to attend his majesty at Herrenhausen.

From Paris we are told, that an arret having been lately published for clearing the streets of all idle children that had no parents, nor any body to take care of them; the officers made such a tyrannical use of it, as at last provoked the people to such a degree, that a most extraordinary tumult ensued, which lasted several days, and in which several of the exempted officers were murdered by the populace, and some houses pillaged for endeavouring to protect them. Both the horse and foot guards were at last sent for, and were obliged to fire upon the mob in order to disperse them, by which several persons were dangerously wounded; and a new arret has since been published for explaining the former, and for preventing the executioners of the law from making an illegal and corrupt use of their power.

From the same place we are likewise told, that the king has published an edict, by which all the protestants in that kingdom, are prohibited to dispose of their estates, without his majesty's express leave. And that at Lyons particularly, they are extremely sensible of the late prohibition of gaming in any publick house; which edict their magistrates are very assiduous in putting in execution; and that since the publication thereof, bankruptcies have been less frequent than heretofore.

On the 12th of last month in the evening, the ceremony of the Infanta Donna Maria Antonia's espousals with the duke of Savoy was performed at Madrid with great solemnity. On the 15th, she set out on her journey to Turin, and was accompanied by the whole court to Alcalá, six leagues from Madrid, where they passed that night together, and next day, after taking leave, she set forward on her journey, and the court returned to Madrid. She had great honours paid her in all the places of Spain she passed through; and in presents from the king and queen of Spain, the queen dowager, and the cardinal infant, it is reckoned she carries along with her in jewels, &c. to the value of 10,000,000 of livres, about 450,000. sterling.

Div-

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 2. A Defence of the Lord Bishop of London's Discourses on Prophecy. By J. Rutherford, D. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Innys, Beacroft.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1750.

In our Magazine for June last Year, p. 252, 287, we gave an Account of the Ceremony of electing six new Knights of the Garter, viz. his Royal Highness Prince George, eldest Son of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his most Serene Highness the Margrave of Anspach, the Duke of Leeds and Bedford, and the Earls of Albemarle and Granville; and as they are in a few Days to be install'd at Windsor, by Commission, we believe the following Account of that august Ceremony, will not be unacceptable to our Readers.



THE commissioners appointed to install the knights elect, being robed in their compleat habit of the order, meet in the great chamber of the dean of Windsor's lodgings,

where the officers of the order attend in their habits, and the knights elect come thither in their under habits, with their caps and feathers in their hands.

Such knights as are not named in the commission, are first to be conducted in their full habits to the chapel, preceded by the poor knights and prebends in their habits, and the officers of arms in their coats, who enter the choir with the usual reverences; and when such knights have taken their respective stalls, the poor knights and prebends return and attend in the cloister, and the officers of arms in the dean's hall.

Then the procession begins in the following order. Poor knights two and two; prebends two and two; officers of arms two and two: The elect knights two and two, having their caps and feathers in their hands, the junior going first. The officers of the order in their crimson satin mantles, the register having on his right hand garter king of arms, carrying the sovereign's commission, and the black rod on the left. The knights commissioners two and two, covered with their black caps and feathers,

June, 1750.

the juniors first; and thus proceeding into the north isle of the chapel, the poor knights make a stand at a distance beyond the chapter-house door; the prebends do the same nearer to the chapter-house door; the officers of arms next to the chapter-house door.

The knight elect retires to a chair placed for that purpose behind the altar. The three officers of the order enter the chapter-house; after them the commissioners, who set themselves at the side of the table according to their seniority and form of the stalls in the chapel.

Garter, with reverence, presents the commission to the senior commissioner, who gives it to the register to read; which being done, he presents the same to the lords commissioners, who redeliver the same to the register to be entered.

Then garter is sent to conduct the senior knight by election from his chair to the chapter-house door, where he is received by the commissioners; garter then proceeding before them to that part of the table, where the ensigns of the knight elect are placed. Garter is then sent to bring in all the other knights elect or proxies, according to their seniorities, who are all singly introduced and received in the same manner.

Garter then presents the lords commissioners the surcoat of the senior knight elect, who invest him therewith; the register reading the admonition: "Take this robe of crimson to the increase of your honour, and in token or sign of the most noble order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only strong to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for Christ's faith, the liberties of the church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy."

Then garter presents the crimson velvet girdle to the lords commissioners, who buckle it on over the surcoat: Then the

H h 2

hanger

hanger and sword, which they also gird on. The same is repeated to all the knights elect in their order; but the proxies are not invested. The knights elect continue in the chapter-house while the procession is made to the choir, and the hatchments of the deceased knights offered, as follows.

The poor knights enter first, make their A
reverences all together in the middle of the choir, first to the altar, then to the sovereign's stall, and proceed up as near as they can to the rails of the altar, placing themselves below each other on each side. The prebends follow, making the like reverences, and stand all below the poor knights, excepting two who go to the altar. The officers of arms next enter, with the same reverences, and stand below the prebends on both sides. The officers of the order come next in the same manner, and stand before their own seat or form. The commissioners enter together, if they are companions, make their reverences, and stand under their banners, before their respective stalls; but if not companions, C
the junior enters first.

Garter goes into the middle of the choir, where he makes his reverences, and then repairs to the place where he before had ordered the hatchments to be laid on a stool, and takes up the banner, which he holds almost rolled up. The provincial kings then meet, make their reverences, and pass down into the middle of the choir, repairing to the lords commissioners, who thereon join, and receiving the banner from garter, make their reverences towards the altar, and then to the sovereign's stall; and being preceded by the two kings of arms, carry the same, the point forward a little declining, to the first step of the altar, where they make the like reverences, and from thence go to the rails, where they make their reverences only to the altar, then kneeling deliver it to the two prebends, who place it upright at the south end of the altar; and then the lords commissioners having made the same reverences as they did in their coming up, return to their former place under their banners, being waited on by the said kings of arms, who return to their former station. Then the two eldest heralds in like manner meet, make their reverences, and repair unto the lords commissioners, to whom garter delivers the sword, the pomel or hilt upwards, which is in like manner carried up and offered, and the commissioners then return as before. The two next heralds then meet in the like manner, and repair to the lords commissioners, to whom garter delivers the helm and crest, which are offered in the same manner.

The knights then standing under their respective banners, return to the chapter-

house. The poor knights forthwith join, make their reverences, and go out of the choir two and two; the prebends the same, then the officers of arms, the officers of the order; the commissioners together, with the like reverences. Then the procession is thro' the aisle toward the chapter-house, where the poor knights make a stand, and divide themselves on both sides at a distance from the door; the prebends in like manner next them; the officers of arms nearest the door. The officers of the order enter the chapter-house before the lords commissioners.

Then the poor knights, prebends, and officers of arms, having ranged themselves, the procession is again made into the choir. The poor knights pass on into the chapel, make their reverences, and place themselves on both sides, as before, near the altar. The prebends then enter with the same reverences, and go to their respective seats. The officers of arms stand next below the poor knights. The officers of the order follow, garter in the middle, carrying on a cushion, the mantle, hood, great collar, George, and book of statutes, having the register on his right hand carrying the New Testament, and the oath, fairly wrote on parchment, and the black rod on his left: They enter with the like reverences, and proceed towards the seat before, or below the stall of the elect knight, where garter places the cushion with the ensigns on the desk; and the officers of the order stand below in the choir. The commissioners having between them the knight elect, carrying his cap in his hand, enter, making the like reverences together, and then these go into the seat below, or under the knight's stall, the senior commissioner entering first. If three commissioners, the two seniors conduct the knight, and the junior goes before them. Then one of the officers of the order holding the New Testament open, the knight elect lays his right hand thereon; and the register having read the oath to him, he kisses the book. About this time two prebends are to be conducted to the altar by the vergers, to officiate. The commissioners and knight elect come out of that under seat, and the senior knight enters the appointed stall of the knight elect, who follows him, and then the other commissioners enter also. Then the register and garter enter into the under seat, the black rod continuing in his former place, where garter presents to the commissioners the mantle, who invests the knight therewith, the register, during the time, reading this admonition: "Receive this robe, &c." Garter then presents the hood to the commissioners, who put it over the knight's right

slight shoulder, bringing the cippets against his breast, and tucking them under the belt. Then garter presents to them the great collar and George, which they fasten over the mantle and hood, upon the knight's shoulder, whilst the register reads the admonition: "Wear this collar about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier of Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked, thou mayest so overpass both prosperous and adverse encounters, that having stoutly vanquished thy enemies both of body and soul, thou mayest not only receive the prize of this transient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

Garter then presents the statute book, which the commissioners deliver to the knight, and the commissioners then place the cap and feathers on his head; and sit him in his stall, whereon the officers of the order retire with the usual reverence, and stand before their seats. The knight being thus installed, rises up, makes his reverences, first towards the altar, then to the sovereign's stall; and then the commissioners embracing him, congratulate him and descend. The commissioners being come down in the middle of the choir, make their reverences: And if so move are to be installed, the junior knight stands in the choir before his stall till the senior ascends his stall, when the other also takes his stall, and both make their reverences as soon as they are in them. The officers of the order then make their reverences, and sit in their seats: The officers of arms in a body do the like, and come down towards the sovereign's stall, placing themselves on both sides. Lastly, the peer knights do the same, and retire towards their seats.

If there be any other knights elect, they are severally installed in the same manner. But in case the same be done by proxy, he enters bare-headed, between the commissioners, and is conducted to the seat under the stall of his principal, where the register gives him the oath; and then he is in the former method led into the stall, where the commissioners put the mantle over his left shoulder or arm, in such manner as the cross embroidered within the garter may be seen: And then the commissioners seat him in the stall, who forthwith rises up, makes his reverences to the altar, and to the sovereign's stall, and then the commissioners embrace him, and congratulate him in the name of his principal.

The installation being over, the knights, during divine service, with great ceremony, coming to the rails, make only reverence towards the altar, and kneeling down, offer gold and silver into the basin held by two of the prebends,

When prayers are ended, there is a grand procession to the castle, where all the knights dine.

The oath mentioned in this account, is as follows: "You being chosen to be one of the honourable company of this most noble order of the garter, shall promise and swear by the holy Evangelists, by you here touched, that wittingly and willingly you shall not break any statute of the said order, or any articles in them contained, the same being agreeable, and not repugnant to the laws of Almighty God, and the laws of this realm, as far forth as you belongeth and appertaineth. So help you God and his holy word." (*See the ceremony of installing the knights of the Bath, in our Mag. for 1749, p. 298.*)

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

As you have given us in your last, the ingenious Mr. Hughes's account of the Animal Flower in Barbadoes, an abstract from M. de Buffon's comparison between animals and vegetables, may be a proper sequel, and therefore I have sent it you as follows:

For considering these two kinds of natural productions, he says, we must first exactly learn the qualities which are proper to each, and those which are common to both. First, then, he considers in what they differ, and next in what they agree; and the most apparent difference is that quality we call self-motion. As to this, he grants, that we know of no vegetable that has a progressive motion; but then there are several animals, such as oysters and other shell-fish, that have no progressive motion; this therefore is not a general and necessary difference.

Then he considers the faculty of perceiving, and if by this we mean only, that of acting or making a motion upon occasion of any shock or resistance, the vegetable called the sensitive plant, we must acknowledge to be endued with this faculty. Whereas if we mean by perceiving, the faculty of perceiving and comparing ideas, there are several animals which, so far as we can discover, have no such faculty; for if we should allow it to oysters, for example, why should we not allow it to some sorts of vegetables in an inferior degree? This difference therefore is neither general nor certain.

A third difference seems to be their manner of feeding themselves: The animals, by means of their external organs, seize those things that are proper for them; They search for their pasture, and choose their food. On the other hand, the vegetables

tables seem reduced to the necessity of receiving whatever food the earth furnishes them with : Their food seems to be always the same, without any variety in their manner of procuring it, or any choice ; the moisture of the earth being their only food. Nevertheless, if we attend to the organization and action of the roots, we shall presently conclude, that these are their external organs, which they make use of for procuring their food : We shall see, that these roots turn themselves away from any obstacle, or from a vein of bad earth, and go to seek for that which is good : That they even divide and multiply themselves, and change their very form, in order to procure nourishment for the plant. We cannot therefore conclude this to be an infallible distinction between animals and vegetables.

From this examen we evidently see, that there is no difference absolutely general and essential between animals and vegetables ; but that nature defends by imperceptible degrees from the most perfect to the most imperfect animal, and from thence to the most perfect vegetable. The fresh water polypus may, if you please, says he, be the last of animals and the first of vegetables. To which I shall add, that if he had ever heard of the Animal Flower, he would probably have chosen it, instead of the polypus ; for as it seems to have a root, it partakes more than the polypus of the vegetable ; but whether it draws any nourishment from that root, is a question worth inquiring into.

In truth, says M. de Buffon, after having examined the differences, if we inquire into the resemblances of animals and vegetables, we shall presently find one which is general and very essential, namely, that of a faculty common to both of producing their kind, which is a faculty that supposes more analogies and likenesses than we can well imagine, and which ought to make us conclude, that with respect to the nature of animals and vegetables, they are beings of pretty much the same order.

A second resemblance may be drawn from the opening or unfolding of their parts, a property common to both ; for vegetables have, as well as animals, a faculty of growing ; and if the manner in which they unfold themselves be different, it is not wholly and essentially so, since there are very considerable parts of animals, such as the bones, the hair, the nails, the horns, &c. whose unfolding or growing is a real vegetation, and the foetus, in the first seasons of its formation, may be said to vegetate rather than live.

A third resemblance is, that there are

animals which produce their kind in the same manner and by the same methods as plants do : The generating of the insect called the vine fletcher, which is brought about without copulation, may be compared to that of vegetables by the seed ; and the generating of the polypus, which is brought about by its being cut asunder, resembles that of trees by the slip.

From hence therefore, he says, we may with the more reason be assured, that animals and vegetables are beings of the same order ; and that nature passes insensibly from the one to the other, since there are essential and general resemblances between them, and we can find no one difference that can be considered as such.

M. de Buffon proceeds next to draw a comparison between animals and vegetables with respect to their number, their bulk, their form, and their place of residence ; but I shall give you no more of what he says upon this subject, unless your readers seem to desire it ; therefore I shall now conclude with observing what, perhaps, few of your readers ever thought of before, that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to give a perfect definition of what we call animal or vegetable. Before I heard of the Animal Flower, I thought it might be said, that a vegetable was a material being that had its root in the earth or water and received nourishment by that root ; and on the other hand, an animal was a material being that had no root in either, but received nourishment from what we call a mouth. But the Animal Flower makes me doubt of this definition, and future discoveries may, perhaps, furnish more reasons for doubting. I am, &c.

From Old England, June 9.

A French manuscript, for I think it was never printed, says thus of Lewis XIV. in relation to his tyranny over his protestant subjects ! What wrong had these people done the king ? Had they not always been faithful to him ? That was not their crime ; for it must be acknowledged, to the shame of the catholick religion, that while the greatest part of us sided with the princes in the late civil wars, they stood always firm to the king ; and it was to them only that the king was indebted for his crown : That which made them criminal was their religion, and their refusal to yield obedience to his imperious commands in turning catholicks ; tho' they humbly and dutifully remonstrated to him, that they should act against their consciences, if they abandoned the doctrines of their reformation. But the king was absolute, and would not be denied ; and, because they refused him immediate obedience, his

fury kindled against them ; so that neither age, nor sex, nor merit, nor quality, escaped it : He let loose his dragoons upon them ; he set up villains and robbers to be their converters ; and, like another Mahomet, he made use of fire and sword to force them to receive his doctrine.

With what colours shall I draw the hideous picture of these abominable conversions, at which even the holy see trembled, and which have drawn so many tears from the eyes of all real catholics ? This implacable prince no sooner heard that his protestant subjects had declared they would die in their religion, because they believed it to be the truth, and that, excepting in that single point, they were ready to sacrifice their lives for his honour, than he thundered out his orders for his butcherly converters to pour into all the provinces, and force the consciences of those innocent people at all events. His orders were attended with a declaration, that he was resolved to have his pleasure put in execution whatever it cost him ; and that his converters should stand indemnified for all barbarities whatever they should commit in enforcing obedience to his commands.

Thus animated, these infernal legions hastened to execute the bloody mandate of their cruel monarch : Nor was there any sort of inhumanity they did not practise. The oppressions and violences of these lewd converters, and the unheard-of torments which they invented to preach up the king's religion, would swell up into many bulky volumes. On their entering a city, some seized upon the gates and all the avenues, while others beat about the streets to seize upon fugitives, and force them to attend to the documents of these abominable apostles. They were quartered at discretion, by order of the intendants of the provinces, and sometimes of the bishops themselves, to the shame of the episcopal dignity ; and they no sooner entered into a house, but they filled it with horrible cries, accompanied with a thousand blasphemies. They appeared like so many devils let loose and broke out of hell, to make war upon mankind. Neither tears or submission could move them : They hanged both men and women by the feet or hair of their head to the ceiling, or on hooks in the chimnies. They plunged them into wells or troughs full of mud and filth. They half-roasted and basted their naked limbs with melted grease. They thrust red-hot coals into the palms of their hands, then closed them by force. They poured wine into their bodies with funnels : They blew them up with bellows till their bellies burst. They tore the hair from their chins and head, and their nails

from their fingers and toes. They striped them naked, and, after they had offered them a thousand indignities, they stuck pins into them from head to foot. They pinched and gashed their skins with a penknife, and sometimes with red-hot pincers nipped the flesh from their arms, or else took them by the noses and led them from room to room.

Modesty will not permit to tell the ignominies the women were constrained to undergo. They ravished several, and some in the presence of their husbands and fathers, whom they had tied to the bed-posts. 'Tis impossible to recount the various torments which those infernal miscreants invented to plant the catholic faith in the hearts of the king's subjects. They committed those cruelties, which, perhaps, the devils themselves would not have thought of ; and when they observed, that those whom they so tormented, endured all, they bethought themselves at length how to make them mad, by hindering them from sleep for whole weeks together. Rich and poor, men and women, young and old, sick and sound, all without distinction, deeply experienced their barbarity ; while the king and his confessor laughed at these inhumanities, which drew so much blood and such showers of tears from those religious people, who however supported themselves with a wonderful constancy of mind ; and then it was that the frantick monarch filled all the cloisters, dungeons, and galleys, with infinite numbers of these miserable people ; who, in regard to the good services they had done him, were worthy of a better reward. Thus France was a theatre full of dread and horror ; the hangman at work at all hours ; and they that died in contempt of the king's orders, were dragged along the streets as a spectacle to the people, and then thrown into the common sewers.

From Old England, June 16.

IT is hardly credible, that a nation so brave in the field, and so wise in council as Great Britain has been ; a terror to Spain when she aimed under Philip II. at universal empire, and since to France when Louis Quatorze had projected, and indeed near effected the same design ; a nation which, if we look farther back into the glorious reigns of our Edwards and our Henrys, we shall find to have frequently humbled, and at last conquered France ! to have given even being to the republick of Holland, and a king of Portugal ! a nation too, that, within recent remembrance, brought the French tyrant upon his knees to deprecate for his insults and depredations upon his neighbours, and to sue

due for peace on any terms!—I say, it is hardly credible that such a nation should so far degenerate as to become the dupe and bubble of that very power she has so long kept within bounds; especially, after having given such a signal instance of her bravery in the field, on the commencement of the late war, under his present majesty at Dettingen;—a glorious preface of the downfall of France, had his royal hands been properly strengthened, and himself not restrained from the field!

But the wisdom of Burleigh governed against Philip II. and our Edwards and our Henrys, if we except Henry VI. were not restrained by factious ministers. William III. was his own minister against Lewis, and Marlborough afterwards in the field, and various great men in council gloriously pursued his mighty plan. His present majesty in his success was supported by such abilities in the cabinet, as perhaps no court in Europe could at that time equal; for when an upright heart and a vast mind meet together in the same person, improved by experience and observation, what may not a king, naturally animated with a sense of glory and publick good, expect from such a happy junction, which perhaps occurs not once in an age? No wonder a degenerate nation and a corrupt parliament should be scared at an appearance so ominous and ill-boding to their self-interested views! But I have done, and they have undone *****. The beaten French took courage and beat us in their turn—most shamefully beat us in every battle—nay, in every attempt—yea, in every skirmish; but no where so effectually as at Aix! How unequal the commencement and the close of that war!

After this the writer expatiates on the conduct of France since the peace, particularly as to the non-evacuation of Tobago and the other neutral islands; and the friendly visit they made our new colony in Nova Scotia, and the generous protection they give the native Indians against us.

Old England of the 2d, is a serious paper on the distemper among the cattle, the late mortality by malignant fevers, the two shocks of an earthquake, and the Bishop of London's late excellent letter. That of the 23d, draws a humorous parallel between the character of the heathen god Mercury, and that of our present ministers.

The Remembrancers of the 2d, 9th, 16th, and 23d, are all upon some circumstances relating to the Westminster election.

The Westminster Journal of the 2d, 9th, and 23d, contains several remarks on the behaviour of the Dutch towards this nation, occasioned by the three plate men-

tioned in our last, p. 239. for the mismanagement of their herring fishery. And that of the 16th, is a humorous dialogue between a Frenchman, a Spaniard, and an Englishman; wherein the French poltroon, with regard to Spain and England, in keeping them neither friends enough to console in each other, nor so much enemies as to draw their swords, is largely set forth.

A DESCRIPTION of the Town of NORTHAMPTON, the South-West Prospect of which we have given in the annexed PLATE.

NORTHAMPTON, the capital of Northamptonshire, before Peterborough was erected into a bishoprick and city by Henry VIII. and still reckoned the county town, is pleasantly situate on the banks of the Nene, where it receives another small river from the north. It is compact and 67 measured miles N. W. from London. It was in ancient times nobly built and large, contained seven parish churches, besides two in the suburbs, and was encompassed by a wall. It was burnt by the Danes when they began to ravage in England, and opposed the progress of their first wars, but afterwards destroyed them, and Henry II. several times the Parliaments were sometimes held here, as being in the heart of England, until in 1460, the earl of Warwick defeated the Lancastrians, and took Henry VI. prisoner a second time. Northamptonshire is full of castles of fortune, it flourished and increased for many ages; but in 1604 was laid in ashes by an accidental fire. Since ever, it was soon rebuilt much more uniform, and is now one of the handsomest towns in England. The streets are well laid out, and the houses compact and neat. It has six parish churches, viz. All Hallows at St. Peter's, St. Sepulchre's, and St. Andrew's, of which the first is a noble building in the heart of the town, where the principal streets meet. The market-place is a large square, and the horse-market is all others in England. It has a hospital besides another lately erected for the poor and a charity school. The streets are well paved, the houses are all brick buildings exceed those of most other towns. Here are mineral waters, and very good in the stone. The market is on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, but the last is the chief for corn and provisions. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, a bailiff, &c. and twelve members to parliament, elected by the men paying foot and lot. It is famous for the manufacture of shoes and boots next to that, of stockings.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 210.

The next that spoke in the Debate begun in your last, was L. Pinarius, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

MY expectations were much the same with those of the noble lord who spoke last, tho' proceeding from a different cause; for his expectations were, or at least, as he has said it, I must suppose they were, that no proper bill for the purpose could be drawn up, and therefore he could have no expectation that the bill would pass: On the other hand, I suspected our ministers were against having any disciplined soldiers in the kingdom but such as they have in their pay, and subject to their power by being included in the mutiny bill; and therefore I had very little expectation, that the most proper bill that could be formed for a contrary purpose, would pass into a law. Nevertheless, I was resolved to put it to the trial; and whatever objections may be made to any particular part of the bill, the general principles upon which it is founded must be acknowledged to be right: Nay, they have been acknowledged to be right, even by all the officers I have conversed with upon the subject; and I am so confident of their being so, that, if desired, I would set my name to the preamble, and should not be against its being fix'd up at Westminster-hall gate, and all the publick places in the kingdom, with my name in capitals at the bottom of it.

In the drawing up of this bill, Sir, I took advice of some of the most experienced officers of the army:

T—P—t.

June, 1750.

I desired, they would inform me of every inconvenience, they apprehended, might ensue from the passing of such a bill into a law; and I took all possible care to obviate every inconvenience they suggested, not because I thought it in every case necessary, but because I was resolved to prevent, as far as possible, every objection: I have been, I confess, so very careful in this respect, that I do not myself approve of the bill as it now stands; and the most solid objections that have been, or indeed can be made against it, are founded upon the care I have taken, that the bill should be no way inconvenient for the officers of our army. This makes me in some measure indifferent whether the bill now before us be passed or no; but I can assure those gentlemen, that if this bill be not agreed to, a much better bill, tho' more inconvenient for them, will some day force its way through every branch of our legislature; for slavery is so inconsistent with our constitution, and so contrary to the nature of an Englishman, that the soldiers themselves will at last join in vindicating their own liberties, and restoring the constitution of their country.

The liberty of the subject, Sir, is so deeply rooted in our constitution, that no slavery, no not even of the meanest subject, can be admitted: Even foreigners must be considered as freemen, while they remain in this kingdom; and the black slaves of our plantations become free, as soon as they set foot on this once happy island. In absolute and arbitrary monarchies, liberty is confined to one: In Aristocracies it is confined to a few; but in this country, and by our constitution, it was till very lately extended to all.

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It was not only extended to all, but extended so unalterably that no man could renounce it, even by his own act and deed. But since mutiny bills have been introduced, I must look upon our soldiers as slaves; for every man who is bound to a master for life, I must look on as the slave of his master: Good or bad usage can make no difference; for in those countries where slavery is allowed, a slave may happen to meet with a kind and humane master, yet he is no less a slave than one that has the misfortune to have the most severe and cruel master. And if we thus continue our soldiers in a state of slavery, they may, perhaps, become the invaders, but, I am sure, they can never be depended on as the defenders of our liberties.

I shall most readily agree, Sir, that in the condition in which our soldiers are at present, a man's listing in the army can never proceed from prudence or discretion, or from a deliberate act of the mind; for no man in his right senses would ever bind himself for life to serve another man, and not only to be bastinado'd, whipt, and tortured, whenever his master pleased to be angry with him, but also to be put to death, if he ever left the service without his master's consent; but this, Sir, is one of the very evils that is proposed by this bill to be remedied. I think we should put an end to the practice of allowing subaltern officers and serjeants to go prowling up and down the country, in order to trepan and kidnap unthinking young fellows into the service. Whilst this is the case, and this will be the case as long as soldiers are listed for life, the service will always be despicable in the eyes of the people, and none but the most abandoned or the most thoughtless will ever enter into it. Whereas we should endeavour to render it honourable, as it really ought to be, in the eyes of the people. If we could do this, all the brave young fellows in the country

would be fond of entering into it for a few years; and would enter not only deliberately and willingly, but freely, without either fee or reward, by which means the whole expence of listing money would be saved to the publick, in time of peace, and even perhaps in time of war.

I am indeed afraid, Sir, that the time of service limited by this bill, is a great deal too long for producing so good an effect: Ten years is a longer time than any man can stand in need of for learning the trade of a soldier, and a much longer time than any young man can spare, who thinks of applying himself to some other business after his time of service is expired; but I was willing to prevent every objection, and therefore I chose the longest time that could with any reason be proposed, and a much longer time than I thought necessary; for in the first mutiny bill passed after the peace of Utrecht, which was called, *An act for better regulating the forces*, it was enacted, That every soldier, who had then been in her majesty's service for the space of three years, should be at liberty to demand his discharge, if he thought fit; and that every one afterwards listed should, after three years service, be at liberty to demand his discharge; and farther, that such discharges should be granted *gratis* in writing by the colonel, who was thereby empowered and required to grant the same accordingly. As this regulation continued in force for above two years, without producing any bad effect, I was of opinion, and am still, that the time of service might be limited to three years, as it was at that time, without any danger, especially as the soldier demanding his discharge, in pursuance of this bill, is to pay for it, as much as it will probably cost the officer to list a new man in his room; therefore, if the house thinks fit to amend the bill, and put three instead of ten, I shall most readily agree to it. But as this

bill introduces an alteration in a practice that has obtained for several years, and as some people cannot easily be induced to alter a practice they have been accustomed to, however reasonable or necessary the alteration may be, I should rather for the present be for continuing the bill A as it is, lest such an alteration should occasion an opposition in another place; for if we can once get a bill of any kind for the purpose now designed, it will be easy, in some future session, to make such amendments as may then appear to be necessary or proper. B

I was surprised, Sir, to hear the noble lord say, that this bill will increase the expence of recruiting to the publick, or that any soldier will, at the expiration of his time of service, demand his discharge, without any other view than that of getting fresh levy money for listing again in the same, or in some other company. The noble lord certainly overlooked that part of the bill, whereby it is provided, That every soldier shall pay for his discharge as much as in all probability will be necessary for inlisting a fresh man in his room: D How then is it possible to suppose, that this bill will increase the expence of recruiting to the publick? When it is publickly known, that every soldier may at the end of ten years have his discharge if he pleases, on the payment of a small sum of money, will it not increase the numbers of those who are ready to enlist? Will it not make every man of common sense less shy of inlisting? And will not this gradually bring down the price paid to men for inlisting? Sir, there is not a broker upon the Exchange of London but can tell you, that if you increase the quantity of goods at market, without increasing the demand, you must necessarily lower the price. Then as to a soldier's G demanding his discharge, with no other view but to get fresh levy money for listing again, can such a thing be supposed, when he must pay

at least as much for his discharge from one company, as he can expect for listing in another? In short, Sir, I think it is evident to a demonstration, that this bill will diminish the expence of recruiting to the publick, and render it much less troublesome to the officers of our army; but as this trouble falls only upon the subalterns and serjeants, I cannot expect that this argument will have its due weight with the superior officers.

The noble lord was pleased to tell us, Sir, that a soldier may easily procure his discharge upon getting as good a man to list in his room: That this may sometimes be the case, Sir, when a soldier happens to have to do with a very generous officer, or when he gets some gentleman of consequence to interpose in his favour, I shall not deny. But from all the information I could ever have, I will aver, that it is very rarely the case; and I believe, there are few gentlemen in the house, who, from their own experience, cannot give instances of the contrary; nay, I have heard of large sums being exacted by officers upon this account, besides that of furnishing another good man in the room of the soldier who wants to be discharged; for in this case the officer's demand is generally proportioned to what the soldier or his friends can give, and the necessity he is under of procuring his discharge; for which reason, when a soldier wants to be discharged, he takes all possible care to conceal his circumstances from his officer, and to avoid seeming to be fond of having his discharge. Even in recruiting, when a serjeant or officer has found means to inveigle a rich farmer's son to enlist, we know, that there is no getting him off again, without as large a purse of gold to the captain as the father can spare to give, tho' the son never appeared in the regiment, nor was the officer ever at any expence or trouble in carrying him thither, or in teaching him his

exercise. This, Sir, of exacting large sums of money for the discharge of soldiers, is so well known to be the common practice, that, I think, every gentleman of this house, who happens to be an officer in our army, should be cautious of giving a negative to this bill, lest it should be thought, that his true reason is for preventing his being deprived of that perquisite; for tho' I am far from supposing that any gentleman who has the honour of a seat in this assembly, would stoop to such an unjust perquisite, yet if the bill be rejected, the world will be apt to suspect they do, and that this was one of the secret reasons for its being rejected.

Now, Sir, with regard to that of our having always, by means of this bill, a much greater number of disciplined soldiers in the kingdom than we have at present, I believe, no one who considers the difficulty I have just mentioned, of a soldier's getting out of the army while he is fit for service, can doubt of this being the consequence. But this of our having a great number of disciplined soldiers in the kingdom, we are now told, would be of the most dangerous consequence. At first view this seems really to be a paradox; and to prevent its appearing so upon a second as well as first view, it is supposed, that every soldier who demanded his discharge from the army, would turn an idle vagabond; but this I must absolutely deny; for considering the just severity of our laws against vagabonds, we may assure ourselves, that no man would, in pursuance of this bill, demand his discharge from the army, or indeed be able to pay the money necessary for obtaining it, unless he had a settlement in view.

This, I say, Sir, would be the case, even supposing the common soldiers of our army should never come to consist of men of better condition or character than at present; but if the time of necessary service were

limited, if all soldiers were intitled to demand their discharge after ten years, or a shorter term's service in the army, I am persuaded, that the sons of many of our substantial farmers, shopkeepers and tradesmen would list in the army, in order to make themselves masters of military discipline; and would return to the business they had been bred to, as soon as their term of service in the army was over; so that in a little time, if encouraged by our court, it might become fashionable even for the sons of gentlemen as well as farmers and tradesmen to serve a few years in the army, after which they would be fond of being in our militia; and this, without any new regulation as to our militia, would render it more useful, and more to be depended on, than it can be at present, or indeed ever can be, so long as we confine military discipline to those only that are in the actual pay of the government, and subject to the laws against mutiny and desertion.

Thus, Sir, by means of this bill, especially if the term of service should hereafter be shortened, we may obtain that which the noble lord has allowed to be an advantage to any country: We may at last arrive at having our nobility, our gentry, and our principal tradesmen, shopkeepers, and farmers bred to military discipline, and endued with a martial spirit; which would be a greater security against an invasion from a foreign enemy, than any army of mercenary troops we can keep in pay; and I am sure, a much more proper safeguard against an invasion upon our liberties by domestic foes.

I shall never attempt, Sir, to despise or depreciate that security, which is derived to us from our superiority at sea; but I will say, that, if military discipline and a martial spirit were universally spread among the people of this island, and every part of the country well provided with arms,

arms, it would be a more infallible security against a foreign invasion, than any we can expect by means of our navy; and considering the vast armies kept up by our rival in power and glory, it is a security which we ought to have recourse to, and provide ourselves with as soon as possible. We cannot pretend to keep up standing armies equal to those of our rival; therefore we ought to do what all wise nations do that are in the same circumstances: We ought to propagate military discipline and a warlike spirit among our people in general; that in case our rival should at any time attempt to invade us with a much more numerous army than any we can keep up, and should by some accident escape our fleet at sea, we might be able to meet them upon equal terms at land. If the Swifs had kept up a standing army, and neglected military discipline among their people, they had been conquered long before this time by some of their potent neighbours; and we may remember, or at least we may remember to have read, that when our neighbours in Scotland were like to fall out with us in the year 1704, they did not think of raising and keeping up a standing army, because they knew they could not keep up such a numerous one as we could, but they wisely resolved to make their whole nation an army, and passed a law for arming and disciplining every man in their country; and now that they are so thoroughly united with us, I hope, they will join in taking the same measures for our mutual defence against France, which they then thought necessary to be taken for their defence against us.

If we do this, Sir, we may then reduce the number of what is called our standing army, to what is properly meant by guards and garisons, which could never exceed 5 or 6000 men; and then we might spare to keep 20000 seamen in pay even

in time of peace. But instead of this, we have for many years discouraged and discountenanced all manner of military discipline among our people in general, and in order to keep up a numerous standing army, we have taken every opportunity to reduce our naval force; by which we expose ourselves both to our foreign and domestick enemies; for our standing army, or any standing army we can keep up, if we should lose our superiority at sea, would be of no avail in defending us against the numerous armies of our rival, but may be fully sufficient for enabling our domestick enemies to deprive us of our liberties; and the certain consequence of this will be, that our sovereign must hold his crown by the courtesy of France; in which case we may easily foresee what will become of our manufactures, our plantations, our commerce and navigation. Whereas if we should propagate military discipline and a warlike spirit among our people in general, tho' we should lose our superiority at sea, our king might bid defiance to the most numerous armies France could bring against us; for however much our present militia may be despised, I must insist upon it, that the militia of any country may be made as good for action, tho' perhaps not so alert at the punctilio's of a review, as any regular troops whatever, who have never before been in action; and the story of Richard II. when he was threatned with a most formidable invasion from France, and destitute of any fleet for his defence, may shew us, what a prodigious army our king might raise upon a short warning, if all the inhabitants of this island were bred to, and provided with arms; for in a few weeks that king, who was none of the best beloved, assembled near London an army of 200,000 fighting men, which made the French give over their design, tho' they had got together at Sluyce in Flanders.

Flanders a fleet of 1287 sail, and an army of 60,000 men ready to embark.

From what I have said, Sir, the security and advantage we may reasonably expect from the bill now before us, and the improvements that may hereafter be made upon it, will manifestly appear; and as to the inconveniences and dangers that have been suggested, I think, they are as chimerical as any that were ever fancied by the most melancholy and fruitful imagination. If the army were not made such a bugbear, by fixing every man in it for life that can once be drawn into it, recruiting would be so cheap and easy, that no officer would be under the least concern about a man's demanding his discharge: On the contrary, all those men who chose to be in the army, rather than betake themselves to any other employment, would be more obedient, and more careful of their duty, than they are at present, for fear of being dismissed out of the army, and forced to earn their daily bread by hard labour.

From hence therefore, Sir, there is not the least danger to be apprehended of any mutiny or neglect of military discipline; and as to the danger that may arise from a regiment to be sent to Gibraltar or Portmahon, I have been told, that a resolution has been taken, to send a fresh battalion to each of those garrisons every year, and bring home the one that has been longest there. If we hold to this resolution, even those soldiers, whose time of service is near expired when the battalion they belong to is sent thither, will go without mutinying, when they know they are to stay there but five or seven years at most; for, I think, we never have above seven, and generally in time of peace but five battalions in either of those garrisons. But as I am for making the army as agreeable as possible to every one that enters into it, and as we

must always have men of war sailing to, and returning from the Mediterranean, why may we not by those men of war send out recruits, and bring home those soldiers whose time is expired, and who desire to be discharged the service? The expence would be so trifling, that it is not to be put in the balance with that of rendering the service in the army agreeable; and I am sure, this ought to be the method, with respect to every regiment or company employed in our plantations; because it would contribute very much towards increasing the number of labouring people in all our colonies and plantations; for numbers of young men would list in the regiments and companies upon duty there, with a view to get a free passage, and to settle in some business there, as soon as their time of service in the army should expire.

As to that of stripping our army of all its veterans, Sir, I shall grant that a veteran soldier, a soldier who has been in action, is better than one who never saw any thing but a review, provided the former continues in the service willingly and freely; but I should chuse to have an army consisting wholly of fresh soldiers, who serve willingly and freely, rather than an army of veterans, who are forced to serve by the fear of being shot if they should leave the service. Besides, Sir, why should we suppose, that all the veterans would leave the service, if they could? Experience can suggest no such apprehension; for in the year 1713, when that law was made, which gave almost every soldier then in our army a title to demand an immediate discharge, there were very few of those veterans who had so bravely and so successfully served in Flanders, that desired their discharge: On the contrary, it was with great reluctance, that those veterans left the army, who belonged to the regiments that were disbanded, and every

every one of them was fond of getting into a regiment which they thought in no danger of being broke. To this I must add, that we are in much greater danger of having our veterans dismissed, than of their leaving the service; for of late years A we have always seemed fond of having our regiments consist wholly of tall, smug young fellows, in order to make a fine appearance at a review; and to effect this, many an old rough veteran has been dismissed the service sore against his will.

But supposing, Sir, that most of our old veterans should, by the insolence of young, unexperienced officers, be provoked to take the benefit of this act, and demand their discharge, do we think that they would not list again if their country were invaded, or in any real danger of being invaded? They might not, perhaps, chuse to list again in our army, when we engage in wars for preserving the balance of power in Europe, and send armies abroad to protect those who will not be at the D expence of protecting themselves: These are causes of war which can be comprehended by none but refined politicians; and happy had it been for this nation, had our parliaments never comprehended or adopted any such cause of war; but I E have so good an opinion of a veteran English soldier, as to think, that, notwithstanding his being out of the army, he would scorn to be an idle and cowardly spectator of any real danger, to which he might see his country exposed; and if any of F them should shew themselves so very regardless of their country, they might be forced by act of parliament to serve again in the army; for king and parliament have as absolute and as unlimited a power in this island, as the French monarch G has in the kingdom of France.

Having thus, Sir, shewn, that there are no real dangers or inconveniences to be apprehended from the passing of this bill into a law,

I must conclude, that if it be rejected, it will not be for the reasons that have been or can be assigned, but for reasons that must not be openly avowed. What, those reasons may be, I shall not pretend to explain; but I must observe, that if ever any scheme be formed for depriving us of our liberties, and establishing arbitrary power, the only methods by which such a fatal change can be brought about, must be, to keep up a numerous mercenary army, B to secure a blind obedience in that army, by sanguinary laws and a multitude of severe punishments, and to take care that there shall be as few disciplined soldiers as possible in the nation, besides those listed in the army. The patrons of such a scheme C may despise an undisciplined, unarmed mob, as long as they have an obedient regular army at their back; but they have great reason to be afraid of disciplined soldiers mixing with that mob, because it may then become too mighty for them, tho' supported by their army, to deal with; and as an English army will always, I hope, be as unwilling to imbrue their hands in the blood of their countrymen, as in that of their companions, I therefore hope that our army will never support any government that gives the people a just cause for rising in rebellion against it.

The next Speaker in this Debate was C. Salenius, who spoke in Substance thus:

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHETHER the dangers and inconveniences that may arise from the passing of this bill into a law be real or imaginary, is a question that may certainly admit of some dispute; but there is a maxim that never yet was disputed, and that is the maxim often repeated by our best lawyers and greatest patriots, *Nolumus*

Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare ; for it has always been allowed, that no new law ought to be introduced, unless there appear to be a very manifest defect in the old, and a defect which is attended with some publick inconvenience of a very pernicious nature. To imagine, that any human regulation can be so perfect as to be attended with no inconvenience, is surely chimerical ; and human foresight is so short, that it is impossible for us to see all the inconveniences, which an alteration of any standing law may be attended with. We should not therefore fly to alterations, and what we may call amendments, upon every little inconvenience that may appear ; for if we did, we should every session be altering the whole body of our laws ; and very probably, like the tinkers, where we mended one hole, we should make two ; where we removed an old inconvenience, we should introduce two new ones ; which has so often been the case, that in a conversation about amending the law, a very learned and experienced judge, now deceased, gave it as his opinion, that the best way to amend the law, would be to repeal all the laws that had been made for 100 years past.

Now, Sir, before we agree to the passing of this bill into a law, I should be glad to know what inconvenience there is, either of a publick or private nature, in detaining a lifted soldier in the service, until his majesty shall think fit to disband the regiment, or his officer shall think fit to grant him his discharge. As to the publick, I am sure it is, instead of an inconvenience, a very signal advantage ; for in case of a war, it is surely better for the publick to be served by veteran or well-disciplined soldiers, than by men newly lifted, and quite ignorant of any sort of military discipline. And as to private men, I shall grant it is an inconvenience for a man to be bound to the performance of any

contract he makes ; but for that reason, I hope, you would not make a law for rendering all contracts, made or to be made, invalid, unless both parties were willing to perform the same ; for such a law would put an end to all commerce and intercourse among mankind, and consequently would be a greater inconvenience to every private man, than that which arises from the law as it stands at present ; and I can see no reason, why a lifted soldier should not be bound to the performance of the contract he enters into by lifting, as well as to that of any other contract he makes ; for as the law now stands, no one can say that he is drawn into it by his own rashness, or by any trick in the person that lifts him, because he has four days to consider and avoid what he has done, which is more than is allowed with regard to any other contract, not excepting that of marriage, which is a contract for life, as well as that of lifting for a soldier.

The bill now before us cannot therefore, Sir, be founded upon any known inconvenience in the law military, as it now stands, but must rest wholly upon the advantages expected from it ; and there is a very strong argument from experience, against our having any expectation of that kind ; for if giving our soldiers a right to demand their discharge after ten years service, could make recruiting easier, or increase more the number of disciplined men in the kingdom, surely the giving them a right to demand their discharge after three years service, would have a much greater effect in both these respects ; yet I never heard that the law made for this purpose after the peace of Utrecht, was attended with either of those advantages in any the least degree. From hence, I think, I am well founded in supposing, that, as to both these advantages, this bill would have no effect at all ; and so far as I can recollect, these two are the only advantages

tages which the promoters of this bill pretend to expect from it. But besides being founded upon experience, my supposition is likewise founded upon the nature of mankind; for what is it that induces a man to A lift in the army? It is generally either his natural disposition, or some misfortune he has met with in his place of birth or residence; and let it be which of these you will, the same cause that made him lift, will make him continue in the army as long as he can, unless he meets B with some extraordinary good fortune, such as a rich wife, large legacy, or the like; so that were this bill passed into a law, as it would produce no alteration in the nature of mankind, recruiting would remain as difficult and expensive as it is now, and few C of those once lifted would ever demand their discharge, or make room for others to lift, as long as there appeared no likelihood of a war: Consequently, we should never, by means of such a bill as this, have more disciplined men in the kingdom than D we have at present.

I therefore think it evident, Sir, that this bill, should it be passed into a law, could produce no one good effect; but might, nay, I think, it would certainly produce several bad effects; for either the colonel of E every regiment must dismiss every man in his regiment, as soon as his time of service was expired, or he could never depend so much as for one day upon having his regiment compleat; and the soldiers would be every day changing from regiment to regiment, or from company to company. I do not say, they would leave the army; but whenever a soldier, whose time was expired, took a dislike to his captain, he would demand his discharge, go F a rioting for a few days, and then lift in another company, perhaps of G the same regiment; and if the soldiers of a regiment took a fancy that their major or adjutant was a June, 1750.

little too severe, all such of them as had served out the time allotted by law, would demand their discharge, and go lift in other regiments; nor can we suppose, that the officers of other regiments which wanted recruits, would refuse to receive them; for officers will always chuse to have a disciplined rather than an undisciplined man, because it saves them the trouble of teaching them their exercise, and very probably too, they might always have them at a cheaper rate than fresh recruits.

What a confusion this would occasion in our musters, what a non-plus a colonel might be put to, when his regiment was just going to be reviewed, perhaps by his sovereign, may easily be imagined; and this, I am sure, cannot be said to be a chimerical apprehension. Then, Sir, with regard to the cloathing, can we suppose, that any foldier intitled to his discharge, would demand it, with old regimentals upon his back? D No, Sir, we may rest assured, that he would wait till the regiment was new cloathed, and when he had got his new cloathing on, he would then demand his discharge; and thus the colonel might be put to the expence, not only of recruiting but of new cloathing the greatest part of his regiment a second time.

With regard to the changing of quarters too, Sir, this bill, if passed into a law, would be attended with an unavoidable inconvenience; for every soldier intitled to his discharge, F would certainly demand it, if he did not like the new quarters the regiment was ordered to; and we may suppose, that no such soldier would ever go to Ireland, in case any regiment should be ordered thither; nor would many of the soldiers in the regiments now there, ever leave that country, in case of their being intitled to their discharge, at the time of the regiments being ordered home. And as to Gibraltars,

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tar, Port-mahon, and the plantations, we could never send any regiment to any of those places, or do justice to the regiments now there, by calling them home in their turn to their native land; for if a regiment was ordered to any of those places, I do not think there is a doubt to be made, but that every soldier in the regiment intitled to his discharge, would demand it, probably just when the regiment was going to embark, so that the colonel could not have time to recruit, nor have it in his power to carry a compleat regiment thither, any other way than by giving such a premium to every soldier so intitled to his discharge, as he pleased to demand, for his agreeing to go along with him; and such demands I believe, very few colonels would be able to comply with.

These, Sir, are some of the inconveniences which I now foresee must necessarily arise from this bill, if passed into a law; and many others might ensue, which none of us can at present foresee; but those I have mentioned are, I think, sufficient for inducing every gentleman to be against this bill, who has a regard for the safety of his country, and thinks it cannot be secured without keeping on foot a number of regular troops. I should be as fond as any gentleman in this house of propagating military discipline and a martial spirit among all ranks of men in this kingdom, and I would most readily agree to any regulation which had the least appearance of being effectual for that purpose; but the bill now before us has not so much as the appearance of producing any such effect; for no man of any tolerable circumstances in life, will deliberately list as a common soldier in the army, when he knows, that if he once lists he must remain in the army for ten years, unless his officer shall, within that time think fit to grant him a discharge. Ten years,

Sir, is too great a part of human life, according to the common course, for any man to continue in the army, merely for the sake of making himself master of military discipline; and if you should shorten this term of necessary service, it would add weight to every inconvenience I have mentioned.

I will go farther, Sir: I will say, that if you should shorten the time, it might endanger our present happy establishment; and even the time now prescribed by this bill might be attended with some danger of that kind. We know, and I am sorry to say, that we have many great families disaffected to our present happy establishment, especially in the North and Highlands of Scotland: They have a commanding influence over all those of their clan, and all the farmers within their estates: They would prevail with, or rather command every young fellow, whose father had any dependance upon them, to list and serve his time in the army; and by this means they might provide themselves with a great number of disciplined soldiers, to be employed for overturning our present happy establishment, as soon as an opportunity offered. It is well known, that the disaffected chiefs in the Highlands of Scotland made use of the independent companies kept up in that country for this very purpose; and since the breaking of those companies, they have made use of the Scottish regiments in the Dutch service for the same purpose. It was this that made the late rebellion so formidable, and at first so successful: That army of rebels was not made up of shepherds, or fellows just taken from the plow, as it was represented, through ignorance or design, by the friends to the government here: It was chiefly composed of disciplined soldiers, and commanded by noblemen and gentlemen of rank and courage, tho', I believe, of no great fortune; and

if this bill should pass into a law, we may soon expect to hear of such another army's appearing in favour of the pretender.

This, I say, Sir, is a danger which may be justly apprehended, even from this bill, should it pass into a law; and if the term of service in the army were to be shortened, this danger would become more certain, and more imminent. I shall grant, there is some danger in our not having any disciplined men in the kingdom, but such as are in our standing army, and subject to military law; and I wish with all my heart it were otherwise; but whilst we have a superiority at sea, it is, I think, hardly possible, for a foreign enemy to invade us with a number of regular troops superior to those we may now meet them with, should they have the good fortune, or rather, I should say, the bad fortune, to land in this island; and whilst our army is commanded by gentlemen of rank, and gentlemen whose proper estates are of much greater value than any thing they can expect from their service in the army, I think, we may depend upon it, that an army so commanded, will never support a prince or minister in any scheme for the establishment of arbitrary power, which would of course render every man's property precarious.

But supposing, Sir, that either this foreign, or this domestick danger, were in our present circumstances to be justly apprehended, I have shewn, that neither the one, nor the other, could be prevented, or rendered less to be apprehended, by the passing of this bill into a law; but on the contrary, that both would be thereby rendered more to be apprehended; for if it added to the number of disciplined men not retained in the army, it would be only among such as would be ready to take arms against us upon any invasion; and it would load the officers of our army with such an expense, and expose them to so many

inconveniences, that no gentleman of an easy fortune would ever accept of a commission in the army; therefore, tho' I should willingly agree to any bill I thought effectual for propagating military discipline, and a warlike spirit among all ranks of men in this island, I cannot give my consent to the passing of this bill into a law, and consequently must give my negative to the question.

[This DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

A Summary of the most important Affairs, that happened last Session of Parliament: Continued from Page 222.

WE shall next proceed to give an account of the bills brought in last session, which had the good fortune to be passed into laws; and first, as to those which were brought in and passed, in pursuance of the resolutions of the committee of ways and means. Of these, the land tax and malt tax bills were brought in and passed in the usual course, without any thing happening extraordinary: But as to the other bills, they will require some farther explanation.

On the 13th of March, the resolutions of the committee of ways and means of the preceding day were reported, and agreed to by the house; and it was then ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions, and that Mr. Fane, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. Campbell of Calder, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Vane, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Scrope, Mr. West, and Mr. Fazakerly, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, on the 15th, Mr. Fane presented to the house, a bill for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money, therein to be mentioned, to be raised by annuities, at 3l. per cent. per ann. and charged on the sinking fund, trans-

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ferable at the bank of England; which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Next day it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house; and on the 21st, the house, in a committee, went through the bill, filled up the blank for the sum, with the sum of *one million*, and made several other amendments, which were next day reported, and with amendments to one of them agreed to by the house; after which the bill was ordered to be ingrossed, and on the 26th the bill, now intitled, *A bill for granting to his majesty the sum of one million, to be, &c.* was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, where it was agreed to without amendment, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

That our readers may know the cause and the necessity of this bill, we must refer them to the first resolution of April 14, of the committee of supply, the 2d resolution of April 19, of the committee of ways and means, of the preceding session*; and the aforesaid resolution, being the first of March the 5th, of the committee of supply of last session†.

Another bill brought in by virtue of the same order was presented to the house, March 10, by Mr. Attorney General, intitled, *A bill for making good a deficiency upon the revenue of the office of keeper or clerk of the hanaper, and for preventing any future deficiency therein, to answer the publick services provided for out of the same; and for augmenting the income of the office of master or keeper of the rolls.* Now for understanding the cause of this bill, and of the resolutions of March the 9th of the committee of supply, and the four last resolutions, March the 12th, of the committee of ways and means, we must observe, that, Feb. 20, a petition of Ashley Cowper, Esq; clerk of the parliaments, John Crawford, Esq; purveyor, or messenger extraordinary, attending the great seal, Edward Wright Esq; chaffwax, and Samuel Billingley, stationer to the great seal, for, and on the behalf of themselves, and the rest of the creditors, upon the office of the keeper or clerk of the hanaper in chancery, being offered to be presented to the house, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command, acquainted them, that his majesty having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house; whereupon the petition was brought up, and read; setting forth the state of the revenue and expence of that office; and representing, that the said

revenue, by reason of several acts of parliament made of late years concerning law proceedings, and the change and alteration of the course of business, and other means, had not for divers years last past, been sufficient to answer and pay the several salaries, allowances, and disbursements, issuing and payable, out of the same; so that there remained due and in arrear, at Michaelmas 1749, several sums amounting in the whole to 10590l. 12s. 11d. or thereabouts; and that the said revenue would, in all probability, still continue to be deficient; so that not only the present debt would be irrecoverably lost, but the persons who were to be paid out of the revenue of the said office, for services done to the publick, would continue to run in arrear, and be unpaid, unless some provision should be made by parliament for their relief; and therefore praying, &c.

This petition was referred to the committee of supply, and then there was presented to the house with the same recommendation, a petition of William duke of Cleveland and Southampton, as comptroller of the seal or green-wax office, representing, that at Michaelmas 1749, there was a debt due by the said office, of 2832l. 5s. 6d. and that there was no expectation, that the revenue of the said office would increase; therefore praying relief. Which petition was likewise referred to the committee of supply; and upon the 9th of March, when the order for the house to resolve itself into the committee of supply, was read, an instruction was, with his majesty's recommendation, ordered to the said committee, to consider of a proper augmentation of the revenue belonging to the office of master or keeper of the rolls in chancery; which instruction, together with the said two petitions, were the foundation of the said resolutions of the committees of supply and ways and means, in pursuance of which this bill was ordered to be brought in.

The bill was passed in the usual course, but some opposition was made to the resolutions as well as to the bill; for it was said, that in all publick offices, especially those relating to the law, there were several useless officers, as well as extravagant salaries, the chiefs in those offices being now almost all become sine-cures, and the whole of the business done by deputies; therefore, if the proper revenue of any office could not defray the expence, that expence ought to be lessened by reducing the useless officers, and diminishing the salaries of those that remained, which might be done by degrees as the present possessors died off. And farther it was said, that the administration

* See our Mag. for last year, p. 326, 327.

† See our Mag. for last month, p. 219.

Station of justice was a part of our civil government, and the expence ought to be defrayed out of the civil list revenue; so that what was then proposed, was really the grant of an addition to the civil list revenue; and from such a precedent, some pretence or other might afterwards be found, for freeing that revenue from every expence attending our civil government, which might be of the most dangerous consequence to our liberties.

March 21, After the resolution of the 20th had been reported and agreed to, the resolutions of the committee of ways and means of the 19th, which had been reported and agreed to the next day, were read, as also the resolutions of the same committee of the 14th of February, and the 3d and 4th resolutions of the committee of supply of the 9th of February; and it was ordered, that a bill or bills be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions; and the same gentlemen that were ordered to bring in the last mentioned bills, were ordered to prepare and bring in the bill or bills now ordered, except Mr. Fazakerly, in the room of whom Sir John Barnard was now appointed.

Next day, the 7th resolution of the committee of supply of the 12th of January was read, and it was ordered, that in the said bill, or in one of the said bills, the gentlemen should make provision, pursuant to that resolution; and on the 23d, part of an act, 5 G. I. ch. 20, was read, and it was ordered, that in the said bill, or in one of the said bills, the gentlemen should make provision, for obviating a doubt which had arisen upon the said act, relating to the payment of the annuities of 10000l. and 1000l. therein mentioned.

The first bill presented in pursuance of these orders we shall pass by, till we give an account of the steps taken last session for reducing the interest of the publick debts: The next was for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money, therein to be mentioned, out of the sinking fund, for the service of 1750, and for other purposes therein mentioned; which was presented by Mr. Fane, March 26, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

May 28, It was read a second time, and committed for the Friday following. Accordingly, May 30, the order of the day being read, the committee were instructed to receive, 1st, a clause of credit; 2dly, a clause of appropriation; 3dly, a clause for giving further time for the payment of duties omitted to be paid for the indentures or contracts of clerks or apprentices; 4thly, a clause, or clauses for enforcing the laws against the clandestine running of soap, candles, and starch

into this kingdom; and, 5thly, a clause, or clauses for enacting, that the bounty upon the exportation of British sail-cloth, then payable out of the duty of one penny per ell on foreign sail-cloth imported, should stand charged upon, and be made payable out of the customs.

A For understanding this 4th instruction we shall observe, that the 16th of February there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the soap-boilers and tallow-chandlers in several towns of Lancashire, and in the city of Chester, setting forth the pernicious practice of running soap and candles from Ireland, which was chiefly owing to there being no penalty upon the smugglers besides forfeiture of the goods; and by which they doubted not to make it appear, that the revenue sustained a loss of 41600l. per ann. and upwards; and that they hoped they had already made this appear to the commissioners of the excise; therefore they hoped, that proper provisions might pass into a law, for preventing the like evil practice for the future.

C This petition was ordered to lie upon the table, and, Feb. the 27th, a petition of the master, wardens, and commonalty of chandlers and soap-makers within the city of Bristol, under their common seal, was presented to the house and read; setting forth, besides what is mentioned in the former petition, that the exporting of soap and candles to the West-Indies, was by a just law vested in the subjects of Great Britain alone, but that a method had been found to evade the said law, by importing soap and candles from Ireland, paying the duty, and then exporting them again to the West-Indies, by which means the Irish had already most, and would soon have all the trade in these commodities to the West-Indies; because the whole duty paid upon the importation of Irish candles, was drawn back upon their exportation to the West-Indies, except 6s. 8d. per hundred weight; and the whole duty upon the importation of Irish soap, was drawn back upon its exportation to the West-Indies, except 1s. 5d. per hundred weight; by which means candles and soap made in Ireland were carried to the West-Indies, charged only with a duty, the former of 6s. 8d. per hundred weight, and the latter of 1s. 5d. per hundred weight, which was a less duty than candles and soap made in England of Irish tallow were charged with when carried to the West-Indies; for that Irish tallow imported into England, was charged with a duty of near 1d. per pound, no part of which was drawn back when made into candles or soap, and exported to the West-Indies; so that candles made of Irish tallow

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law in England, went to the West-Indies charged with a duty of about 9s. per hundred weight, which was about 2s. 4d. more than Irish candles went thither charged with; and soap made of Irish tallow in England went to the West-Indies, charged with a duty of about 9s. per hundred weight, which was about 7s. 7d. more than Irish soap went thither charged with; and yet the tallow-chandlers and soap-boilers in England were obliged to make use of Irish tallow, as English tallow was very unfit for the export trade. By this means the petitioners said, they would be deprived of the whole export trade, and by the running of soap and candles from Ireland, they would be deprived of a great part of the trade as to home consumption.

This was the substance of the petition, which we have given in different words, to make the grievance the more clear to our readers; and we have been the more full, to show, how dangerous it is to lay a duty upon any material for manufacture. Indeed, all duties and drawbacks payable upon the importation or exportation of goods, are of the most pernicious consequence to trade, because the laws made for imposing and regulating such duties and drawbacks, become a trap for merchants, and render the business difficult and mysterious, and because they must always be troublesome and expensive to the merchant; for once you put a jack in an office, it is impossible to prevent his being saucy and troublesome to, or his imposing unjust perquisites upon, those that are obliged to apply to him.

Besides the two petitions abovementioned, there were two others presented upon the same subject, and for the same purpose, one from the borough of Bodmin, and one from the borough of Tregony, both in Cornwall, all of which were ordered to lie on the table; and as the facts were notorious, and the importation of starch known to be liable to the same fraud, the abovementioned instruction was moved for and agreed to, without referring the petitions to a committee to inquire into the truth of the allegations.

And now for understanding the said 5th instruction given to the committee upon this bill, we must observe, that upon the 18th of January, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of several merchants, and of the manufacturers of British sail-cloth, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves and many others; setting forth, That the manufacture of British sail-cloth did, by the encouragement given to it by parliament, come to great perfection in a very short

time, and had been of great advantage to this kingdom; but that this manufactory would be inevitably ruined without the further aid of parliament, for several reasons, two of which were, that the Irish parliament having thought proper to grant a large bounty upon all sail-cloth exported out of that kingdom, by means of which the Irish could undersell the British in the plantations (even if the bounty of 2d. per ell, given to the British upon exportation, was paid) and much more so in Great-Britain, where the British have no bounty upon home consumption, which would in a great measure deprive the British of the home consumption and exportation; and the other reason was, that the fund out of which the bounty of 2d. per ell, granted to the British by parliament, upon exportation, being become deficient, the petitioners for some time had not been paid the said bounty, without which it would be impossible for them to export any more for the future; therefore they prayed for such relief as to the house should seem meet.*

This petition was at first ordered to lie upon the table; but Feb. 8, the petition being upon a motion, again read, it was referred to a committee; and the 15th it was ordered, that all that came to the said committee should have voices. March 2, Mr. Hume reported from the said committee, that they had examined the matter of fact contained in the said petition, and had directed him to report a state thereof to the house; which was read and referred to a committee of the whole house, for the Wednesday morning then next; but this order was put off from time to time till the 24th, when the house resolved itself into the said committee; and Mr. Tracy reported, that they had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the house; which report was ordered to be received on the Monday morning next; but this order was put off till the 28th, when the resolutions were reported by Mr. Tracy, and were as follow, viz.

1. That the manufacture of British sail-cloth, which had been greatly extended and improved by the encouragement and bounty given by parliament, had of late greatly decreased.

2. That the fund out of which the bounty was given, upon the exportation of British sail-cloth, had of late been deficient, which had contributed to the decay of the said manufacture.

3. That the large bounty, and other advantages granted by the parliament of Ireland on sail-cloth made in that kingdom,

* See London Magazine for last year, p. 456.

of which considerable quantities had been imported into, and consumed in Great-Britain, were discouragements to the improvement of the said manufacture in this kingdom, and contributed to the decay thereof.

4. That the bounty upon the exportation of British sail-cloth, and which was then payable out of the duty of 1d. per ell on foreign sail-cloth imported, should stand charged upon, and be made payable out of the customs.

5. That a duty of 4d. per yard should be laid upon all sail-cloth of the value of 14d. and upwards a yard, and a duty of 2d. a yard upon all sail-cloth of the value of 10, and not exceeding 14d. a yard, imported from Ireland into Great-Britain.

Of these resolutions, the third and fifth were postponed, and the first, second, and fourth, were then agreed to by the house; and these three were the foundation of the aforesaid 5th instruction to the committee upon the said bill, for granting a sum of money out of the sinking fund, which then passed according to the usual course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

As soon as the said three resolutions of the sail-cloth committee were agreed to, it was ordered, that the report of the said committee, so far as related to the first, second, third, and fifth resolutions, should be referred to the committee of ways and means, where they were the foundation of the resolution of that committee of March 31; which resolution being reported and agreed to, April 2, a bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon, and Mr. Alexander Hume, Mr. Fane, the lord Strange, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Vyner, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Gray, Mr. Haldane, and Mr. Cooke, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

Accordingly, April 4, Mr. Alexander Hume presented to the house, a bill for granting to his majesty, certain duties upon such species of sail-cloth, as were therein mentioned, which should be imported from Ireland into Great-Britain, during the time therein to be limited; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. April 5, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house. Next day the house in a committee went through the bill, made several amendments, and ordered it to be reported the day following, when the amendments were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. And, April 9, it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords; but we must observe, that this bill, as well as the two resolutions relating to Irish sail-cloth, upon which it was

founded, were in every step vigorously opposed by the earl of Egmont, and several other members of the house of commons; and the bill being read a first time in the house of lords, April 9, and a second time the next day, when the question was put for its being committed the day following, it was opposed by the earl of Chesterfield, who moved for its being committed on Friday, April 13, as also by the earl of Granville, the lord Bathurst, and the earl of Winchelsea; but the bill being justified, and the first question supported by the earl of Sandwich, the duke of Bedford, and the duke of Argyll, the first motion was agreed to, the bill committed, April 11, and passed without any amendment, April 12, on which day it received the royal assent.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I FIND you have given us in your last Magazine, some extracts relating to earthquakes, from M. Buffon's natural history, lately published at Paris; therefore, I suppose, an extract from his history and theory of the earth, will not be disagreeable; and I shall add but one remark or observation, which, I believe, will shew, that he is himself what he says of Mr. Whiston, more ingenious than reasonable.

M. de Buffon, after having made several very ingenious, and, I believe, very true observations upon the present state of this our globe, gives us his theory, by which he pretends to shew, how this globe, or at least the surface of it, was brought into its present form. To give you a translation of what he says upon this subject would, I know, take up more room than you can spare, therefore I shall give you only an abstract.

From the observations he has made, he supposes, that the surface of this globe was at first quite plain, that is to say, without any hills or valleys, but every part of it equally distant from the center; the certain consequence of which would be, its being wholly covered with water to a certain height; and as the attraction of the sun and moon would have the same influence upon this body of water, thus surrounding and covering every part of the globe, which it now has upon what we call the sea; consequently, this whole body of water would be in a perpetual regular motion of flux and reflux, besides the irregular motions which it might, at different times, and in different places, be put into

by winds and tempests; for as winds and tempests proceed chiefly from the rarefactions and condensations of the air, we must suppose, that there were some such when the globe was in this its primary state, tho' not so frequent or variable as they are now.

His supposition of the earth's being at first, and for a long tract of time, covered with water, he founds upon the many discoveries that have been made of vast collections of sea shells, and other marine productions, that are now to be met with in several parts of the continent, at a great distance from the sea, some upon the surface of the ground, some at a great depth under ground, some at the tops of the highest mountains, and some petrified in the middle of quarries both of stone and marble; and from this last observation he concludes, that when the earth was in its primary state, the substance, of which these quarries are now composed, was then a substance like what we call fine sand or soft clay, because the shells found petrified in them, are filled with a substance of the very same nature with the substance in which they are found inclosed.

He has given us an account of several of these discoveries; particularly, in the duchy called Touraine in France, above 36 leagues from the sea, there is a district of nine leagues square, all covered with sea shells and other marine productions, many of them entire, to the depth of at least 20 feet, and perhaps much deeper; for the inhabitants who call them Falun, and manure their ground with them, never dig deeper; from whence M. de Reaumur, at a moderate computation, reckoned this huge mass of marine productions to amount to 230,680,000 cubical toises*.

Another discovery, he says, was made at Amsterdam, where a bed of sand mixed with sea shells, was found in digging, near 100 feet under the surface of the ground, in that low country, where it is rather below the surface or level of the sea.

And at Marly-le-ville near Paris, in digging a well, there was found a bed of very fine vitrifiable sand, mixt with sea shells, which had preserved both their natural colour and vauish, above 47 feet under ground; and under that several other beds of sand mixed with oyster-shells, &c. to the depth of 72 feet and a half in the whole.

As these shells are in some places in such monstrous heaps, in others so deep under ground, and in many places petrified and incorporated into the most solid stone, he

concludes, that they could not be brought there by the flood, which lasted not a year, and before which the mountains had been formed; but must have been lodged there before the earth was brought into its present form, and by degrees, during a long course of time, whilst the whole face of the earth was covered with water.

He then proceeds to examine what might in time be the effect of the earth's being thus covered with water, and that water in perpetual motion; and he shews, that the effect must be, the hollowing of the surface in one place, and raising it in another, by which our mountains, our valleys, and at last the present bed of the sea, were formed. This, he shews, must have been done by degrees, and beds of different sorts of earth thrown upon one another, in the plains horizontally, and upon the hills and mountains with different inclinations to the horizon, according to the steepness of that part of the hill or mountain first formed, but all parallel to each other.

He farther adds, that as the present surface of the earth, to a great depth, was thus formed from the sediment of several different sorts of substance or matter, which the water, in its flux and reflux, or other sorts of motion, carried along with it, those different beds of matter would be thrown one upon another, not according to their specific weight, but according to chance; by which he means, a bed of heavy matter would often be thrown upon a bed of matter specifically much lighter; and as these several beds of matter were at first moist and soft, they would, as they began to dry, split and form perpendicular rifts or crannies from the top to the bottom of the bed; which rifts or crannies would be afterwards filled with sand, or any thing else the wind or water brought there.

He likewise observes, that when two hills or mountains began to be formed at a little distance from each other, the valley between them would occasion a current in the waters, which current would of course, and by degrees, make the valley deeper and wider, by carrying away a great deal of earth from the bottom of it, and from the sides of the hills next to it, in such a manner, that the angles of the hills on each side, would generally answer one another; That is to say, wherever a salient angle was formed in the hill on one side of the valley, a re-entering or hollow angle would be formed in the hill over against it†.

After this, he shews from many experiments and observations, that this is actually,

* A toise is a French measure of near 6 feet English, *see our Mag. for 1746, p. 670.*

† For an explanation of these

In every respect, the present state of the surface of this globe, as deep as has ever yet been penetrated by mankind; and in most valleys and mountains; and from thence he thinks he has hit upon the true theory of the earth, or the method by which it was made to assume its present form, so far as relates to its surface. And, indeed, I shall allow, that in this as well as every other part of his natural history, the author shews a great deal of ingenuity, and a most extensive knowledge; but his theory labours under the disadvantage of having demonstration against it, unless he could dispose of a great part of the water, which he supposes once to have covered the whole face of this globe; for if the tops of our highest mountains were formed by the waters heaping rocks upon rocks, which is what they generally consist of, not only the present bed of the sea, and all our valleys, must have been full of water, except those parts alone from whence those rocks were taken, but also the whole face of the globe must have every where been covered with water, to a height much above our most lofty mountains; and the water which thus surmounted our most lofty mountains, could not retire into those cavities, which now contain the ocean and seas, because we must suppose those cavities already filled with water, to a height not only equal to their present surface, but to a height much above the most lofty mountains upon the face of the earth. What then could become of the water, which covered not only our continents and islands to such a monstrous height, but also our ocean and seas to a height vastly above their present surface. We must either send a great part of it to some planet or comet, or we must send it by some dreadful earthquake into the hidden bowels of the earth, or we must allow, that this philosopher's theory, how ingenious soever it may be, is impossible; and so, I doubt, it will fare with every philosopher who attempts to account for any part of the creation, otherwise than by the infinite power and wisdom of the Almighty Creator.

N. B. At the end of the abstract, in our last; of M. Buffon and his coadjutor's theory of earthquakes, were the following remarks, which were not then inserted. "We with these two French philosophers had given us a reason, why those earthquakes that are not produced by volcanoes, should proceed lengthways, and not in a circular manner round the place where the inflammable vapours are first set on fire; and why every earthquake that does not make an eruption, nor find any vent by an old volcano,

June, 1750.

should not spread itself over a large tract of country.

The Cause, Nature, and happy Effects of Presence of Mind.

AMONGST all the curious disquisitions that have engaged the attention of philosophers, none has more perplexed them than the inquiry into the nature of the human soul, or how far the mind is actuated or directed by the frame or disposition of the body. The anatomists seem to agree, that the whole nervous system centers in the brain; and therefore, when the most trivial injury happens to any the minutest branch of this system, the brain becomes immediately affected, and the mind in proportion disordered. However this may be, it is very certain, that the calmness and serenity of the mind depends very much upon a happy constituted frame of body, and such a habit of life, as may not contribute to alter that frame from its natural institution. Thus, from a regular construction of parts, and sobriety of living, springs that great blessing of life, called presence of mind, calculated to answer most of the great purposes of government, and to give a distinguished figure to the prince, the minister, the general, the admiral, and the master of a family. In a word, it gives dignity to every station, and success to every pursuit; as the mind, when all regular, even, and of a piece, carries, as it were, in one hand honour and reverence, in the other pleasure and plenty. His grace the late duke of Marlborough, by this happy equality of the soul, became that great general, and made that illustrious figure on the theatre of Europe, which history records to the honour of that age, and admiration of posterity. From this coolness of temper sprang judgment and penetration, a capacity to inspect into the genius and abilities of others, a readiness, on the one hand, of executing any great design, and, on the other, of extricating himself from all kind of sudden difficulties. While other men of the same rank, otherwise constituted, were subject to infinite cares, fears, and solitudes, this great man passed serenely on, and saw to a moral certainty the event of every enterprize before it was put into execution.

The same quality of the mind answers many useful and important purposes in private life; for as, on the one hand, even conduct gives happiness to families, and trains up young people to a happy imitation, so presence of mind is oftentimes a much better guard against intended injuries, than, guns, swords, and pistols; and as an illustration of my meaning in

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this particular, I shall beg leave to give the publick a real instance.

Just as that unhappy prince, James II. left this kingdom, in consequence of the arrival of the prince of Orange, a whim took place, that as we had no king, we had no parliament, and no parliament, no law; upon the credit of this, several people took it into their heads to range about the kingdom in bands to plunder; 17 of these, well armed, came to the house of the receiver-general for the county of Norfolk, who had at that time a considerable sum of publick money in his hands; a party of these robbers entered the house, and as they were crossing the hall, met the receiver's lady, who, not being apprized of the motives of their coming, paid them the usual compliments of reception, and they in return very genteely told her, that they were well informed what money was in the house, and peremptorily demanded it; the lady, without the least hesitation, and with a smile on her countenance, told them, she was sorry for their disappointment, but that her husband was gone that morning early to London to pay the money into the Exchequer; upon which they very civilly retired, not in the least dreaming of their being so dextrously outwitted: For, indeed, neither was the money out of the house, nor the husband gone to London, but was indeed counting it over in a room next adjoining.

The same preference of mind in this I dy, which preserved the money, might in other cases have preserved an army, a navy, a state, or a private life; and by this little instance we sufficiently see its use and importance.

It is certain, that it is not always in the power of human nature to command this quality; but it is worth while to attempt its attainment, for which several qualifications are requisite, which, as is said above, may materially depend on the natural habit of the body; but as that is oftener altered by a careless or irrational conduct, than by any of the common accidents of life, so would a man acquire, or, if you please, preserve this happy, useful quality, he must live so as to deserve it.

Extracts from the second Letter, contained in the Pamphlet, entitled, The vast Importance of the HERRING FISHERY, &c.

IN our Magazine for April, p. 168—170, we gave an extract of this author's first letter, in which he endeavours to prove, that the establishing a herring fishery from our island, may be a means of greatly increasing the national wealth. We now proceed to his second letter, the subject of which is to shew, that our naval force would be prodigiously strengthened by the above fishery.

The distich, prefixed to this letter, is as follows.

Britons! wou'd ye the ocean's sway secure,
Yourself to the bold fisher's toils incur.

The author, after observing that our naval strength was once our pride, and most noble characteristic, makes the following observations on our three great interests.—“It is well known, that land and trade constitute the two great natural interests of the British kingdoms; (for that of money, tho' made to govern both, has too often proved as a canker in the body polittick, and the root of numberless evils.) Between the two first interests a sort of conubial rye is formed, whence their happiness or infelicity is reciprocal; the value of lands rising or falling, in proportion as our trade is in a flourishing or sickly state, and *vice versa*; and yet we, so far from considering them as man and wife, have sometimes ungratefully treated one of them as a harlot. But it is now in the power of the third interest [money,] to restore the other, just mentioned, to her natural rights and privileges; and thus atone, in some measure, for her past pernicious conduct.”

The author, after applauding the house of commons, for the very great attention given by them to the herring fishery bill; and saying that, “Toils like these are truly patriot, and give unfading honours,” proceeds thus: “The fisheries have ever been considered, by those who are judges of them, as one of the best nurseries for training up industrious, bold, well seasoned mariners. From these fisheries the royal fleets might in any emergency be manned with certainty and expedition, and our trading ships supplied with fit hands; the want of which has often proved exceedingly detrimental to many valuable branches of our commerce. Besides that, (to mention this only by the way,) the present extravagant duties on goods lessen the number of merchants, and consequently of seamen. Ten thousand of the fishermen we are speaking of, with the usual complement of mariners, landmen, &c. would, on any urgent occasion, man an hundred ships of war of different rates. The prodigious difficulty of supplying our fleets with sailors, in the beginning of the late war, was so justly and so loudly complained of by some of our ablest naval commanders, that it would argue the greatest want of wisdom in us, not to guard against any such destructive inconveniences, in time to come. Hence it is absolutely necessary that we provide, as soon as possible, for those sailors who are dismissed our service. As their number is very much reduced,

duced, by the late treaty of peace; should these see no farther prospect of getting a livelihood in their native country, they will justly and wisely endeavour to procure one in any other. We know, by the most authentick informations, that great numbers of our seamen are gone into foreign service, as others have done into foreign fisheries. How greatly the late cardinal de Fleury improved the French commerce, was evident from the increase of the merchant-ships of that nation, to the infinite prejudice of our trade in general, and that of our colonies in particular. As the seamen who are gone from us, will scarcely be brought back, either by the intreaties of their countrymen, or the terror of a proclamation; our own interest, (abstracted from gratitude, to men who served us so gallantly and so faithfully, in seasons of danger,) should induce us to procure, with all imaginable speed, some employment for such of them, as still continue among us, to prevent their being forced abroad; or their being reduced to the sad alternative, either of begging from door to door, or of plunging into crimes that may bring them to a fatal end, of which we have already had many melancholy instances.—Thrice happy will it therefore be for Great-Britain, if our seamen, who form so valuable a part of the commonwealth, may, by the expedient here humbly submitted to the publick, be kept near at hand, to defend us in time of war, and be rendered more useful to us in time of peace.”

The author then shews, that the founders of this great undertaking could not intend to make it a monopoly, as they introduced a clause in this bill, by which all the maritime towns throughout our island, are allowed to subscribe to this fishery. He then makes some remarks, on the severity often employed in our pressing seamen. As he inveighs very warmly against this practice, he was aware, that some objections might be made to his way of thinking; and, to obviate them, he writes as follows, (In the preface to the second edition of his pamphlet.) “The warmth with which he [the author] expresses himself, in opposition to the violence, frequently used in our impressing seamen, may not be approved by many, who will think him an Utopian. His resentment arose from some cruel examples to which he was an eye-witness. He yet is not insensible, that this practice, however barbarous, must nevertheless be employed, in case our fleets could not be manned any other way. Necessity has no law, and all things must submit to the pressing exigencies of the state. He only is humbly of opinion, that if the fisheries were well established, in all their latitudes, the government would not be

forced to employ the severe expedients, against which he has taken the liberty to inveigh.”—

Here follow the author's reflections.—“The establishment of the herring fishery might put a stop to the barbarous custom of impressing seamen, and tearing them from their families: A practice so disgraceful to the nation, so repugnant to Magna Charta, so unworthy of human nature, and therefore so warmly inveighed against by some of the most judicious chiefs of our navy; a practice which has proved the ruin of multitudes of poor families, and the destruction of some valuable branches of trade; not to mention its having been the bane of our fishery, in the late war. This abominable practice affects not only the common sailors, but is sometimes scandalously extended to the mates, and even to the masters, of our trading vessels. Farther; what can be more inhuman, than to impress mariners, at their return from tedious and painful voyages; without permitting them to tread their beloved native shore, or giving them the consolation to embrace their relations and friends? And yet custom has so far reconciled us to this shocking practice, that many severe attempts of it are only made the subject of laughter.—The author, after giving a barbarous instance, with regard to impressing, makes these reflections:—“How would the reader's indignation and anger rise, should I affirm, that doors are often broke open, windows burst through, floors torn up, and innocent fathers of families sometimes murdered, on these horrid occasions! For the truth of which I appeal to the inhabitants of Wapping, Shadwell, &c.”

The author, after some other observations on impressing, continues in manner following:—“These rigours often drag the valuable men, whose advocates we are, from a comfortable subsistence, and perhaps a much loved family, and hurry them to necessary perils, that often prove fatal; or, if they do come back unhurt, may not restore them to their former happy, tho' contracted circumstances; but ungratefully turning them adrift, by their being discharged the service, expose them to the mercy of a hard-hearted world. Here I cannot forbear quoting four verses, (for the sake of the sense contained in them,) transcribed from the window of a country inn.

Our God and sailors we alike adore,
Just on the brink of ruin, or before;
After deliverance they're alike requir'd,
Our God neglected, and our sailors sigh'd.

The author thus adds:—“Reason as well as the common dictates of humanity,
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(to put gratitude and interest out of the question,) call loudly upon us, to cast about, as soon as possible, for some method, which may prevent our being obliged, in future emergencies, to have recourse to the detestable practice above hinted at. And none, (I presume,) can be so conducive to this sage and salutary purpose, as the establishing a grand herring fishery.

He then shews, that "This fishery would likewise answer every wise end proposed, in keeping up a body of registered seamen;" and ends his letter with the following reflexions:—"As we seem by our being an island, as well as by our situation on the globe, to have been formed by providence, for ploughing the sea as well as the land; let us answer its beneficent views, and devote ourselves, far more extensively, to an element whose bosom teems with riches; the acquiring of which will, at the same time, procure other signal advantages to the British empire."

We must postpone our extracts from the author's third letter, to our next Magazine.

N. B. In our extract of this author's first letter; in our Magazine of April last, p. 169, col. 2. line. 10. for glorious, read glaring.

The CHARMs of the FAIR SEX, and all destroyed by the Vice of Gaming.

WOMAN, lovely woman! was the last, and therefore the most perfect and accomplished creature the Almighty made; in her fair, delightful frame, all the blooming beauties of the universe united, and the height of every graceful excellence combined: All the amazing blissful harmony of the earth and heavens, shone in her shape, conspicuous; and the whole creation was, in her, gloriously compleated: Then Paradise was perfect, and Adam's heart with strange transports glowing, in joyful admiration of a form so fair, blest'd, and adoring, praised his great Creator. As beauteous woman was the only creature that was formed in Paradise, so every sweetness was in her charming composition blended: The innocent lily, and the modest rose; the blue-eyed violet, and amorous woodbine, mingled all their odours, to make, in her, one perfect rapturous perfume: Each motion of her body, vies with the sentiments of her soul, in delicacy; and every charm conspires to proclaim her, the miracle of nature: To her all commanding sweetness, wisdom's self must oft submit, and reason yield to beauty's magick power. When beauty mourns, all nature weeps, and every human breast melts into sympathizing sorrow; but when she smiles, a glowing joy glads every heart, and every face puts on

the pleas'd impression. Woman had all these bewitching powers given her, to raise and kindle, in man's heart, love's sacred flame: Love, sacred love! is their end and duty.

How greatly, then, do they pervert that duty, and neglect that end, who, instead of making home happy with their husbands, and their own beauteous bosoms blest'd, do, thro' an unjust prevalence of ensnaring fashion, contrary to their own nature and better reason, give themselves up to gaming! Behold the most amiable of all mortals, at once metamorphosed into the most hateful, most wretched, and most despicable, the miser! Never was there on earth a change so foul, degrading, and unnatural; scarce Lucifer's, from heaven to hell, was greater; all the frightful, terrible transformations, the most fruitful fancy ever feigned, were, to this, beautiful: Ariadne, into a spider's shape, was lovely, to that of a miser's: What can be a more miserable mutation, than to see an angel's face, where every feature was formed for love and adoration, purs'd up and wrinkled into the careful, cunning, crafty countenance of a miser? A face full of fraud, from a heart hot with inhumanity. Who, without anguish and astonishment, can see so charming a creature, who can justly brag of nature's choicest, richest perfections, and of such wondrous powers to make mankind humbly and gladly bow to her superior sweetness, quit them all, to brag of a designing, fraudulent, unconscientious card?

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE question about the meaning of the apostle Peter's words, a Pet. i. 19. having been lately revived, the following state of the controversy may, perhaps, be acceptable to your readers.

This controversy was first started by the author of *The grounds and reasons of the christian religion*, supposed to be Mr. Collins, who in the 6th section of his discourse says, "That if the proofs of christianity from the Old Testament be valid, it is established on its true foundations; because Jesus and his apostles grounded it on those proofs: And it is strongly and invincibly established on those foundations; because a proof drawn from an inspired book, is perfectly conclusive; and prophecies delivered in an inspired book, are, when fulfilled, such as may be justly deemed sure and demonstrative proofs, and which Peter prefers as an argument to the miraculous attestation, whereof he himself and two other apostles were witnesses, given by God himself to the mission of Jesus Christ."

His argument turns as follows, "Laying this foundation, that prophecy preceeds from the Holy Ghost, it is a stronger argument, than a miracle, which depends upon external evidence and testimony." 2 Pet. i. 19. "Besides, according to our Saviour, Moses and the prophets are, not only without further miracles, but tho' miracles should be wrought in opposition to them, a sufficient foundation of faith." Matt. xxiv. 23. Luke xvi. 31.

These are the author's words, and he afterwards shews, that a man who knows that the Old Testament was wrote long before the New Testament, and sees the prophecies in the former concerning our Saviour, plainly fulfilled in the latter, must from thence have a stronger conviction of the truth of christianity, than he can have from all the miracles recorded in the latter.

But as the intention of this author's thus preferring the proof by prophecies to that by miracles, was really to sap the foundation of christianity, the present bishop of London, then master of the Temple, preached at the Temple church, in 1724, six sermons upon this text from 2 Pet. i. 19. which, at the desire of the masters of the bench of the two Temples, were soon after published, under the title of, *The use and intent of prophecy in the several ages of the world*. In the first of these sermons, after a short introduction, he sets out thus: "Interpreters differ very much in expounding this passage; but all, as far as I see, agree in rejecting this sense, which gives a superiority to the evidence of prophecy above all other evidence, by which the truth of the gospel is confirmed; and indeed the text expounded to this meaning, contradicts not only the general sense of mankind upon this subject, but will be found likewise inconsistent with itself, and many other places of scripture. For first, let any man consider, and say, upon what proof and evidence the authority of prophecy itself depends: Can any prophet give greater proof of his divine mission, than the power of working miracles? And if this be the last, and the greatest proof he can give of his being sent by God, can the evidence of prophecy ever rise higher than the evidence of miracles, upon which it ultimately depends for all its authority?"

He then shews, by the example of Gideon, Judges vi. and vii. and of Moses, Exodus iii. and iv. that prophecy, or a divine mission, ultimately depends upon miracles for its authority: And that St. Peter himself speaks of prophecy as not the best evidence or light, but as a light to be attended to only until a better comes.

For these reasons he supposes, that interpreters have quitted the apparent sense of the text, to seek for some other, more

conformable to truth and reason; and he gives us the interpretations put upon it by several expositors, all of which he shews to be wrong. Then he considers what the point is which St. Peter says is to be proved by the more sure word of prophecy; and from St. Peter's own epistles he shews, that it is not the mission of Christ, or the truth of the gospel, but the coming of Christ in power and glory, to deliver the faithful, and to take vengeance of the ungodly and unbelievers, as foretold by the prophets under both Testaments; which being a future event, could admit of no surer evidence than the word of prophecy, and that evidence, as St. Peter says, was a more sure evidence than what he and the two other apostles had seen or heard in the mount; yet still it was but a light shining in a dark place, and must remain so until the day dawn.

To this he adds, that the more sure word of prophecy here mentioned, probably referred to the prophecies of the New as well as Old Testament. "How unhappily then, says he, was this text made choice of, to set up ancient prophecy in opposition to the gospel evidence, since the prophecy here intended, is probably itself a gospel evidence, and so far from being superior to all the miracles of Christ and his apostles, that it owes all its authority to them."

In the second discourse, the bishop shews, that we do not stand in need of prophecy for proving Christ's divine commission, his own works having given the fullest evidence of that; but only to prove, that he is the person spoken of by Moses and the prophets, which was one of the characters he constantly assumed; and a clear and evident conviction of this, he says, is not to be expected from every single prophecy applied to Christ, but from a view and comparison of all together; therefore, in his four following sermons he considers the whole chain of prophecies from the fall of Adam to the coming of Christ, with their intention during that period, and their use since, as well as during that time; from whence he concludes, that to the Jew prophecy was the first proof of Christ's being the Judge and Redeemer of mankind; to the Gentile it was the last: The Jew believed in Christ, because foretold by the prophets; the Gentiles believed the prophets, because they had so exactly foretold Jesus Christ. Both became firm believers; having each, in his way, a full view of all the dispensations of providence towards mankind.

These sermons have lately been censured by Dr. Middleton, in a treatise which he calls, *An examination of the lord bishop of London's*

London's discourses concerning the use and intent of prophecy, &c. in which he first finds fault with the bishop for leaving out, in the last edition of his discourses, the preface, which was prefixed to the three first. Then he observes, that the bishop had wrote these discourses in answer to a certain free-thinking author, meaning Mr. Collins, who had ridiculed the prophecies of the Old Testament cited in the New; and yet, says the Doctor, that author has not considered those prophecies in any other method, nor under any other character, than that in which they were considered by the evangelists, and even by Christ himself, who applied them singly and independently on each other, to this or that occasion, as so many different arguments for the general truth of the gospel; so that the bishop, by condemning that author's manner of considering them, condemns that of the evangelists and even of Christ himself.

After this the doctor shews at large, that this was the manner in which those prophecies were considered by Christ and his apostles; and then he proceeds to examine the bishop's interpretation of this text; whereupon he observes, that, notwithstanding what the bishop has said, Mr. Whitton, Dr. Whitby, St. Austin, Castalio, Grotius, Dr. Cradock, and many more, give the same exposition of this text that is given by the author of the grounds and reasons, which is not expressly condemned by any one interpreter, tho' some of them prefer a different sense.

As to the authority of a prophecy to be fulfilled, it may stand in need of a miracle, the doctor allows; but, says he, all who maintain the superior evidence of prophecy, mean it only of prophecy actually fulfilled, and carrying with it the demonstration of its truth, in the correspondence of the event with the prediction; and in this sense alone the author of the grounds and reasons speaks of it.

As to prophecy's not being a more sure evidence to Peter himself than what he had seen in the mount, the doctor answers, first, by shewing, from an account of the Jewish Bath-Kol, and from the consternation Peter was in when he saw the miracle in the mount, that even to himself prophecy was a surer evidence; and, 2dly, that Peter's view in this text was not to declare what sort of evidence was the most sure to himself, but to those, to whom he was writing. And he concludes this head with observing, "that all, which his lordship has been affirming so freely concerning the superior evidence of miracles to that of prophecy, seems to have been originally confuted, and the whole question determined against him, by Christ himself; who in one of his parables declares, that

those, who would not hearken to Moses and the prophets, would not be persuaded, tho' one rose from the dead; clearly intimating, that the word of prophecy, as delivered in the Old Testament, carried with it a firmer proof of the truth of his gospel to the Jews, than even the greatest of all his miracles."

As to Peter's calling prophecy a light shining in a dark place, the doctor says, he does not call it so by way of disparagement, when compared with the light of miracles, but when compared with the day-dawn, and the day-star of the gospel, enlightened with all the knowledge, and enriched with all the graces, which are the genuine fruits of a perfect faith in Christ, and which, it is plain, had not yet arisen in the hearts of those to whom Peter was writing.

After having thus answered the objections made by the bishop, to the exposition of this text given by the author of the grounds and reasons, the doctor examines the exposition given by the bishop himself; and after giving an abstract of St. Peter's two epistles, he observes, that they contain the whole plan of christian duty, with respect both to faith and practice, sketched out in a summary manner, agreeable to the purpose of the writer, which, as it is declared by himself, was to stir up the Jewish converts to a steadfast adherence to that faith, in which they had been instructed; and that all the use, which is made by the apostle, of the word of prophecy in both the epistles, is applied by him to some general purpose, of confirming the whole christian doctrine, and not to the particular proof of Christ's coming.

In this sense, and in no other, the doctor says, St. Peter's reasoning will be found clear and just, in his application both of the miracle in the mount, and of the word of prophecy, and in the preference given to the latter, with regard to the general force of its evidence; for tho' the former was a strong proof of Christ's divine mission, yet it was no proof at all, as the bishop himself allows, of Christ's coming again in glory; consequently, it is absurd to imagine, that Peter should alledge it as a proof of that future event, and compare it with the proof of that future event by the word of prophecy. Whereas, if we suppose him to have compared them together, as arguments for the mission of Jesus, of which they are both good proofs, the comparison is rightly instituted, and the preference justly given to prophecy.

And he concludes with a remark upon the bishop's saying, that the word of prophecy here mentioned, probably referred to the prophecies of the New as well as the Old Testament.

Testament; which is, he says, confuted even by St. Peter himself, who, in the very next words to the text, plainly limits the sense of it to the prophecies of the Old; it being a point allowed, that wherever the writers of the New Testament speak of the scripture in general, or of the prophecies of the scripture, they must be understood to speak only of the Old Testament, and the prophecies therein recorded.

The doctor proceeds next to the examination of the bishop's two next discourses; but as it does not properly relate to the meaning of this text, I shall leave it, in order to give you some extracts from what has been said by way of reply, by Dr. Rutherford, in a treatise, entitled, *A Defence of the Lord Bishop of London's Discourses*, &c. As to the omission of the preface, the doctor replies, that if he is rightly informed, it was omitted by the bookseller in the two last editions, without the bishop's knowledge. He then shews, that none of the interpreters mentioned by Dr. M. confirm his, or rather Mr. Collins's exposition of this text; and that to suppose, that St. Peter meant the word of prophecies already fulfilled, was a begging the question, and begging it too, after the bishop had shewn that St. Peter meant a prophecy not fulfilled, which he might compare with the miracle in the mount; for tho' the latter was not a convincing proof, yet neither the bishop had said, nor could any one say, that it was no proof at all.

As to the argument drawn from what Christ says in one of his parables, Dr. R. replies, that there is not in that parable the least question about the effect of prophecy or miracles with regard to belief, but the effect of a preacher of righteousness with regard to repentance.

As to the method in which Christ and his apostles considered the prophecies of the Old Testament, Dr. R. replies, that they did not consider them independently on each other; for if they had thought any one prophecy, independently of all the rest, sufficient for evincing the truth of Christ's being the Messiah, they would have made use of that prophecy only.

As to what St. Peter means by calling prophecy a light shining in a dark place, &c. Dr. R. replies, that St. Peter meant to shew, that there were two sorts of evidence for what he was declaring, one which they then had, and was the light of prophecy, the other they had not, but it would arise in some future time: The former of these he compares to a faint glimmering light, but the latter to the day-dawn; and after this had arisen, they would have no further occasion for the light of prophecy; therefore he could not

mean by it the light of the gospel, because those he was writing to were, as he says, established in the faith, and yet he exhorts them to take heed to the light of prophecy; which shewed, that he did not mean to apply the word of prophecy as a proof of the gospel in general, but as the best proof they could then have of what they were afterwards to see in the most glaring light.

Lastly, as to what the writers of the New Testament, and particularly St. Peter, in this place, means by scripture, Dr. R. shews, that it may be translated, No prophecy ever came, &c. and if so, it may comprehend the scriptures of the New as well as the Old Testament, St. Peter having himself made use of the word scriptures in this second epistle, ch. iii. 16. so as to comprehend both.

These extracts will be sufficient for giving your readers some notion of this important dispute; therefore I shall add no more, but conclude with professing myself,

S I R, your, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN a late monthly collection there is a grand apparatus of a scheme to illustrate a prolix explication of what the writer calls an operation on Davis's sea quadrant: To clear up the mist, be pleased to insert what follows.

1. The distance between the zenith and the horizon of any place is an arch of 90° .

2. The altitude of the sun above the horizon is always a part of that arch.

3. Therefore, if the altitude of the sun be deducted from 90° , the remainder is the distance of the sun from the zenith, the obtaining which is the design of the observation by the quadrant.

Now the two arches of Davis's quadrant are described from the same center with different radii, but together they just make an arch of 90° . The arch intercepted between the sight vane thro' which the horizon is seen, and the sun vane whereon the sun's image is received, is plainly equal to the sun's altitude; therefore the remainders of the arches added together must make the sun's zenith distance.—Hence the reason of numbering the degrees on each arch from its extremity towards the middle of the quadrant, is evident.—I suppose all sailors know, that the altitude of the sun's center is the true altitude, and that if they take the altitude of his upper limb by the shade vane, they must deduct the sun's apparent semidiameter from the observed altitude, or add it to the observed zenith distance.—Observations are always made at noon,

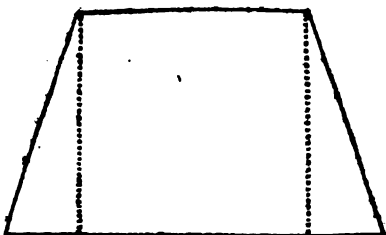
Two

S I R,

Whitby, May 24, 1750.

THE following, I presume, will be found to be correct solutions of the two mathematical problems in your Magazine for April, p. 175.

I. LET $b = 60 =$ slant height, $c = .7854$, and $4x =$ lesser diameter: Then $6x$ will be $=$ greater, and $\sqrt{^2bb - xx} =$ true height; also $\sqrt{^224xx} =$ mean diameter; whence $24cxxx\sqrt{^2bb - xx} = \sqrt{^2576bbccx^4 - 576ccx^6} =$ content of the frustum, which by the question is to be a maximum. There-



fore $\frac{2304bbccx^3\dot{x} - 3456ccx^5\dot{x}}{2\sqrt{^2576bbccx^4 - 576ccx^6}} = 0$; and by reduction $2304bbcc =$

$3456ccxx$; whence $16xx = \frac{32bb}{3} = 38400$, and $4x = \sqrt{38400} = 195.96$

inches $=$ lesser diameter. Consequently, the greater diameter is $= 293.94$, the mean diameter $= 240$, the true height $= 3464$ inches, and content $= 906.875$ solid feet. Q. E. I.

II. Let the adjacent scheme represent a parabola, A P its abscissa, and P M the corresponding ordinate. Suppose A P $= x$,

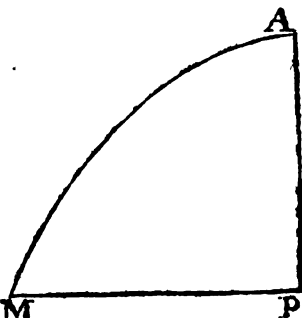
P M $= y$, and the parameter $= \frac{2y}{x} = 18$

$= p$: Then by the nature of the parabola $px = py$, which being thrown into fluxions, we have $p\dot{x} = 2y\dot{y}$; and this being squared,

is $p^2\dot{x}^2 = 4y^2\dot{y}^2$; whence $\dot{x}^2 = \frac{4y^2\dot{y}^2}{p^2}$;

and adding \dot{y}^2 to each side of the equation

$\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 = \dot{y}^2 + \frac{4y^2\dot{y}^2}{p^2}$; and by extracting $\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = \sqrt{\dot{y}^2 + \frac{4y^2\dot{y}^2}{p^2}}$



the square root $\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = \sqrt{\dot{y}^2 + \frac{4y^2\dot{y}^2}{p^2}} =$ fluxion of the parabolick

curve A M, which thrown into an infinite series, by extracting the square root, is $= \dot{y} + \frac{2y^2\dot{y}}{pp} - \frac{2y^4\dot{y}}{p^4} + \frac{4y^6\dot{y}}{p^6} - \frac{10y^8\dot{y}}{p^8} + \frac{28y^{10}\dot{y}}{p^{10}}$, &c. and the fluent

of this is $= y + \frac{2y^3}{3p^2} - \frac{2y^5}{5p^4} + \frac{4y^7}{7p^6} - \frac{10y^9}{9p^8} + \frac{28y^{11}}{11p^{10}}$, &c. $= A M = 15.2$ $=$ length of the curve. Q. E. I.

If the above may tend to the amusement of your mathematical correspondents, the seeing them honoured with a place in your Magazine will oblige,

S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

L. CHARLTON.

To the Letters of famous Men of Antiquity inserted in our Mag. for March last, p. 121, and for April, p. 166, we shall now add the following.

Seneca to Lucilius, insinuating, that all Ages are alike wicked; with the natural Punishment of Vice.

YOU are, my Lucilius, under a great mistake, if you take luxury, immorality, and the other vices, which are usually by men of every age objected to the times they live in, to be the product only of our days. Those are the defects of men, not times. Nor has there been any age without its vices; and if we take the liberty of censuring the licentiousness of any age, I am ashamed to tell you, that vice was never more barefaced and without disguise, than in the time of Cato. Some may perhaps imagine, that money had a great hand in the decision of that cause, where Clodius was accused of a secret adultery with the wife of Cæsar. Money was given the judges, it's true, but that was less infamous than their exacting, as a farther bribe, or salary for their injustice, the prostitution of matrons, and of the young noblemen of Rome. And here the crime was a less guilt than acquitting the offender: And he that was guilty of adultery, distributed adulteries among his judges; for till he had rendered them as criminal as himself, he could have no security of his life. Thus was this cause managed, which, if for nothing else, was at least considerable for Cato's giving evidence in it. I will give you the words of Cicero, because the matter of fact seems to surpass the bounds of credibility. "He sent for them to him, he negotiated, promised and bribed. But now! ye gracious gods! What excess of profligate wickedness! when some of the judges were bought off by the prostitution of several matrons, and young noblemen of Rome." I have not leisure to complain of the pecuniary bribes. The additional rewards were far more abominable. Would you have the wife of that severe and rigid fellow? I will procure her for you. Or would you have the wife of that wealthy citizen? I will secure you the enjoyment of her; and when you have once been guilty of adultery, condemn it. That beautiful girl you doat on shall melt in your arms; I promise you the happy night with her without delay, you shall find me exactly punctual to the minute I appoint. 'Tis worse to distribute and procure adulteries, than to be guilty of 'em but once; this is to expose, that to abuse mens wives. These Judges of Clodius had demanded and ob-

tained of the senate, an act of indemnity to bear them harmless, which is only necessary where they design to condemn. Which gave occasion to Catullus so wittily to say, *Why was this indemnity demanded of us? What, that your money and bribes should not be taken from you?* But for all these jests, the adulterer had already evaded punishment, by bawling even in court, and escaped his condemnation with more wickedness and infamy than he had deserved it. Can you imagine that there can be any thing more corrupt and abandoned than these, whom neither religion, nor law could restrain? Who in that very court of judicature, which was conven'd out of the ordinary course by an act or decree of the senate, committed a more heinous crime, than that for which they were thus summoned to a trial of? The cause and end of the trial was to decide, whether any man might be safe after he had been guilty of adultery? And by the trial it appeared, that he could not be safe but by adultery. And this infamy acted in the very presence of Pompey and Cæsar, of Cicero and Cato; of Cato, who had such an awe on the people, that they would not suffer themselves before him to demand the rites of Flora, performed by naked whores! Do you believe the eyes of the people of that age were more chaste and severe, than their judiciary sentences? These things have been done and will be done again: For the licentiousness of a city may sometimes by the severity of discipline, and fear be restrained, but never of its own accord. You have therefore no reason to think that new lust has a greater dominion, than law. Our youth are much more modest than theirs; for the guilty denied his adultery to the judges, while the judges confess'd theirs to the accused. When adulteries were the price of absolving the adulterer, when Clodius is favoured for the sake of those very crimes, which made him an offender, and to ingratiate himself with the judges, acts them even while his cause is pleading before them; could any man believe, that he who should have been condemned for one crime, could be acquitted by multiplying the offence? All ages can furnish us with Clodii, but few with Cato's. We easily slide down to vice, corrupted by company and example; nay, vice insinuates itself even in solitude, without either company or example; for we go to it not only down hill, but down a precipice. And that which makes most men incorrigible is, that tho' the errors of all arts and faculties give the artists a shame and trouble, yet the errors of life produce a pleasure to the sinner. The pilot finds no joy in the wreck of his

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ship,

ship, nor does the physician rejoice at the death of his patient, nor the lawyer in the loss of his client's cause. But on the other hand, all the guilty find a pleasure in offending. This man is pleased with adulatory, and the difficulties he meets with in accomplishing his desires, whets, nay, gives life to the endeavours. Another is pleased with theft and circumventing, nor is he dissatisfied with the crime, till the fate that attends it alarms him. This, 'tis true, is the effect of an ill custom and habit. But to shew you there is a sense of good in mens minds, tho' never to deprav'd, and that good is not so unknown as neglected, is proved by all mens disguising and dissembling their vices; for tho' they have met with a lucky event, yet they make use of the benefit of the sin, and conceal the crime. But a good conscience loves the light, and covets to stand the scrutiny of mens enquiries, while wickedness is afraid even in its refuge, obscurity. The very shades that hide it, give it a fear of discovery. Epicurus therefore has well observed, that the guilty may happen to conceal their crimes, but can never have a confidence even in that concealment. Or if you will render it better, thus; the criminals have no advantage from the concealment of their offences, because if they have the means to conceal them, they have no trust in those means: Which is, that the wicked may be safe, but can never think themselves secure. I can't believe this has any opposition to our sect; because the first and greatest punishment of the offender is to have been guilty; nor is there any sin, however decked, adorned and defended by the gifts of fortune, that escapes its punishment, because wickedness finds that even in itself. And yet these are pursued with a second punishment, and that is, always fearing, to be apprehensive and mistrustful of their security. I disagree with Epicurus where he says, that there is nothing just by nature, and that we are to avoid crimes, because we cannot avoid fear. But in this we agree, that evil deeds are perpetually scourged by the conscience, and that its greatest torment is that continual fear and solicitude, that haunts, presses on and lashes it, that cannot confide in the sureties of it, security. And this is the argument of Epicurus, that we have by nature an abhorrence of sin, because no man even in the the highest safety, is void of fear; Fortune delivers many from punishment, but none from fear. The reason is, because we have fixed in us an aversion to what nature condemns; and hence it is that the guilty can have no confidence in their concealment, even while

they are concealed, because conscience accuses and exposes them to themselves. Timidity is proper to the guilty; for we were in but an ill condition, from those criminals that escape the eye of the judge, the edge of the law, and the punishments established. If nature had not fixed a weighty and present revenge, and that fear sought not the seat of execution. Farewel.

Remarks on a Poem, entitled, The Triumph of Isis, occasioned by, Isis, an Elegy; (See p. 134, and Lond. Mag. for last Year, p. 88.)

HORACE, in his art of poetry, observes, that the exordium of every poem should be simple, both in stile, and sentiment. To illustrate this, he instances a *Scriptor cyclicus*, (as he calls him) and Homer.

*Nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim,
Fortunam Priami cantabo, et mobile bellum.
Quanto rectius hic, qui nil molitur inopre, —
Non sumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare
lucem
Cogitat. —*

I will not say, that the author of the *Triumph of Isis* is one, who *nil molitur inopre*, for that, perhaps, is too great a character for any poet, who has wrote since Horace; but this I may venture to affirm, that no one has more happily executed what Horace has observed. The truth of this assertion any one will be immediately convinced of, who reads the first paragraph. He will see the rising of the goddess Isis described in the utmost simplicity of expression, yet, at the same time, in all the flow of numbers. And here, by the way, I cannot help remarking, that the whole poem is compounded of the truly *Doric* simplicity, the keenest satire, the best applied panegyrick, and the sublimest heroic poetry; all which, in an exact gradation, succeed one another. Let us slow turn our eyes to the exordium of the elegy, and here we shall find a studied, elaborate description of the grott of Isis,

Where coral glow'd, where twin'd the wreathed shell.

Mr. M — had certainly forgot, that he was describing the grott of a river-nymph, or he would never have mentioned coral, which is the production of the sea, and therefore can only be applied, with propriety, to the grott of a sea-goddess. As for the expression, *where twin'd the wreathed shell*, I am of opinion, that it is downright tautology, and shall always be so, unless it can be proved, that the particples *twin'd* and *wreathed* convey two distinct

distinct ideas ! Nor is there less tautology in the following line,

In careless folds loose flow'd her zonelets vest.

There are many other faults in the elegy, which are equally obvious, but these shall suffice as a specimen : Not to mention the stiffness that runs through the whole piece ; a stiffness, which can no where be match'd, but in the Installation Ode. (See Lond. Mag. for 1749, p. 326.) I shall now proceed to make my remarks according to the order of the poem.

After Isis has address'd herself to the poet, who is suppos'd to be musing on her banks, and encouraged him to undertake the cause of Freedom and Oxford ;

When freedom calls, and Oxford bids thee sing, [string, &c.]
Why stays thy hand to strike the sounding

she falls into the following noble apostrophe,

Still sing, O Sam, thy far'side freedom's cause, [far laws.]
Still boast of freedom, while you break

How consonant to truth the last line is, may be prov'd from a certain Medley lately published, cui tit. Congratulatory Verses on the Peace.

The ingenuity of the author appears in the elegant compliment he has paid Mr. Mowbray, on account of his Mysm, which, it must be confessed, is one of the best poems in the English language. Yet at the same time he reproves him for having endeavour'd to espouse a sister of the Alma Mater.

Yet strove his muse, by fame, or envy led,
To tear the laurels from a sister's head—
Misguided youth, with rude unclassic rage,
To blot the beauties of thy whiter page ;
A rage that sullies e'en thy guileless lays,
And blasts the vernal bloom of half thy bays.

A reproof this, — but so well conducted & one, that it carries with it a greater encomiast, than the best poem'd dedication can pretend to. — What follows is a satire, but just satire, which does not properly fall under my cognizance, and therefore I shall refer my reader to it, with assuring him, that if he has a taste for satire, he will be extremely well entertained.

How finely imagin'd, how picturesque are the following lines !

Tho' wretches vengeance watch my crystal G
spring,

Tho' persecution wave her iron wing,
And o'er yon spiry temples as she flies,
& " These destin'd seats be mine," exulting
cries ;

On Isis still each gift of fortune waits,
Still peace and plenty crown my beauteous
gates, &c.

What true poetry is displayed in the address to the trustees of the Radcliffe library ? After having described them in the utmost dignity of numbers, as leaving

A The pomp of guileless state, the patriot toil,

he says in the most beautiful line that ever was wrote, that they design'd

" To hold short dalliance with the tune-
ful nine."

If ever the words were an echo to the sense, it is in this single stroke.

He then proceeds to paint in the liveliest colours the British Orator ; amongst many excellent lines are these six remarkable ones, which for strength of sentiment, and elegance of diction, can scarce be equal'd, never surpass'd ;

Hark ! he begins with all a Tully's art,
To pour the dictates of a Cato's heart ;

C Skill'd to pronounce what noblest thoughts inspire, [fire ;

He bleeds the speaker's with the patriot's
Bold to conceive, nor tim'rous to conceal,
What Britons dare to think, he dares to tell.

What adds to the greatness of these lines, is their being wrote on a man, who really acts, and has acted, what is here so nobly described ; a man, to whom with equal propriety may be applied, what Juvenal says of the famous Grecian orator, and guardian of liberty,

— quem mirabantur Athenæ
Torrentem et pleni moderantem freque
Theatri. Sat. 10.

The strokes on the pany champion are excellent in their kind, and are illustrated by a simile, which is not inferior to any one in the English language. The abrupt breaking into encomiums on Oxford, is executed with great spirit, temper'd with the strictest judgment.

Hail, Oxford, hail, of all that's good and great, [seat ;

F Of all that's fair, the guardian and the
Nurse of each brave pursuit, each gen'rous aim,

By truth exalted to the throne of fame ;
Like Greece in science, and in liberty,
As Athens learn'd, as Lacedæmon free.

The same vein of thought is carried on with the noblest energy, and sublimest flights of imagination, to the end of the poem.

I have now finish'd my cursory remarks on the Triumph of Isis ; the author of which has deservedly gain'd the applause of all parties, for so bravely defending an university, which has ever been respected

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by every true Englishman. I shall conclude with applying (*mutatis mutandis*) to Mr. —, or to whom else it may concern, the advice Mr. Boyle gave Dr. Bentley, the late champion of Granta. "Mr. — should especially take care, when the angry fit is upon him, not to vent it upon great bodies of learned men. A single writer may be trampled upon now and then, and receive correction from his hand, without endeavouring to return it: But among numbers, there will be always found some, who have ability, and inclination, and leisure enough, to do themselves and their friends right upon the injurer, tho' he were a champion of ten times as much strength and prowess as Mr. — thinks himself to be. Besides, single adversaries die, and drop off, but societies are immortal; their resentments are sometimes delivered down from hand to hand, and when once they have begun with a man, there is no knowing where they will leave him." Vide Boyle against Bentley, *ad suum*.

The Fool, in the London Gazetteer of June 9, humorously proposes a Scheme for preventing the Trouble and Fatigue of reading many Books, by substituting Cuts and Pictures in the Room of tedious Histories, Poems, &c. And after recommending it in several Instances, proceeds thus.

IF this undertaking meets with proper encouragement, I hope we shall be supplied, in the same way, with all that is material in the Roman, Grecian, and other ancient historians. In like manner, all the fabulous stories of the ancients may be recorded, and the pencil make Homer and Virgil speak to our eyes, in images more striking and instructive than their groveling pens can convey to a reader of the soundest judgment, and most lively imagination: So that we may know, without reading Virgil, what passed between Æneas and Dido in the grotto: How she afterwards banged herself, and upon what account: How the Trojan hero and his followers fought with Harpies; and how they eat their trenchers for want of plates: And how the wooden horse was introduced into the city of Troy; and what heroes and commanders lay concealed in its belly, may be clearly seen only by peeping thro' its ribs, without ever looking into the Grecian bard for their names.

The transactions and memorable events of our own times might all be likewise recorded in this manner, and with equal advantage. A masterly hand might give us a livelier description or view of the battle of Blenheim, than the pen of the celebrated Addison: And so, in one print, we

may attain as just notions of the affair of F—nt—n—y, as the nature of it will admit; and yet understand no more of the g—l's dispositions, than we do of the order of battle between Abraham and the four kings, recorded in the 14th chapter of Genesis. Then, as to daily, petty occurrences, they may be as faithfully expiessed as in a news-paper, and generally with more safety too: Such as the adventure of the m—m—tee girl; the affair of the bottle conjurer, with a view of the desperate battle which ensued, how many heads were broke, and how many swords lost: As also, how many hundred guineas a g—t g—l lately lost in wagers and bets at a bear-garden or boxing-match, &c. &c.—But the greatest benefit accruing from my project is yet behind.

For example: Whores and rakes of the class need no more pester the town with apologies for their conduct, memoirs of their lives, singular and surprizing adventures, &c. all they have to do, is to relate the most agreeable and delightful part of their life and conversation, to some eminent artist, and the publick will quickly be furnished with a faithful representation of the most material scenes, for the instruction of youth of both sexes, who now purchase the books, chiefly to learn what a picture would make them complete masters of in half a minute, without spoiling their lovely eyes, as many of them do, by poring too much upon obscene memoirs and immoral romances.

Thus, I hope, I have proposed an effectual method to prevent the increase of new books, and render a vast number of old authors useless; and I doubt not but the hint will be taken, and duly encouraged by all who have any taste of modern, polite knowledge; that so, half our booksellers may, in a few years, become bankrupts, and begin the world again in a print-shop. But, especially I would recommend pictures, statues and busts of living and lately deceased personages, eminent in church or state, in the military or learned world; because we are not so liable to be imposed upon here, as in the case of antique figures; and as the face is generally allowed to be the index of the mind, we may, consequently, by conversing with a man's outward form, come at the knowledge of his intellectual faculties, and find out all that is in his soul: Just as I have seen a room adorned with the effigies of a Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Dryden, Pope, Swift, &c. but not one volume of theirs in the house: The reason of which might be, that the proprietor could not afford to stock himself with both, and so wisely preferred the shadow to the substance.

Too late for redress, and too soon for my ease, I saw you, I

lov'd, and I wish'd I cou'd please; I fancy'd your eyes read the language of

mine, And saw my love's image reflected on thine: The flatterer hope to my

ruin led on, And taught me to judge of your heart by my

own; Self-love to my wish was at hand to persuade, That my

love was return'd, and my friendship repaid.

2.
 But wak'd from this dream, 'tis with
 anguish I find, [I thought kind;
 Words and looks were but civil, which once
 his colour no longer false fancy will lend,
 To form the fond lover, or image the friend:

But be still, my poor heart, or beat thee
 to rest, [my breast;
 I'll drive this tormentor, this love from
 I'll break the gay bauble my fancy has made,
 And punish the heart self-love has betray'd.

Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1750.
A COUNTRY DANCE.
The DRUM.



First couple cast off, second couple ∞ cross over, cast up, and turn ∞ ; first woman turn the top man with her right hand single, and the second woman with her left; the first man the same with the third couple at the same time ∞ lead thro' the top couple, and turn it out ∞ .

Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1750.

On the Death of the Hon. Sir THOMAS ARNOLD, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas. (See p. 236.)

YES! 'tis a glorious thought!—The worthy mind,
Nur'd by wisdom, and from vice refin'd,
In various scenes of social life approv'd,
Of man the lover, and by God belov'd,
Must, sure, divested of its kindred clay,
Soar to the regions of empyreal day,

Such Arney shone; to deck whose mourn-
ful hearer

The muse lamenting pays her grateful verse,
The muse, long wont to love as to revere
The judge impartial and the friend sincere—
How has the oft with fixt attention hung
On the great truths, that grasp'd his flowing
tongue; {to draw

Truths, that he joy'd with candid warmth
Fair from the moral or the christian law?
How oft beheld him glad the friendly scene,
Without all-chearful and all-calm within;
And, far from mad ambition's noisy strife?
Taste the pure blessings of domestic life?
How oft in him with pleasing wonder
view'd

A soul, where lawless passions sunk subdu'd,
Where virtue still her rightful rule main-
tain'd;

While gen'rous zeal by bigotry unshin'd,
And freedom, that protects with watchful
care {where?

Mis's sacred rights, securely triumph'd
Springing from a race, that, crown'd with
honest praise,

By virtuous deeds adorn'd a length of days,

For him we hop'd his temperance long
would wield {shield.

Her arms, and o'er him spread her guardian
Fattacious hopes!—Ah! see the dire disease
Comes, borne insidious on the tainted breeze,
Soon from her seat imperial reason thrown,
No more the friend, or son, or comfort
known;

The fer'rous past victorious wins its way,
Till frost, strew'd by his restless
away, {friend!

Trall nature yields.—O! parent, husband,
Must then the endearing names for ever
and?— {powerful call,

Heaven calls him hence.—At that all
The lights will spring and tears unbidden
fall,

Yet let us upward look, ('twill give relief,
'Twill check the current of impetuous
grief.)

With mental eyes his radiant course explore,
And view him landed on th' ethereal shore;
Where sov'ry's storms and passions ne'er
molest {triot's breast,

The native peace that calms the pa-
Where the great judge determines every
case,

And blest as he gives the just applaus-
S. PRAPSYNY,

SHAKESPEARE'S GHOST.

FROM fields of bliss, and that Elysian
group, {sore,

Where heads and honours souls, departed,
Fam'd Shakespeare takes his native isle
once more,

And views with filial eyes, the great stage:
Hail

Still happy land! thro' all the world re-
nown'd, [sounded;
The first in arms, the first in learning
Still happy land! where ev'ry art maintains
Its sacred rule, where ev'ry science reigns;
Where first, in humble state my lyre I
strung; [sung;
Where first, the tragick muse address'd my
By her inspir'd, I charm'd a former age,
With Jailer's sorrows, and Othello's rage:
A monarch's toils, my Falstaff's jests re-
liev'd, [griev'd.
With him she laugh'd, with peace Henry
Nor was the pow'r, to draw a nation's
tears,
First to one circle of revolving years:
Nor cou'd so short a space, my fate con-
fine, [finis.
The prison hours, nay, those to come, are
Still shall my scenes show nature void of art,
Still waits to virtue, ev'ry feeling heart.
But whilst my lays instruct you on the
stage, [page;
Guard me, ye Muses, from the poet's
Let not the critic charn your tastes away
To waste, on trifling words, the studious
day;
No, to the busy bookworm leave
Himself with length of thinking to deceive;
Let him the drobe, and not the metal chase,
And my true genius in his language lose:
Do you, the unimportant toil neglect,
Pay to your poet's shade the due respect;
Go, to the busy theatre repair,
My words are best explain'd and told you
there; [live,
By action rais'd, my scenes again shall
And a new transport, to your bosoms give;
When all the artick race forgotten lie,
The actors still shall hit my fame on high.
Come, let my triumph now in pomp
begin: [begin;
Let the true Falstaff give you mirth in
Let Barry in Othello, pity move,
Or melt in Romeo every breast to love;
Let Constance, mad with grief, your tears
command, [demand:
When Ciber's looks those pitying drops
Nor blush, when Juliet bleeds, her fate
to weep,
And o'er her tomb attentive silence keep.
Nor less let Pritchard's silver voice invite
When Beatrice affords a chaste delight;
When Hamlet's mother shows, her sex how
frail! [vail;
When Edward's widow, how her fears pre-
Or the proud wife of Scotland's lawless
king, [spring;
The dreadful ills which from ambition
But let the modern Rofcius stand the chief,
Who wins the soul alike, to joy or grief.
Garrick, whose voice inspires every
thought,
By whom my sentiments are accest taught,

Thou mighty master of dramatick art,
Help me to touch the passions of each heart
Show, conscious soul's best, Richard third
with fear;
Show, froward age, the fatal fault of Lear;
Let in Macbeth and English John be shown,
The tyrant trembling on his ill-get throne;
In Hotspur, virtue by rebellion stain'd;
In Hamlet, duty by a son maintain'd;
The lurking traitor in Iago's fate,
What disappointments on the villain wait;
While sprightly minds attend a livelier lay,
And Benedick diverts the young and gay.
O favour'd of Melpomene, pursue
The happy art reserv'd till now for you:
O only worthy me! my scenes rehearse,
And give new spirit to each tuneful verse.
The muse of fire, which Henry's conquests
sung, [tongues
Receiv'd new force, when humankind'd by thy
Go on, and give a people more delight,
Produce each day fresh beauties to their
sight.
Let Anthony a thousand passions raise,
Urging the crowd with bleeding Caesar's
praise;
Let Imogen's unhappy, jealous lord
Too soon affiance to false signs accord,
Let guilty Beaufort die with conscious dread,
And toils distracted on the unquiet bed:
Or freed from mirth, let savage rage to
view,
In the fell vengeance of the bloody Jew.
To thee, my great restorer, must belong
The talk to vindicate my injur'd song,
To place each character in proper light,
To speak my words and do my meaning
right,
To save me from a dire impending fate,
Nor yield me up to Ciber and to Fate;
Retrieve the scenes already smother'd away,
Yet, take them back, nor let me sell their
prey: [express
My genuine thoughts when by thy voice
Shall still be deemed the greatest and the
best;
So by each other's aid we both shall live,
I, fame to thee, thou, life to me, shall give
*Ad Amicum J — P — r, E. Coll. Oxon.
Art. Doct. determinatum,
Propositio in Rus.*
EST mihi primum superantis annus,
Multa vis zythi, cadus est Oporto;
Et licet vills, cibos est salubris,
Mundaque mappa.
Sed locus non est loqui loquuti,
Qui scholis presunt, absunt, magistri,
Major haud ulli, minor aut cognoscitur,
Neve Sappho.
Hic bibas septem cyathos vel totos,
(Spero te necum vinctum hunc parum)
Ferre si vis: valeant, trecenta
Pocula fenum.

*Hic quici porro datur absolute,
In scholis frustra toties petita,
Quis gerunt bellum Darii, Ferisen,
Et Baralipson.*

*Hæc domus cunctis aliena rixis,
Lætus hic, mensæ simul ac remotæ,
Quisque propinat teneræ puellæ
Quæ sibi cordi est.*

*Biduum linguas socios togatas,
Biduum linguas (miserum est amare!)
B——ram nigris oculis puellæ
Crine decoram?*

*Fridie Cal. Mart. die
cinerum. 1749-50.*

FAIR ZELINDA. A SONG.

Tune, The Nut Brown Maid.

WHEN fair Zelinda came
To seize my wand'ring heart,
Swift spread the kindling flame,
Her sparkling eyes impart.
Each look new fessel lent
To the now raging fire;
Each motion did augment
The passionate desire.

2.
Soon did my bosom feel
Sly Cupid's subtle dart,
While fiery sighs reveal
Its agonizing smart;
Yet of my violent pain
She did unconscious prove,
And saw with cold disdain
The progress of my love.

3.
Ah! nymph why thus unkind?
Why unrelenting still,
To him whose joys depend
Entirely on your will?
Oh! let your conduct be
As lovely as your frame;
And if you pity me,
Confess a mutual flame.

4.
Be merciful as fair,
Sweet as the blushing rose;
In smiles your love declare,
The rising wish disclose.
Fly! taste the heav'nly bliss,
And crown the warm desire;
Feed on the balmy kiss,
And in love's joys expire.

*A Pastoral Dialogue, Sung by Mr. LOWE
and Mrs. STEVENSON, at Vaux Hall.*

HASTE, haste, Phillis haste, 'tis
the first of the May,
Hark the goldfinches sing; to the wood
let's away; [not, my dear,
We'll pluck the pale primrose; and start
I've something to whisper alone in your
ear. [been said,

*She. Excuse me fond swain, it has often
The wood is unsafe for a maiden to tread,*

*And a wither'd old gypsy one day I espy'd,
Bid me shun the thick wood, and said some-
thing beside.*

*He. 'Tis all a mere fable, there's nothing
to fright, [night;
There's musick all day, and no spectres at
No creature but Cupid, believe me, is there,
And Cupid's an urchin: you surely can't
fear.*

*She. For all I cou'd say, when arriv'd
at the wood, [to be rude;
Who knows your design? you might dare
So I bid you farewell, and confess I'm afraid,
Lest Cupid and you be too hard for a
maid.*

*He. His dictates you wisely at once shou'd
approve, [love;
For pray what is life? 'tis a pain without
Think how youth like the rose tho' un-
gather'd will fade; [maid.
Then quickly comply, lest you die an old
*She. By language as artful poor Daphne
was won, [undone;
Thus courted, she yielded, was trick'd and
And rather than trust the fine things you
have said,**

Let my beauty decay, and I die an old maid.

*He. Believe not I'm faithless and false as
the wind, [kind;
I'll be true as the turtle, as fond, and as
Will lead you to pleasures untasted before,
And make you my bride, can a mortal do
more?*

*She. Then at once I comply, for I can-
not say, no; [I'll go;
To morrow to church with my shepherd
To the wood next, tho' Cupid so talk'd of
be there,*

With joy I'll away, and adieu to all fear.

*She. Ye nymphs, to the wood never ven-
ture to go, [answer, no, no;
Till the priest joins your hand, you must*

*He. Ye swains, should your fair ones be
deaf to you still,
You must wear the soft chain, then they'll
go where you will.*

AN EPITAPH.

PURSU'D by vengeance, catch'd by
death,
By heaven curs'd, here lies beneath,
From justice and the world withdrawn,
The noted persecutor V——;
The dirty scavenger of law,
Innoxious, without fang or claw;
Judge, jury, witness, and attorney;
Readers beware, or he'll suborn ye!
Or from his prosecuting shop,
Trump and prove th' indictment up.
Her Fi. Fa. justice issu'd forth,
And seiz'd on all poor Tom was worth;
While the Ca. Sa. infernal scowl
In execution took his soul;
And thus made out the saying true,
Giv's to Belshub his due.

If 'mong the vulgar it prevails,
The devil lives in midst of Wales,
It surely can't be now deny'd,
The devil in the midst on't dy'd.

An ODE on the HERRING FISHERY.
(See p. 266.)

O fortunatus nimium, bona si sua sensit! —
VIRG.

HA I L, Albion! — happiest isle!
Where soft-ey'd peace, and plenty
Smile;

And liberty's unfetter'd hand,
Waves around her ivory wand:
With cheerful aspect views the throne,
And sees the monarch's joys, — her own!
Long wish'd — thou now resum'st again
The ravish'd treasures of thy main.

2.
Whilst envy wastes thy foes,
Each Briton's breast with rapture glows!
He sees thy barks o'erspread the flood,
Deep-laden with the finny brood:
And reaping wealth, which heretofore
Unjustly propp'd a foreign pow'r.
Blest sight! — Thou now resum'st again,
The ravish'd treasures of thy main.

*On the Launching of the First British Buss,
(or Vessel) built for the Herring Fishery.*
(See p. 235.)

ARGO*, that ship renown'd of ancient
Greece, [fleece:
From envied Colchos forc'd the Grecian
With gold inveigling luxury crept in;
And soon, from luxury, sprung ev'ry sin:
But this new buss, which our last sons
may hail, [will fail,

On views far diff'rent, from the Thames
A commerce to revive, for cent'ries lost;
Damp'd by false friends, by rival nations
cross'd; [ply'd,
From penury's cold hand, by halves sup-
And crush'd by knav'ry, ignorance or
pride: [rise,

A trade, whence each emolument might
That speaks a nation fortunate and wise.

Ye British guardians of our darling
scheme, [dream:
The noblest projects sometimes prove a
With you this cannot — Probity and skill
Check random fears of any latent ill:
Yet has this fishery fail'd for ages past;
And know, this brave attempt may be our
last.

But hints are idle: — You'll command
success [blefs:
Proceed, and millions will your labours
Then shall the Argo vanish from the sky,
And its bright place this famous buss supply.
June, 1750.

* The ship commanded by Jason, afterwards translated, by the poets, among the Argonauts.

† The late earl of Crawford. ‡ *Αργὸ ὁ φεγγῶν καὶ πάλιν ἰαχέσσεται.* Mr Menage gives
this as a saying among the Greeks.

PEGGY to her JOHN,

*At his leaving her to go on board the Carteret
Buss, or Vessel, just sail'd for the Herring
Fishery.*

HOW dearly I love you, bear witness,
my heart!

I wish you success, but 'tis death thus to part,
With your fish'ry, and herrings, you've
kept a strange fuis; [make a buss?
But tell me, John, how many smacks

OF COURAGE.

TH' anatomists of human minds
Cut courage out of various kinds:
For this deep philosophic sect
Divide and mince our intellect.

The man, inspir'd by clang and rattle,
Who runs with appetite to battle,
Who fighting loves for fighting-fake,
And thinks it fair to give and take; —
His heart we must allow is stout:
His head, indeed — that some may doubt.
Yet Cutts was no unfocial creature;
And Lindsay † felt for human nature.

The man who fights, and runs away,
' May live to fight another day.'

So Butler some where says (look o'er him)
And to the Greeks ‡ had said before him. —
In him, the sturdiness of mind
Is great, but with precaution join'd.

Here from examples we desist:
They stand so thick they can't be mis'd:

Tho' hard 'tis to determine fully
The wit and courage of a bully:
Yet so these qualities are link'd.
One gets him can't, and t'other pink'd.
The first leekling heroes tell;
The last is known by many a knell.


The noble minds, who war declare
With all that's gen'rous, just, and fair;
Are daily perjur'd to beguile,
And pick your pocket with a smile:
These heroes of a higher sort
Brighten the splendor of a court.
Here Chartres' bravery appears,
And Japhet Crook's, who lost his ears.

But civil courage let us chuse,
Such as experienc'd statesmen use;
Which leads them on thro' thick and thin;
Which scorns repute, and laughs at sin;
Which, when obstruction lies before it,
Never removes it, but leaps o'er it;
O'er prince and people paramount,
Staves off enquiry, shuns account:
Which when oblig'd to quit the seat,
Maintains its honour in defeat;
Defies the terrors of the law,
And keeps the hireling gray in awe.
Such W — is bad; and such, 'tis clear,
All have, who by his compass steer.

N n

T H E

T H E Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, June 1.
 HE sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when Elizabeth Banks, for stripping and robbing a child about four years old, in Mary-bon-fields, received sentence of death.

SATURDAY, 2.
 A cause was tried in the court of Exchequer, by a special jury, between a famous chimney-doctor, plaintiff, and the earl of Berkeley defendant, for a pretended cure of the earl's chimnies from smoking (tho' they were proved in court to smook as bad as ever) when, after a trial of nine hours, the plaintiff was cast, to the no small mortification of the fraternity of chimney doctors, several of whom being examined on behalf of their brother doctor, attempted to prove a custom of five guineas a chimney to be paid, tho' no agreement should be made concerning it.

TUESDAY, 5.
 The parliament which stood prorogued to the 14th inst. was, by their excellencies the lords justices, ordered to be farther prorogued to the 30th of August next.

THURSDAY, 7.
 Their excellencies issued a declaration, relating to the distribution of prizes taken from the Genoese, whereby his majesty restores to them his third; the merchants, who were sufferers in the war, by having their ships taken and carried into Genoa, being first reimbursed their losses.

SUNDAY, 10.
 This day in the afternoon there was a violent storm of thunder and lightning, which did considerable damage to a house in Abingdon's Buildings, Westminster: The family were drinking tea in the back parlour, and instantly the windows were all shatter'd to pieces, the window-shutters fell into the room, all the tea things were broke, and the partitions all scorched. At another house in the same place it split a stack of chimnies, and did considerable damage to some other houses in the neighbourhood.

TUESDAY, 12.
 At a court of aldermen held at Guildhall, Matthew Blackiston, Esq; was sworn in alderman of Bishopsgate ward. There was a petition presented to the court, signed by many of the inhabitants of the said ward, signifying their apprehension of his being unqualified; which the court considered of, and, after debate, divided,

when 11 of the aldermen were for swearing him, and 10 against it. The votes stood as follow, viz.

F O R.	A G A I N S T.
Right Hon. the lord mayor,	Sir Henry Marshall,
Sir John Barnard,	Sir Richard Heare,
Mr. alderman Benn,	Sir Rob. Ladbroke,
Mr. ald. Cockayne,	Sir William Calvert,
Mr. ald. Alfop,	Sir Geo. Champion,
Mr. ald. Gafcoyne,	Mr. ald. Arnold,
Mr. ald. Ironside,	Mr. ald. Winterbottom,
Mr. ald. Rawlinson,	Mr. ald. Whitaker,
Mr. ald. Janssen,	Mr. ald. Dickenson,
Mr. ald. Bethell,	Mr. ald. Agill.
Mr. ald. Glynne.	

Sir William Smith withdrew. Mr. alderman Chitty did not vote. Sir Joseph Hankey and Mr. alderman Baker were absent. At the same time Thomas Chitty, Esq; was sworn in alderman of Tower ward.

SUNDAY, 17.
 This evening the new-born prince, son to the prince and princess of Wales, was baptized by the name of Frederick-William: The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. the lord bishop of Oxford. The sponsors were their royal highnesses prince George and the princess Augusta, and prince William of Saxe-Gotha, brother to her royal highness the princess of Wales, who was represented by the Rt. Hon. the lord North and Guildford.

WEDNESDAY, 20.
 The lord mayor and court of aldermen waited on their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, with their congratulatory address upon the birth of the young prince; and were graciously received.

THURSDAY, 21.
 Their excellencies the lords justices signed the fiat for calling Nathaniel Gundry, and Sidney Stafford Smythe, Esqrs. to the degree of serjeants at law, at the court of common-pleas in Westminster-hall. They were afterwards made judges, in the room of the two lately deceased, viz. Sir Thomas Abney, and Mr. baron Clarke. (See p. 236.)

The REPORT of the committee appointed to examine the petitions of the masters and journeymen freemen.

To the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, Aldermen and Common, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

WHEREAS by an order of this honourable court, bearing date the twenty-

Twenty-fifth day of January last, it was referred to us, whose names are hereunto subscribed (with others) to examine and consider the allegations of the petition of the several persons, whose names are subscribed thereto, citizens of London, and liverymen of their respective companies there under-mentioned, in behalf of themselves, and the rest of the citizens of the said city, who occupy or use any trade, handicraft, or mystery, within the same, as masters, which was read in this court the fourteenth of December last; also a second petition of the several masters, tradesmen, and artificers, freemen of the city of London, whose names are thereunto subscribed; likewise a petition of the several persons, whose names are thereunto subscribed, freemen of London, masters and journeymen of the several trades, handicrafts, and manufactures, there under-mentioned, as well in behalf of themselves, as the rest of their brethren, citizens and freemen; and also another petition of several persons, whose names are thereunto subscribed, being journeymen masons and freemen of this city, for themselves, and in behalf of all other free journeymen of the same trade, and to report how we find the same, together with our opinions thereon, to this court.

We humbly certify, that in pursuance of the said order, we have had several meetings for the purpose aforesaid, and have examined the allegations of the said several petitioners, and likewise heard the said petitioners in support thereof, and have come to the following resolutions.

That it is the opinion of this committee, That the matters complained of by the several petitioners, require some regulation.

That it is the opinion of this committee, That the present method of proceedings in the mayor's court, against persons employing non-freemen, like wise requires some regulation.

That it is the opinion of this committee, That the court of lord mayor and aldermen of this city, be empowered from time to time, upon application, any Tuesday, by any master freeman, to give leave to employ any number of non-freemen to work under him within this city and liberties thereof, and for such time, and under such restrictions, as the court shall think necessary and proper; but in case there shall be any Tuesday on which the said court shall not be held, that then the lord mayor for the time being, upon such Tuesday, shall have the like power.

That it is the opinion of this committee, That no freeman of this city shall be liable to the penalty, which, by an act of common-council, made and passed the fourth

day of July, 1712, is inflicted for setting on work any person being a foreigner from the liberties thereof, if on trial of the action to be brought against him for such penalty, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court, and jury, who shall try the same, that the defendant in such action had immediately before his setting such foreigner on work, used his best endeavours to procure a journeyman, being a freeman, to work with him, and could not procure any such freeman being a fit and proper person to be employed by him in his work; and that the notice required by the said act of common-council, shall henceforth be personal notice, and in writing.

And your committee beg leave to observe, That in the course of their inquiry how, and in what manner prosecutions have been commenced, it does appear, that the necessary method of proceeding pursuant to the by-laws, is in the name of the chamberlain, but that the chamberlain is so far from being concerned in these actions, that his name is made use of without any application to him, and that he has no advantage or benefit of any kind whatsoever arising therefrom.

All which we humbly submit to this honourable court, the 20th day of May, 1750.

Richard Hoare,	Francis Ellis,
Robert Ludbrooke,	James Hodges,
Tho. Winterbottom,	Robert Henshaw,
Crisp Gascoyne,	Benjamin Gascoyne,
Marthe Dickinson,	Robert Wilton,
Charles Asgill,	Richard Slater,
Thomas Harrison,	John Paterfon.

MONDAY, 25.

A court of huffings was held at Guildhall, for the election of city officers for the year ensuing, when William Alexander, Esq; citizen and tallow-chandler, and John Wallinger, Esq; citizen and painter-stainer, were elected sheriffs; Sir John Bosworth, Knt. re-elected chamberlain; and Mr. Thomas Hyde, late bridge-master, and Mr. Daniel French, chosen aleconners, in the room of Mr. Edward Knowles and Mr. Benjamin Betts, both deceased.

About four in the afternoon, a man dressed in a white waistcoat and a green apron, fell from the top of the monument, and was miserably dashed to pieces. The manner of his falling was this: In the iron gallery there is a live eagle to be seen, for which it is customary to pay a penny; but the person not being there to shew it, it being inclosed in a wooden cage, he, in projecting his body too far over the rails, to look in at the back part of the box, which is open to the iron work, lost his hold, fell against the top of the pedestal, and from thence against one of the posts in the street, whereby the top of his skull

was laid quite open, and the other parts of his body terribly shattered.

About this time one Hannah Snell, born at Worcester, who had served several years as a marine in Frazer's regiment, by the name of James Gray, went to the East-Indies in admiral Boscawen's squadron, and was at the siege of Pondicherry, presented a petition to the duke of Cumberland, praying some provision may be made for her now she is discharged the service. His royal highness referred her petition to Gen. Frazer, to report to him the truth of it; which report being made, his royal highness was pleased to order her to be put upon the king's list, by which she obtained a pension of 30*l.* a year for her life. It seems, her sweetheart being impressed into the marine service, she put on mens clothes, and entered into the same regiment, went in the same ship with him to the East Indies, and was his mistress while he lived (he dying in the voyage) and was as servant to one of the lieutenants. She behaved with great intrepidity as a sailor and soldier; and her sex was never discovered, either by her sweetheart, or any of her comrades, till she made the discovery herself by the above-mentioned petition. What is farther remarkable in this heroine, is, that in the battle of Pondicherry she received 12 wounds, six in her right leg, five in her left, and the other in her groin; from the last of which she extracted the ball, and herself performed the cure, to prevent her sex being discovered.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

The lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, waited on the prince and princess of Wales, when Richard Adams, the recorder, read the city's address of congratulation on the birth of the young prince, and the happy recovery of the princess of Wales; to which his royal highness returned an answer, expressing his approbation of their address, and his great regard for the city of London.

Letters from Venice, towards the end of the month, gave an account, that a French ship was arrived there from the Levant, with the dismal news, that on May 7, the island of Cerigo was visited with a dreadful earthquake, which lasted five minutes; that great part of the houses in that island were thrown down, or swallowed up by the openings in the ground, and that upwards of two thousand souls perished in that dreadful calamity. — Cerigo (the Cythera of the antients) is a considerable island, inhabited by Greeks, and subject to the republick of Venice, is governed by a noble Venetian, in quality of a provveditor, who is renewed every two

years. It produces some excellent wine, but in no great quantity: It is stocked with store of venison, and a competency of corn and oil, sufficient for its inhabitants. The Greeks here residing have the greater veneration for this place, upon the account of a vulgar opinion now current among them, which is, that John the divine began here to write his Apocalypse.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 26. **H**ORATIO Walpole, Esq; to Miss Van Neck.

Mr. Watton, an eminent merchant of this city, to Miss Yerbury.

June 4. Edward Alleyn, Esq; a young gentleman of a good estate in Essex, to Mrs. Jane Miles, of Bunhill-row.

c. Byatt Walden, Esq; an eminent merchant, to Miss Williams, only daughter of Richard Williams, of East-Ham, Esq;

9. Rev. Dr. James Douglas, of the bishoprick of Durham, to Miss Halliburton, sister to col. Halliburton, at Edinburgh.

15. William Amphlett, Esq; of Hadfor, late high sheriff of Worcestershire, to Miss Amphlett, of Glent.

Henry Utlivat, of Lathbury, in Bucks, Esq; to the only daughter of the late Sir John Chester.

20. Rev. Dr. Willis, rector of Stopley and Woodley-croft, to Miss Anne Ashley, of Staffordshire.

21. Hon. Henry Knight, Esq; only son of Robert lord Luxborough, to Miss Heath, daughter of the late Thomas Heath, of Stansted in Essex, Esq;

James Philips, Esq; of Gloucester, to Miss Sarah Rawlinson, of that country.

Sir Thomas Head, bart. to Miss Holt.

Capt. William Gough, of the foot guards, to Miss Penelope Pool.

23. Samuel Batterton, Esq; lately arrived from New England, to Miss Sally Wood of Newington.

24. Mr. Sawtell, of the General Post-office, to Miss Anne Science, of Red-Lion street, Clerkenwell.

June 8. The lady of Thomas Ryves, Esq; of Ransdon in Dorsetshire, delivered of a daughter.

16. Mrs. Newton, of Rygate in Surrey, of four children, who soon expired.

The lady of Charles Core, Esq; of a daughter.

DEATHS.

May 26. **J**AMES Cocks, Esq; of Worcestershire, and lord of the manor of Rygate in Surrey, which borough he represented in eight parliaments. He was nephew to the great lord Somers, and heir to most of his estates.

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Chauncey, who had been pastor to a congregation of protestant dissenters at the Devizes in Wiltshire, near 50 years.

27. The eldest son of the lord vic. Fauconberg, at 10 years old.

29. Lady Rebecca Tyrrell, relict of Sir Edmund Tyrrell, of Lampport in Northamptonshire, bart. aged 95.

Dame Anne Lowther, at her seat near Northfleet in Kent.

31. Richard Atkinson, Esq; at Cheshamford, aged 95, formerly an eminent conveyancer.

Sir Francis Carlson, bart. at his seat at Water-perry, near Thame in Oxfordshire.

Sir Edward Gascoyne, of Parlington, bart. some time since, at Cambray: He was of a very ancient family.

June 9. Josiah Chitty, of Goodmansfields, Esq; an eminent wine-merchant, and brother to Thomas Chitty, Esq; alderman of Tower-ward.

10. Robert Bishop, Esq; a merchant in Throgmorton-street, and one of the common-council men for Broad-street ward.

Sir John Arnott, late of Fifeshire, in Scotland, Bart. lineally descended from Sir Joseph Arnott, who came in with William the Conqueror: He died at York.

13. Mr. Edward Colvil, father to the present countess of Tankerville, aged 105.

Rev. Mr. John Ball, sen. who had been vicar of Chatham, in Bucks, upwards of 40 years.

24. Col. Laferrier, for many years col. of a company in the first regiment of foot guards, and since col. of one of the late disbanded regiments of marines, at his seat near Widdor.

William Hawes, Esq; chief clerk to the Hon. the surveyor of the Navy.

Stephen Collier, Esq; possessed of a plentiful fortune in the coal-mines.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. William Clayton, presented to the vicarage of Aussy, in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry.—Mr. Scotow, to the rectory of Stinfied, in Suffex.—Dr. Sumner, head master of Eton school, to the vicarage of Barwick in Elswick, Yorkshires.—Mr. Giles Templeman, to the rectory of Chiselbourn, in Dorsetshire.—Mr. Maurice Gough, to the rectory of Trinton, in Essex.—John Morgan, M. A. to the rectory of Little Leighs, in Essex.—Mr. John Bourne, to the vicarage of Cron-dall, in Hampshire.—Philip Yonge, D. D. made a canon or prebendary of Westminster.—Abraham Channing, M. A. presented to the rectory of Pentridge, in Dorsetshire.—Philip Rawlins, M. A. to the rectory of East Chinook, in Somerset-

shire.—Mr. Whittington, to the vicarage of East Ruston, in Norfolk.—Mr. Gilbert Lake, to the living of Seagray, in Wiltshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

THOMAS Francis, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; made deputy solicitor of the treasury.—Mr. John Patterfon, made one the pages to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.—Capt. George Crawford, made major of Otway's reg. in the room of major Henry Barnard, deceased.—Lieut. Bartholomew Blake made captain of a company in Hopson's regiment; Ensign Bromes, lieut. in the room of Mr. Blake; and Mr. Radley, ensign in the room of Mr. Bromes.—Capt. lieut. Christopher Russell, made captain of a company in Wynyard's regiment; Lieut. Edward Foster, capt. lieut. in the room of Mr. Russell; Ensign William Wynyard, lieut. in the room of Mr. Foster; and Mr. Robert Wilmot, ensign in the room of Mr. Wynyard.—Mr. David Maitland, made a lieut. in Kennedy's reg. in the room of Mr. James Nairn, resigned on half pay.—Capt. Thomas Rainsford, made major of Powlett's reg. and Mr. Joseph Lewis Fayrac, captain in the room of Mr. Rainsford.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

LEAR Ohlson, the elder, of Golden-lane, sugar-refiner.—John Barker, late of Ilington, victualler.—John Edwards, of Bunhill-row, sawyer.—Barth. Kipps, of Long-acre, coach and coach-harness maker.—Joseph Skillern, of Gloucester, salesman.—John Wraxall, of Bristol, merchant.—James Darbyshire, of Bristol, stationer.—John Rooke, of Kingsland-road, chapman.—John Slater, late of Ayles-street, Westminster, but now of Latten in Essex, ironmonger and brasier.—Joseph Beech, late of Bristol, merchant.—Joseph Shore, late of Nottingham, innkeeper.—Tho. Honey, late of Cornwall, tin-dresser.—Henry Kelly, of Aulstn-frysars, merchant.—Step. Glide, of Thorpe in Essex, chapman.—John Walshtinshaw, of Little Mortimer-street, merchant.—John Burghall, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Cheesemonger.—Peter Boynton, of Bridlington, in Yorkshires, maltster.—Edw. Jolly, of Blackrod, in Lancashire, chapman.—John Patterfon, of Hanover-street, Long-acre, hairfeller, and dealer.—Christopher Astley, of Lincoln, dealer.—Charles Wheeler, late of Savage-gardens, merchant.—Jonathan Pemberton, of Mile-end, brewer.—Tho. Morison, of Aldermanbury, merchant.—Benjamin Williams, late of the Strand, grocer and dealer.—Henry Climps, of Wokinge, in Surrey, victualler.—Edmond Minter, of Ipswich, Cornfactor and maltster.

PARCES

PRICES of STOCKS in JUNE, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Bill of Mortality from												
May 22, to June 26.												
Chrif. { Males 880 } 1310												
Buried { Femal. 610 } 1310												
Males 970 } 1897												
Femal. 970 } 1897												
Died under 2 Years old. 575												
Between 2 and 5 — 131												
5 and 10 — 67												
10 and 20 — 54												
20 and 30 — 180												
30 and 40 — 236												
40 and 50 — 240												
50 and 60 — 155												
60 and 70 — 143												
70 and 80 — 79												
80 and 90 — 33												
90 and 100 — 6												
1897												
{ Within the Walls 118												
{ Without the Walls 472												
{ In Mid. and Serry 868												
{ City & Sub. Wgh. 4052												
Weekly May 29 — 400												
June 5 — 412												
12 — 386												
19 — 359												
26 — 340												
1897												
Wheaten Peck Loaf 11. 104.												
Peck 16s. to 17s. 6d. per Q.												
Bank.	Stock.	India	South Sea	South Sea	4 per Cent.	Bank An.	3 per Cent.	India Bond.	B. Cir. pr.	Wind at	Weather.	
1	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	228 a 23	4 10	S. W.	rain	
2	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	S. W.	fair warm	
3	Wh. Sun.	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	S.	fair rain	
4	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	S. E.	fair rain	
5	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	S. W.	fair rain	
6	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	S. W.	fair cloud.	
7	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	S. S. W.	fair	
8	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	S. S. W.	fair hot	
9	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	S. by W.	fair hot	
10	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	S. E.	thunder	
11	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	S. W.	fair	
12	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	S. W.	fair	
13	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	S. W.	fair rain	
14	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	S. W.	fair	
15	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	S. by W.	fair	
16	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	S. S. W.	fair	
17	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	S. E.	cloud. fair	
18	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair hot	
19	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair hot	
20	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
21	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	cloudy	
22	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
23	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair rain	
24	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	cloudy	
25	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
26	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
27	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
28	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
29	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
30	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
31	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
32	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
33	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
34	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
35	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
36	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
37	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
38	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
39	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
40	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
41	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
42	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
43	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
44	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
45	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
46	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
47	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
48	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
49	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
50	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
51	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
52	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
53	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
54	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
55	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
56	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
57	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
58	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
59	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
60	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
61	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
62	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
63	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
64	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
65	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
66	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
67	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
68	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
69	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
70	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
71	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
72	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
73	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
74	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
75	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
76	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
77	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
78	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
79	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
80	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
81	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
82	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
83	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
84	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
85	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
86	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
87	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
88	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
89	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
90	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
91	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
92	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	238 a 24	4 10	N. E.	fair	
93	133 1/2	184 1/2	104 1/2	105	103 1/2</							

Bear-Key.		Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.
Price of corn	Wheat 28s to 31s 6d	71. 1s load	71. 1s load	71. 1s load	71. 5s load	81. 8s load
	Barley 15s to 16s 6d	14s to 16 qr	16s to 19 qr	17s to 19 qr	18s to 19 qr	17s 6d to 18
	Oats 11s to 12s 6d	14s to 16	14s to 15	14s to 16s	17s to 19s	13s to 14. 6d
	Beans 16s to 18s	25s to 74	22s to 3	24s to 5s	21s 6d to 23s	24s to 25

THE states of Friesland have lately come to a resolution, to pay off all the publick debts due by that province, for which purpose their creditors are to have assignations upon the province, bearing an interest of 4l. per cent. per ann. until the capital be entirely paid off; and to effect this they have established a sinking fund of 14,000 guelders a year, which is to be applied towards paying off so much of the capital debt yearly, beginning with those debts that are of the eldest standing.

By a ship lately arrived in Holland, they have an account, that the insurrection of negroes in their colony of Surinam has been entirely suppressed by the courage and diligence of M^{rs}. Reynsdorp and de la Faille, who marched at the head of a company of burghers in pursuit of the rebellious negroes; and after a painful march of four days thro' the woods, came up with, attacked and defeated them, killing 20, and making prisoners of 60 of them; and as there was but 120 in all missing from the plantations, there could remain but 40, some of whom have since been killed or taken, and the rest must surrender, or perish in the woods. However, the Dutch government continue resolved to send thither the detachment of regular troops mentioned in our last, under the command of major general baron de Spörke, who is to have the chief command of all the forces in that colony. And for securing that colony against any future insurrection, a regulation has been made, by which every planter, who has 40 negroes, is obliged, under the penalty of 500 guelders, to have one white man as an overseer, two to 60, three to 80, four to 100; and for any greater number, one white man for every 50 blacks.

Some deputies from the towns of Delft, Rotterdam, the Brille, Schiedam, and Enkhuyzen, have lately had an audience of the prince stadtholder, to concert with his serene highness the most proper and necessary measures for supporting and improving the herring fishery, which his serene highness has very much at heart.

From Paris we hear, that a general chamber of assurance has been lately established in that city, which was first set on foot by a company of merchants, and has a fund of 12,000,000 of livres divided into 4000 shares of 3000 livres each; and it meets with all the encouragement the government can give.

The general assembly of the clergy of France now sitting, being unwilling that the yearly amount of their revenues should be inquired into, for the sake of raising the tax lately established in France, called the 20th penny, or one shilling in the pound, have in lieu of that tax offered

to pay his most christian majesty 15 millions of livres yearly for five years, by way of free gift, which it is supposed his majesty will accept of; and as it cannot be supposed, that the clergy offer more than the 20th penny would amount to, we may from thence compute, that the revenues of the clergy of France amount to at least 15 millions sterling per ann. What a monstrous expence for supporting a set of people, who, in no one shape whatever, contribute any thing to the publick good!

M. Grouin de Gelacy, a colonel in the French service and a native of Wales, and one who attended the pretender's son in his late Scottish expedition, has communicated to the royal academy of sciences, a memorial concerning a most useful invention for preserving sailors in case of shipwreck; which has been examined by one of the members of the said academy, who has seen a proof of the invention, and made a favourable report thereof. The memorial says, that the machine takes up so little room, is so cheap in its construction, and may with so much ease and celerity be made use of, that no sailor need be unfurnished with it; and as it will preserve every man who uses it from sinking, no such man can be lost by shipwreck, unless he dies of hunger or cold before he can reach the land, or be taken up by some passing ship.

From Madrid we are advised, June 15, N. S. that two men of war, the *Constante* and *America*, arrived lately at Cadiz, last from the Havanna, with 1,320,000 dollars, besides other commodities; that on the 10th they received the news of M. Spínola's arrival at Cadiz, with three men of war, having on board 16,550,000 dollars in gold and silver, besides 2,000,000 in fruits; and on the 14th they had the news, that two ships from the South-Seas were arrived at Cadiz, with between 3 and 4,000,000 of dollars, besides other effects. That his catholic majesty has added four *maradeveis* per diem to the pay of every serjeant, corporal, soldier, and drum-major in his service. That the great quantity of rain lately fallen in Old Castille has given them hopes of a plentiful harvest in that province. And that such a number of ships with wheat and barley from the north, among which were above 45 sail of English, have arrived at Cadiz, that the price of corn was considerably diminished.

Petersburg, June 19, N. S. The empress has ordered the fleet to sail the 21st, to cruise as far as Dantzick, and from thence to return to Cronstadt, for exercising the sailors.

Dr-

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T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

J U L Y, 1750.

A Letter from a Person of Note in Nova SCOTIA, concerning the late Affair with the French in that Quarter.

WHEN our fleet arrived here last summer, it was reported, that the governor of Canada had posted a detachment, consisting of an officer and sixty regular troops, at St. John's river, on the north side of the bay of Fundy, and in the heart of this province: This was the more easily credited, as the ramparts of an old fort there, with a very little expence, might have been repaired into a pretty defensible fort. Upon a seeming confirmation of this report, capt. Rous, in the Albany sloop of war, was sent thither to know the truth of it; and with orders, as is supposed, to dispossess them: On his return we found that the French had attempted nothing near the mouth of the river; but that they were about to secure themselves at some considerable distance from it, at a place the French governor claimed as a southern boundary of Canada, or New France. This being in a country inhabited by Indians, and the navigation of the river being unknown to most of the English, nothing farther could then be done.

In September or October following, Mons. le Corne, an experienced French officer, at the head of about 70 regular troops, and a party of Canada irregulars, was sent to take post at the Isthmus of Chignecto, being about 40 leagues eastward of that river, and of the extent of a line they claim, from lake Champlain to the westward on the back of New-England, to the gulph of St. Laurence. To this place the Indians resorted, to the number of 300; who, making this their head quarters, have made several incursions upon the peninsula since; but have seldom done us any mischief.

July, 1750.

As the Nova Scotia French in that part of the province are the most disaffected of any, and have always behaved with contempt to the British government, tho' possess'd of a very fine country, governor Cornwallis, who had indulged them with a long term of deliberation in regard to the taking the oaths to his majesty, to no purpose, sent a strong party, consisting of near 500 troops and rangers (to take possession of Chignecto, and to break up the rendezvous of the French and Indians) commanded by major Lawrence of col. Warburton's regiment.

The Albany sloop, and several sloops and schooners, were sent round to Minas, where the forces embarked on the 20th of April, and arriving safe, landed at Chignecto the 23d. On their approach to the town, which consisted of about 140 houses and two churches, the Indians, probably induced by the French commandant, reduced the whole to ashes in a few hours, and the inhabitants crossing the river, threw themselves under his protection, on what they call the French side of the line. The reason assigned for their burning the town is, that it stood on ground they are pleas'd at present to call English.

As many of the inhabitants had taken arms, making their united force consist (as they say) of near 1500 armed men, the major sent a flag of truce (they having hoisted a French flag) to know the reason of their acting in this hostile manner, and afterwards had an interview with M. le Corne; upon which our forces re-embarked, and are safely returned to Minas.

What pass'd at this interview is not made publick; but it is probable the enemy (as I may truly call them so) were too well secured, and had too great a superiority, to make any attempt practicable.

This projected line, which the French would now extend their claim to, will range easterly from Crown-Point nearly in the latitude of 44 deg. 30 min. which will

not only cut off some millions of acres, the indisputable property of the New-England colonies; but falling into a place called Penobscut-bay, gives the French near three quarters of Accadia, or Nova Scotia, according to its ever known and acknowledged boundaries, and above 100 leagues of fine sea coast, covered with innumerable islands, fine harbours and fishing banks, that will in time of war put it in their power to cut off the whole trade of the northern colonies, ruin the settlement we are making, and beggar the whole British continent; besides furnishing them with a fertile country, covered with an inexhaustible stock of trees and timber, for building and masting their navy; and appears to me of much more consequence to the nation, than the scorched neutral islands of Tobago, St. Lucia, &c.

A POLITICAL CATECHISM.

From the Westminster Journal, June 30.

Q. **W**HAT is the chief end of man? C

A. To get money.

Q. How do you know this?

A. By the universal practice of my countrymen, especially those in place.

Q. What is money?

A. The sovereign and sole acknowledged disposer of all worldly things.

Q. How is money to be got?

A. As the advantages and uses of it are without number, so are the means of acquiring it.

Q. Can you name me a few of them?

A. Yes, these following; to wit, peace, war, government, place, the church, the law, physick, the liberal arts, trade, labour, and so forth.

Q. What is peace?

A. Such a state of different nations, as does not permit them legally to cut each other's throats.

Q. How is money gotten by peace?

A. Variously: As first, by the making it, when a whole community trusts its honour and fortune in the hands of two or three members, who are called negotiators: Secondly, by the keeping it, when, tho' it be solemnly sworn to by all parties, large supplies are levied by each to awe and restrain its several friends: Thirdly, by the breaking it, when yet larger subsidies are found necessary to strike a greater terror, and strengthen the hands of a ministry.

Q. Are these all the ways you know of getting money by peace?

A. These are the most publick and notorious: But there are several others, equally profitable to other men, as these are to statesmen.

Q. What are they?

A. Clandestine ways of mutually imposing on each other, and cheating those whom they are not at present allowed to murder and assassinate.

Q. Are all these equally laudable?

A. They are so taken to be in the general estimation of mankind.

A. Q. What is war?

A. The open practice, with license and applause, of all kinds of violence against the persons and estates of our fellow-creatures.

Q. How is money gotten by war?

A. By every method that can be thought of, every advantage that power may give, every stratagem that cunning can suggest; by right and wrong, justice and injustice, (if right and justice do at all exist in this state;) by extinguishing every sense of humanity, and sparing neither age, sex, or condition, nothing secular or sacred; in a word, by proving that man to man is the most savage of all beasts.

Q. How are the words right and wrong, as used in a state of war, distinguished from other?

A. By a certain principle called honour, which defines things in a quite different manner from plain morality.

Q. What is right in war agreeably to this principle of honour?

A. All the mischief we can do to the subjects and slaves of princes and great men, who had not the least share in the quarrel, and are only sacrificed to gratify the passions of their superiors.

Q. What is wrong in war, agreeably to the same principle?

A. To touch the palaces, houses, or particular property of the said princes and great men, who seem, by the rules of vulgar morality, to be alone culpable, and alone worthy to suffer in the confusion which themselves have occasioned.

Q. What is the highest delight of a true martial hero, in that state of license which conquest, by the rules of honour, gives over every thing in a place subdued?

A. To take all a man's goods, ravish his wife and eldest daughter, and cut the throats of all his young children before his face: And then, after a little mockery and torture, mercifully to butcher the man himself with deliberation.

Q. Enough, methinks, of this. Proceed we to government: How is money got by that?

A. I perceive you know nothing of the great world, and are very little conversant in modern history: Otherwise you could not have asked such a weak question.—You might have first demanded, however, what government is.

Q. Right. What is government?

A.

A. Properly, it is an authority exercised by one or more, with general consent, for the good of a community : But, practically, it is the art of a few, whereby they live and grow rich upon the patrimonies and labour of the many ; an authorised method, under the sanction of laws introduced by the governors, to take the estates and oppress the persons, as conveniency may require, of those who are so unhappy as to be blended with the mass of the people.

Q. Can a government do this with justice and impunity ?

A. Consider, it is the laws of those who govern that define and constitute justice in each community : And as to punishments, when the people think themselves legally aggrieved, those are so much in the hands of the few, and these few are guarded with so many terrors under the names of treasons, and high crimes and misdemeanors, that the case must be very desperate, the oppressions must be intolerable, and the patience of the many must be quite worn out, when the rod reverts to lash those who made it. Yet this case, it must be owned, hath sometimes happened ; and the motions of the populace, at those times, have been extremely violent.

Q. Can you mention some few of the particulars, out of which a government gets money ?

A. A few of them will signify nothing, unless I were to run over a catalogue of almost every thing we drink, wear, and use ; whatever the land, the sea, or human industry produces : Let us trade, let us take pleasure, in both we pursue the benefit of government. It used to be observed of the dukes of Tuscany, that there was not a ball of dung dropped by the vilest animal, out of which they did not make some profit : Which proves, that those princes well understood the maxim of Vespasian, the Roman emperor :

Lucri bonus est odor ex re Qualibet. ———

Q. I consider place and dignity as under the general head of government, of which they are members : But what do you mean by trade, and what sort of gain is the principal object of it ?

A. Trade, with moderate profit, is not only useful and laudable, but necessary : It consists in the exchange of one commodity for another, or for a certain value in coin. But the wisdom of the present times directs to make the most of all things, and to take every advantage of another's ignorance in a bargain ; which is properly called skill in trade, or the true art of thriving.

Q. What have you to say of the church, the law, physick, and the liberal arts ?

A. You must allow me some exceptions in each of them, for men who, besides the knowledge of their profession, have a certain faculty or part called confidence ; and when these are granted, you may rank all the rest, of each of these orders, under the general head of trade.

Q. Will not this freedom give offence to those learned professions ?

A. I hope not, to the worthy part of them, whom I have excepted out of the general rule, who mourn the prostitution of their brethren, and are truly an honour to the characters they bear, and the age they live in. How many of these there may be really in each class, I cannot pretend to say : But I am under no great apprehension, that those who are not so will acknowledge themselves otherwise, and hazard their own reputation for the sake of being extremely angry at my answer.

Q. There are, I suppose, some particular qualities common to all provident men, which are requisite to the getting of money in their several professions : Can you name some of these ?

A. There must be a great deal of industry in this pursuit, as well as in the plain means of getting an honest livelihood by labour : But with this difference betwixt the two species ; that whereas a laborious industry aims at no more than it pretends, hath only simple views, and is content with a limited and known reward ; the true thriving industry hath its eyes on every side, is confined by no rules but those of interest and safety, and never misses an advantageous occasion that it can embrace with impunity.

Q. In other words, a man that hath this quality is as great a rogue as he can be without danger of hanging, or suffering in his pocket, and has no regard to any other consequence : Is not that your meaning ?

A. Not exactly : For tho' this sometimes be the case, it seldom so happens till a man has no character to lose ; there being very few men, however wicked, who do not covet the reputation of honesty and virtue.

Q. But how can that be obtained, when a man's practice is such as you have supposed that of the thriving industrious man to be ?

A. By a well-regulated hypocrisy, which counterfeits every virtue where there is no existence of any.—The story of the ambassador is well known, who refused a chaplain because he was not wicked enough ; that is (as his lordship explained himself) had not hypocrisy to cover his other

other vices. But this can do only till a man is discovered, as he commonly is in a short time by some accident or other. The parson in question, we are told, had once played his cards so well, as to pass for a very good man with a pious nobleman, whom he served as domestic chaplain. But being at last detected, he had thrown off his guard, and was now become so shamelessly scandalous by habit, that he was judged incapable of assuming the cloak again, even in a strange country.

Q. But is it not very difficult, even for a short time, to deceive the world in this respect?

A. Our natures are such, that for the most part we are willing to be deceived. We have not penetration to look into the heart; and a temper too suspicious is universally condemned. If a minister should give you a place, and tell you it was purely in regard to your merit, which was so conspicuous he could not overlook it, would not self-adulation be apt to believe him, and not to reflect upon the interest you have in such a borough? Would you suspect the veracity of this great man? Would not this action incline you to discredit a thousand things you might hear to his disadvantage? Would not gratitude, and your opinion of his righteous designs, engage you to make all the interest in your power, at every election, for the candidate he should think proper to recommend? But if friendship, assiduous application, or a high opinion of some other gentleman's abilities should induce you, after many years, to vote another way, in full confidence that the minister was so disinterested as not to resent your use of liberty; and the next news you heard was, that your place was taken from you; would not this teach you a truth, which you had never clearly seen during all the years of your favour. That it was your interest in the borough, and not any personal merit, which had occasioned you to be so long quartered on the revenue?

Q. You put so particular a case, that it falls not much in the practice of common life. A minister, by his great power, and the impossibility of examining him closely, may deceive a man in a rank of life far below him: But do you think it possible for you and I, and other men of the same rank, to pass such impositions upon one another for any considerable space of time?

A. Why not? I before mentioned the imperfection of our nature, and our readiness to believe what we wish. Do we not wish that every man we know intimately, and with whom we converse or deal, may be honest, and of fair character? On the other hand, do we not all

endeavour to appear so to each other? The knave himself, if he be so polittick, (and it is of political knaves only that I am here talking) will deal fairly with those who have power to serve and promote him, or from whom he expects a good character in case of trial. Thus we often find, that when a man is detected in some villainy, if the credit of the accuser be not at that time superior to his own, the scandal suddenly blows over, and the accused is again *rebus in curia*. His friends, whom we will suppose to be not only men of fair character, but of real worth and virtue, knowing no harm by him themselves, will not easily credit the charge of another that is not supported by great authority: They will, with great sincerity, testify that they believe Mr. Such-a-one to be a very honest man, and that he has been falsely accused. Whence it hath sometimes happened, that the man who complained of a real injury, and with the utmost justice endeavoured to mark out a bad member to the community, has himself suffered in the consequence, and been reputed a slanderer and calumniator.

Q. That is hard treatment indeed, and I begin to fear it is not uncommon, being convinced there is much truth in the former part of your answer. But what is the use of great riches, when they are acquired by any of the means you have been describing?

A. All that a man can wish who is in health, and has no view to any enjoyment but those of this life. He shall be respected in his person, obeyed in his commands, soothed in his pleasures, and, if he desires it, and be of the right side of the question, honoured in his name and family. It is in vain, after he is got to this height, that truth pursues him with the lamp of discovery in her hand, and proclaims the dishonest arts by which he has risen. Truth herself, tho' attended with candor, shall be stigmatised by the names of envy, malice, and detraction. If among the lower sort of people, on whom plain sense has not lost the force of persuasion, she gains some proselytes, they must in prudence conceal their sentiments, and not publish them abroad, because an action of scandal would lie against them to their ruin. Thus the law, which was made to prevent and punish all offences, is so managed, that it becomes the guard and security of great offenders. I must not mention instances of this nature, tho' perhaps they might be found among persons now living, lest I should myself incur the penalty I have been mentioning.

Q. What are the other advantages of being rich?

A.

A. To be much talked of in life, and to have a monument, with a flattering epigraph, and perhaps a place in history, at least in the daily, weekly, and monthly histories of the times, when he dies; to leave some structure with endowments devoted to ostentation, but inscribed with the name of charity, and a long catalogue of virtues, which some fruitful invention bestows upon the donor.

Q. Are these the last benefits that can arise from the acquisition of great riches?

A. Generally they are, to such persons as we have been discoursing of: For as to the few, who by great good fortune, and a superior share of merit, have drawn after them the streams of affluence, without oppression or extortion; and who bountifully keep them running, during life, on all the worthy indigent that come to their knowledge, without regard to the sum they shall leave behind them, more than a decent provision for their families at their death;—you cannot but understand, that they are not included in any part of my description of the thriving industrious. Such beneficent persons, whom I except in all I have said, have usually likewise some thoughts of a future state of felicity, which they rationally hope to obtain, by conforming their lives to the divine rule. But my heroes seldom extend their thoughts beyond the present state; or if they have any confused notions of a futurity, which D to them must always come with a mixture of terror, they hope to expiate the offended Deity by their vain donations at last, and to impose on the omnipotent Judge by the same lies, which are exhibited on stone to impose on mankind. Of these it seems very tender and generous only to say, that their monument is the last benefit which their riches can bestow upon them.

Q. Then you have here done with them, have you?

A. Yes; and I hope you have at present done with your questions.

Q. With all my heart: For this catechism, methinks, is already pretty long.

We have had several instances of the King of Prussia's Regard for the Welfare of his Subjects, which we have formerly given, particularly with regard to the Courts of Law. (See Lond. Mag. for 1746, p. 135.) And the following Extract of a Letter from Berlin is another Instance to the same Purpose.

THE king, whose vigilance and penetration lets nothing escape his notice, having caused an inquiry to be made into the state of the universities in his dominions, his majesty perceived, with great

concern, that the ancient discipline and good polity of those seminaries of learning are much relaxed, partly thro' the remissness of those who ought to have an eye to the conduct of youth, and partly by the fault of some of the professors themselves, who, preferring their private interest to all other considerations, allow the students pernicious liberties, which they continually abuse: So that, instead of applying themselves closely to their studies, and leading a regular life, they plunge into libertinism and extravagance, and follow such dissolute courses, as make them lose the relish of learning, expose them to run out their fortunes, ruin their health, and become the disgrace of civil society. To obviate these evils, the king has made a regulation for the establishment of good order and discipline in the universities, to the end, that the liberal arts and sciences may be better cultivated, and parents and tutors may no longer have the vexation of seeing the sums destined to form youth to serve their country with honour and advantage, squandered away in idle expences. According to this regulation, the sons of noble houses shall be allowed to wear a sword: It is absolutely forbid all other students, in whatsoever faculty, whether in law, divinity, physick, &c. Besides the sober demeanor, which all students in general are to observe, it is particularly recommended to those who devote themselves to divinity, to the end, that their conduct at the universities may not be thrown in their teeth, when they come to push for a place in the church. The students are to abstain from committing irregularities in the street, provoking or injuring any body, or giving challenges, upon pain of being put under an arrest, chastised, and even expelled the university, according to the nature and circumstances of the offence. None are allowed to be out after nine o'clock in the evening, without indispensable necessity; but in this article there is an exception in favour of those, who having tutors, may be out along with them in well-bred, sober companies. After the said hour, they are not allowed to be in coffee-houses, taverns, or any other tippling places, upon pain of being under arrest, and the master of the house that harbours them, is to be fined five crowns. All excesses or disorders capable of interrupting the public tranquillity, such as firing of guns or pistols in the town, breaking windows, doing damage to houses, or to the public lanterns, beating or insulting the watch, or university patroles, forming plots, sticking up pasquinades or libels, fomenting popular tumults; all such offences are to be punished

bished with banishment from the university, or even with greater rigour, according to the nature of the case. Children of noble families may redeem themselves by pecuniary fines; but those of lower rank will not be allowed this indulgence, that their parents fortunes may not be impaired thereby; instead of a fine, these are to be punished with imprisonment: But when once a student shall have incurred the penalty of expulsion, he will not be allowed to buy it off. The king had rather there should be in his universities but a select number of sober and assiduous scholars, than to see them filled with a multitude of libertines, who corrupt the rest, and by their example lead them into all kinds of irregularities. High gaming, or games of chance, are expressly forbidden; but the students are allowed all the diversions and amusements consistent with decency and sound morality. In the university towns that have garisons, equal care must be taken, both by the officers and students, not to provoke or insult one another, by impertinent jokes, rude speeches, or any other such like causes of quarrels. The officers are to take care, that their subalterns and soldiers give no occasion for it; and whoever is in fault in this respect, shall be severely punished.

After this Account, 'tis with Pleasure we give our Readers the following Rules, which have been lately established, for preserving good Order in the University of Cambridge.

1. **N**O person in *statu pupillari*, shall be suffered to go out of town on horseback, or in any wheel carriage whatsoever, without the express consent of his tutor, or the master of the college, under the penalty of forfeiting 13s. 4d. for the first offence, and under the penalty of 13s. 4d. and of being publicly admonished for every subsequent offence.

2. Every person under the degree of master of arts, or of bachelor of law or physick, who is found out of his college after 11 o'clock at night, shall forfeit the sum of 6s. 8d. for the first offence, 13s. 4d. for the second offence, shall be publicly admonished for the third offence, and be expelled for the fourth.

3. All members of the university in *statu pupillari*, shall behave themselves with modesty and due respect to their superiors at all times, and in all places; and if any shall refuse to tell his name, and the college to which he belongs, to any master of arts who shall demand it of him, he shall on complaint made to the vice-chancellor, be publicly admonished for the first of-

fence, be suspended for the second, and be expelled for the third.

4. Every person in *statu pupillari*, dining at any coffee-house, publick house, or tavern, except in cases allowable in the 24th statute, shall forfeit the sum of 10s. for the first offence, of 20s. for the second, of 20s. and shall be publicly admonished, for the third, and shall be expelled for the fourth.

5. Every person in *statu pupillari*, appearing with a gun, or keeping or procuring other persons to keep sporting dogs for his use, during his residence in the university, shall forfeit the sum of 10s. for every offence.

6. No person shall hereafter be admitted a nobleman or fellow-commoner of any college, who will not previously to such admission subscribe to the following form of words.

I A. B. do hereby promise and declare, that I will submit to the rules and discipline of the college of which I am about to be admitted a member, and will be obedient to the master, or his locum-tenens, in all lawful commands.

7. Every member of the university, who shall be found in an house of evil fame, either within the precincts of the university, or the adjacent villages, not being able to give a proper account of his being there, or who shall be seen in company with any woman of notoriously bad character, shall be admonished, rusticated, or expelled, according to the circumstances of the offence.

8. Every person guilty of breaking windows, making and sometimes fomenting riots and disturbances, or offering violence to any person, besides the reparation of the damage done, shall be publicly admonished, suspended, or expelled, according to the nature and circumstances of the offence.

9. No person shall at any time be permitted to play at dice within the precincts of the university; nor shall any person be permitted to play at cards, unless for small sums, and at such times, and in such places, as are allowable by the statutes, under the penalty of expulsion after the second admonition. And if any tavern-keeper, or coffee-house keeper, shall be convicted of having supplied any person with cards or dice in their houses, they shall forfeit their licences.

10. All the pecuniary penalties above-mentioned, shall be collected and applied in the same manner, in which penalties are directed to be collected and applied, in the 30th of Queen Elizabeth's Statutes.

J O U R N

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 259.

In the Debate continued in your last, the next that spoke was C. Popilius Lænas, whose Speech was to this Effect :

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE gentlemen who oppose this bill treat it in a very odd manner: When the advantages, which the country may reap by having the bill passed into a law, are brought under consideration, they then tell us, that the bill will have no effect; but when the inconveniences, which the army may be exposed to, are to be considered, they then tell us, that the bill will have a very great effect. As to the first of these conclusions, I shall agree with them, that the bill, in its present form, cannot have any considerable effect: Ten years is such a long apprenticeship, such a great part of a man's life, especially as his military apprenticeship cannot begin, till after that age, at which most other apprenticeships are ended, that, I believe, no man in his sober senses will enter into it; therefore I doubt much if this bill will render recruiting a great deal easier or cheaper than it was before: And after a man has served ten years in the army, and has thereby got a habit of idleness, I doubt as much of his ever choosing to return to hard labour; especially as he knows, that ten years longer service will intitle him to Chelsea hospital, by which means he may have an opportunity to pass the whole remaining part of his life in ease, affluence and idleness; from whence I must suppose, that this bill will not add much to the

L—d S—ge.

July, 1750.

number of disciplined men in the kingdom.

But still, Sir, I am of opinion, that with respect to both these advantages, the bill will have some effect. Ten years servitude to a young fellow is not so terrible as a servitude for life, and therefore must necessarily have a less effect in frightening young fellows from engaging in the army, which of course must render recruiting something easier and cheaper than it is at present; and instances daily occur of common soldiers, who by marriage, by the death of some relation, or by some accident, might put themselves in a way of living without hard labour, if they could get free from the army at a small expence; but the officers upon such occasions insist generally upon such a large sum of money for a soldier's discharge, that the poor fellows often chuse to spend in riot what little money thus comes to them, than to give the greatest part of it to the officer for a discharge. I was myself obliged to pay *ten guineas* to an officer for a man's discharge, and I have known twenty paid upon a like consideration. Now suppose a man who has been bred a mechanick, and has served ten years in the army, marries a servant-maid who has saved 20 *guineas* in service, 17 or 18*l.* of this money would be sufficient in many country towns in England, to buy him the necessary tools, and to set him up as a master in his business; and if he were sure of having his discharge for 3*l.* he would employ his money in that way, and might presently become an useful and industrious, and in a few years, perhaps, a substantial tradesman; but when he must pay *ten guineas* at least

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for

for his discharge, he considers that the other ten would not be sufficient for setting him up in his business: What then is the consequence? He marries the wench, gets her money, spends it in riot, and in two or three years leaves her with as many children upon the parish.

I could suppose many other cases, Sir, where a soldier might at the end of the ten years service probably betake himself to some honest and industrious employment, were he sure of having his discharge for 31. and in general I must observe, that if all the soldiers of our army were insured of this, it would make many of them frugal and industrious. We know, that when a soldier is not in camp or upon duty, he may every day earn something more than his pay, by some sort of business or labour; and this he would not only earn but save, in order to have it in his power to quit the army, and betake himself to some industrious employment at the expiration of his term of service in the army; but as the case now stands, they all become desperate: They may fret and pelt, but they know they can never get free; therefore they resolve to live in idleness, or if they now and then earn a little by labour, they spend it in debauchery. It is this despair that renders our common soldiers generally so idle and dissolute: Open them but a view to freedom: Give them a prospect, tho' a distant one, of their becoming once again a part of the people, and you will see a remarkable, a happy change in the behaviour of your army. Many of them, or surely, I may say some of them, would by leaving the army become honest, industrious tradesmen, and would be both disciplined and ready for the defence of their country against invaders, either foreign or domestick; from whence I must conclude, that even this bill, notwithstanding the length of the term,

would in some measure contribute to our security, by increasing the number of our disciplined soldiers; and if the term of service should hereafter be reduced to its old standard, as I am persuaded it would, we might probably, in a course of years, have almost every man in the kingdom a disciplined soldier; for gentlemen would then grow ashamed of being ignorant of that which every gentleman ought to know, and which every farmer in his neighbourhood was acquainted with.

But these I have mentioned, Sir, are not the only advantages we should reap by this bill. The chief advantage in my opinion is, that it would render our army of much less dangerous consequence to our liberties. If our soldiers had a certain prospect of having it once more in their power to incorporate among the people, and to recover those liberties and privileges, which they had lost by lifting in the army, it would not be so easy to prevail with them to support a prince or minister, in any project for depriving us of our liberties. They would all live in hopes of being again our partners in those liberties; and this would preserve in them a regard for those liberties which they hoped to be one day partakers of; but when they find themselves without any such hopes: When they find themselves placed by us for life under the power of dependent courts martial, and deprived of the valuable privilege of being tried by their country before an independent tribunal, can we expect that they will have any regard for a privilege which they can never enjoy? Can we justly blame them, if they assist in depriving us of that privilege, and rendering us subject to the same sort of tribunal, to which we have subjected them?

I am surprised, Sir, to hear gentlemen talk of the security we have against this fatal effect, by means of the gentlemen of family and fortune,

tune, who have commands in the army. Do not we know, that every gentleman in the army holds his command, nay, not only his command but personal liberty, at the arbitrary will of the prime minister for the time being? I say, his personal liberty; because the commander in chief may order any officer under his command into confinement, and may keep him in that confinement as long as he pleases, without bringing him to a trial; for there is nothing in the mutiny act **A** for limiting the power of a commanding officer in this respect; and I believe no officer committed to the Savoy, or to any other military place of confinement, by a warrant from the commander in chief, could be set at liberty, upon bringing his habeas corpus, by any judge in Westminster-hall. I shall not therefore upon this occasion talk of the sovereign's power to dismiss officers from their command; because I believe a prince who had formed a scheme for enslaving us, would take care not to dismiss them; but if he were sure of the common soldiers, he would, by virtue of the power he is invested with by law, confine every officer he was jealous of, and there detain him till he had perfected his scheme.

In all armies, Sir, by which the liberties of a country have been overturned, the commander found men of family and fortune, who from ambition, avarice, or revenge, were ready to support his schemes for arbitrary power: In our army we may expect the same, if ever any prince among us should form such a scheme; and he has, as I have shewn, a ready way to make sure of every officer that may attempt to oppose, or refuse to obey his most illegal commands; therefore we can have no sure dependence, for the preservation of our liberties, upon our army's being commanded by men of family and for-

tune: We can have no such dependence but upon the courage and military skill of the people in general, or upon the regard that the common foldiers have for the liberties of their country. Can we depend upon the courage and military skill of the people, if we confine military discipline to our army alone? Can we expect that soldiers will have a regard for those liberties, of which they can never hope to be partakers?

I have said, Sir, that if this bill should be passed into a law, the term of service would very probably be soon reduced to its old standard, and my reason for saying so is, because the officers themselves would soon find their advantage in giving common soldiers a prospect of freedom. I mean all such officers as do not propose to make a perquisite of granting poor fellows their discharge. As to all others, they would find recruiting grow a good deal easier: From thence they would conclude, that if the term of service were shortened, recruiting would grow still more easy; and this would induce them to propose, or at least to agree to have the term of service in time of peace brought to its old standard, I mean that of three years; for if this were done, it might introduce a custom for every young fellow of spirit in the island to serve his three years in the army, and in that case recruiting would, I believe, cost nothing in time of peace: Nay, should a warlike spirit prevail among the people, it might come to cost nothing even in time of war, and no man should ever be obliged to pay more for his discharge than the bounty money he received for listing.

This happy effect is not indeed to be expected, Sir, from the bill now before us, but our passing this bill will be a step towards it, and the widest step we can propose to make at present; for men are naturally

attached to old customs, and apt to imagine fatal consequences from any alteration. Our officers have been so long accustomed to have the poor soldiers bound to them for life, that I do not wonder at their conceiving dismal apprehensions from our giving those poor fellows a glimmering of liberty; but when they have by experience found all their apprehensions void of foundation, they will more readily agree to our extending to our soldiers that freedom, which is the birth-right, and so far as is consistent with the existence of society, ought to be the constant attendant of every British subject.

Can this, Sir, be said of the soldiers of our army in their present situation? Can any man be said to be free who is bound to serve another during life? But say gentlemen, our soldiers are bound by their own contract, and a contract they have willingly and wittingly entered into. Does this alter the complexion, or lessen the hardship of slavery. D Were the Roman *Servi venundati* less slaves than the *Servi nati* or *bello capti*? Yet the *venundati*, or those who sold themselves, always did so willingly and freely. Besides, if we call lifting in the army a contract, I will say, it is a very unequal contract, as the law stands at present; for the soldier who lifts, is bound for life, but the officer who lifts him, is not bound for a day: Nay, he is bound to nothing, not even to pay lifting money, if the soldier lifts for nothing. If it be a contract, therefore, it is such a one as no law, but the law military would support; consequently, call him a slave, or what else you please, he is not made so by his contract, but by the mutiny act passed for that very purpose. But then, say gentlemen, our soldiers cannot be called slaves, because they are governed by laws, and can be punished only by courts of justice. In all coun-

tries, Sir, the people are governed by laws, and punishable only by courts of justice. In France it is so: In Turkey it is so: At this rate we shall make a most notable discovery, which is, that the subjects of the most despotick monarchy are as free as the people of Great-Britain. I wish it may not soon happen to be so; for if this bill be rejected, however much we may boast of our laws, our parliaments, and our courts of justice, I am afraid, we shall soon be in the same condition with the subjects of France or Turkey, tho', perhaps, for some time a little more ceremony may be made use of in oppressing us.

I shall readily agree, Sir, that in the condition in which our soldiers are at present, very few will deliberately list themselves in our army. They generally list in a fit of passion or drunkenness; but from late experience we must allow, that some have listed from zeal for the service, and support of the government in time of danger; and it is but a bad recompence for the laudable zeal of such men, to pin them down to the service for life. I believe, I may likewise grant, that during the short continuance of the act at the end of queen Anne's reign, there were very few, if any soldiers, that demanded their discharge; but from what happened at that time, we can no way judge of what may happen in our present or future circumstances; for by the numbers of regiments that were at that time disbanded, and the few that were kept on foot, all kinds of labouring business was overstocked, so that no soldier could have the least encouragement to leave his regiment; and the act and privilege thereby granted, lasted so short a while, that none of the soldiers in any of the regiments kept on foot, had time to procure themselves a settlement in any mechanick or mercantile way.

Now,

Now, Sir, as to the inconveniences apprehended from the passing of this bill into a law, in the foreboding of which, I must say, the fancies of some gentlemen have been extremely fruitful, the first, and indeed the chief that deserves our notice, A is that which relates to the publick in general. They say, that such a law as this would fill the country with idle vagabonds; because, as it is generally idleness, or an idle disposition, that leads a man into the army, we cannot suppose, that B such men would betake themselves to hard labour after being discharged. Was there ever, Sir, a more chimerical danger suggested? Can we suppose, that any man would get himself discharged from the army to starve? Do not we know, that C many are drawn into the army by other motives than that of idleness? Are there not many ingenious mechanicks and industrious labourers drawn in to list in the army by a fit of passion or drunkenness, by ambition, curiosity, and some, perhaps, D by zeal to serve their country? Many of these would probably at the end of their term demand their discharge, and become useful as well as industrious subjects. But the idle and lazy would never desire to be discharged, unless they happened to E meet with some such fortunate accident as might enable them to live without labour or industry.

Another inconvenience, Sir, or rather danger which relates to the publick, is, that the bill now before us would enable the disaffected chiefs F in the Highlands of Scotland to have their whole clan bred to military discipline, by obliging them to list in our army, and to get themselves discharged as soon as their term of service expired. Now it is evident, I think, that from the bill now be- G fore us there is not the least ground for this apprehension; because both the time of service is too long, and the price or premium to be paid for

a discharge too high, for any such purpose; and if we should hereafter come to shorten the term, or lessen the premium, then it will be a proper time to consider of a method for preventing this danger; for I so far differ from a noble lord who spoke sometime since in this debate, that I think we should prevent, as much as possible, any, or at least any great number of the disaffected from listing in our army, even under its present regulation. The noble lord B was pleased to say, that the listing of such a man, would be the taking of a soldier from the pretender; but I am afraid, it would prove the breeding up of a soldier for the pretender, and my fears are justified from what, I am told, very lately C happened in the East-Indies. The government, we know, thought it would be cruel to hang up all the late rebels they got into their hands, and at the same time they judged it imprudent to let them return to their own country. For D this reason they got a great many of them to list among the troops sent to the East-Indies under admiral Boscawen: What was the consequence? Soon after landing, they all to a man, if I am rightly informed, deserted into the town they E were sent to besiege.

For this reason, Sir, I am against taking any man, or at least any great number of men, out of the pretender's service into our own. I have too great a regard for our present royal family to be for employing a number of such men in any branch of our service, because I think none of them can ever be trusted. I have often heard it insinuated, that some amongst us would gladly deliver up Gibraltar, if they could do it safely; and I must observe, that by this method they may do it pretty safely. It is but filling the regiments sent thither with disaffected soldiers, and such soldiers will deliver it up for them. But as the late affair

affair in the East-Indies has forewarned us of the danger of trusting such men, if any such misfortune should ever happen, I hope no one will be allowed to plead ignorance as an excuse. Yet still I am not absolutely against our having any recruits from those countries that are said to be disaffected; for it is impossible to prevent their serving in some service, and I should rather chuse to have them serve in our own than in any other, because it might alter their way of thinking; but I hope care will be taken never to have too many of them in any one regiment, or in any one garison.

As to the inconveniences which the army may be exposed to by the passing of this bill, when the gentlemen who are against it begin to talk of them, Sir, they change the whole tenor of their discourse. Whilst they are endeavouring to convince us that the bill can produce no good effect, they tell us that the same disposition, the same motives, that lead a man to lift in the army, will prevent his ever retiring from thence, or desiring to be discharged, should you give him an opportunity to do so; but when they begin to frighten us with the bad effects the bill will produce, this disposition, those motives, that lead men to lift in the army, all vanish at once, and every soldier, it is supposed, will demand his discharge, as soon as he becomes intitled to do so. Or at least, no officer can for a day depend upon the continuance of such a man in his regiment; and this, we are told, would produce confusion in our musters, put our colonels often to the expence of double cloathing, and render it impossible for us to send any regiment abroad, or even to change their quarters, without running the risk of losing a great many, perhaps most, of the soldiers of the regiment. Now to all this, Sir, the

bill itself furnishes us with a very short answer: A soldier must pay 3l. for his discharge; and I believe it will be allowed, that there are very few common soldiers who are able to do so; and when new recruits can be had at a much cheaper rate, and at a very short warning, which I am convinced would always be the case in time of peace, should this bill pass into a law, I fancy, very few officers would look upon it as a hardship, were they obliged to discharge every man in the regiment upon that condition.

Therefore, Sir, whilst the bill stands in its present form: Whilst soldiers are obliged to pay so much money, before they can be intitled to demand their discharge, all these terrors must be looked on as chimerical. Some few of the soldiers, who have been very industrious and very frugal, or who have met with some piece of very good fortune, may be in a condition to demand their discharge, and to pay the legal price for it. Such men may again become useful members of the commonwealth: For their benefit the bill is chiefly designed, in order to prevent its being in the power of an avaritious officer to extort an extravagant sum from such a man, for his discharge from the army. And if this bill should pass, experience may shew us, that there is no danger or inconvenience to be apprehended from lessening the price to be paid, as well as shortning the time of service; for I shall always be pretty much of the same opinion with Gideon, who relieved his country from the yolk and the oppressions of the Midianites, tho' he gave every man leave to depart, that was not ready, willing, and resolved to risk his life in the cause of his country.

I know, Sir, that in modern times it would not be very proper for the general of an army to issue any such proclamation, before his marching to fight the enemy; for tho' the officers

ficers might perhaps be ashamed to depart, I am afraid, many of the soldiers would leave him ; but what happened at Carlisle, when the rebels were besieged there, is a proof, that a good general, even in our days, puts his greatest confidence in the volunteers of his army ; for it was observed, when that town was invested by our army, the volunteers were posted in that part of the line, which was most exposed to, and where a s^{er}tee might probably be expected. And if all proper methods were used to discipline our militia, and to restore and propagate the warlike spirit of our ancestors among the people of this island in general, I believe, they might soon be made equal to any regular troops in Europe. This, I think, we ought to aim at in all our laws relating to the military ; and the bill now before us, I look upon as designed for this purpose ; therefore I shall most heartily give my vote for its being passed into a law.

The next Speaker was Q. Confidius, whose Speech was to this Effect :

Mr. President,

S I R,

I AM one, and, I believe, one of many gentlemen in the army, who approve of the general principles upon which this bill is founded. I am persuaded, there are very few gentlemen in the army who do not wish to see military discipline and a warlike spirit propagated, and made as general as possible, among the people of this island ; and I do not in the least wonder at it ; for there is no set of men in the kingdom so much interested, or so immediately concerned in this event, as the gentlemen of our army, which is not, and, I hope, never will be kept up to tyrannise over the people, or to support a government that is hated by the people, but to prevent

H—y C—y, Esq;

the government and the peoples being suddenly surprised and subdued by an invasion of foreign enemies, or an insurrection of the few that, from a wrong bias in their education, are disaffected here at home ; consequently, neither of these fatal events can ever be brought about, but by the previous utter extirpation of our army ; and every man must see, that it would not be so easy to extirpate our army, when supported by a brave and warlike people, as it would be to surround and slaughter a handful of regular troops unsupported by any other man in the kingdom.

For the same reason, Sir, I believe, there is no set of men in the kingdom so desirous as the officers of our army, to have the common soldiers made as free and as easy in their circumstances, as is consistent with the nature of military discipline ; because both the life and reputation of an officer depends upon the behaviour of the soldiers under his command, and the more free and easy the soldiers are in their circumstances, the more pleased they are with their situation, the more bravely, the more obstinately they will fight upon all occasion in defence of their country.

For these reasons, Sir, as I have myself the honour of being an officer in our army, I think, I may be easily believed, when I say, that I approve of the principles upon which this bill is founded, and that I most heartily wish they would be carried into practice ; but I cannot approve of the methods proposed for this purpose by the bill now under consideration, because they will, I think, tend to ruin all discipline in the army, without contributing in the least towards propagating military discipline or a warlike spirit among the rest of the people ; and they will certainly load the publick with a new and very heavy expence in recruiting ; for the

the fund of the non-effectives is not now sufficient for that purpose, nor ever can, if care be taken to keep the regiments as compleat as they always ought to be. Gentlemen may fancy what they please; but while our regiments are liable to be sent to Ireland, to Gibraltar or Port-Mahon, to our plantations, or to the assistance of our allies, when we are called on for our contingent in pursuance of treaties: I say, whilst our regiments are liable to these chances, and these they must always be liable to, no man in easy circumstances will lift himself as a common soldier, nor will any man lift as such without some reward or bounty, by way of lifting money; and the reward necessary for this purpose will increase, in proportion to the demand for recruits, and to the sum a man knows he must pay for his discharge, which every common fellow would by such a law as this be apprised and put in mind of; whereas at present they generally lift, without ever thinking of a discharge, or of being obliged to pay any money for obtaining it.

From hence, Sir, we have, I think, good reason to apprehend, that lifting money would rise very much above the 3*l*. appointed by this bill to be paid for a discharge; and in that case, all your regiments must always remain incompleat, or you must establish a new fund for recruiting. In this country we are upon a very different footing from what they are either in France or Holland. In France we know, that their regiments of regular troops are all recruited by draughts from their militia; and in all their cities and provinces their militia is formed by compulsion: Men in such or such circumstances are forced to lift in their militia; and by force they are drawn from thence into their regiments of regular troops. In that country therefore they may easily and without any expence keep

their army compleat, and yet allow every man that pleases to leave the army at the end of a certain term. But in this happy country, no man that is not a vagabond, can be forced into the army: They must be inticed to lift voluntarily by bounties and rewards; therefore it is not possible for us to follow the same method, without loading the publick with a greater expence than it can bear: In Holland again, a great part of their army is composed of Swiss regiments, the soldiers of which always lift for a certain term, and must be discharged, if they desire it, as soon as possible after their term expires; and to keep their other troops in good humour, the states general are obliged to allow the soldiers the same privilege; but they have it so regulated, that not above such a number must leave any regiment at once, and if more than that number desire to be discharged, they must draw lots, in order thereby to determine who shall at that time have leave to go, and those that go are easily replaced either from Switzerland or the frontiers of Germany, because in those countries a poor man can hardly with the utmost industry gain a subsistence equal to that of a common soldier: Whereas in this country any man with common industry may gain a subsistence superior to that of a common soldier, and consequently our recruiting must always be much more difficult and expensive.

However, Sir, if the methods now proposed would contribute towards propagating military discipline among our better sort of people, I should be for establishing a new recruiting fund, rather than not adopt a proposition that might be attended with so signal an advantage, and so great an ornament as well as security to the country; but I have already shewn, that no man in tolerable circumstances will ever enter as a common soldier into any
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of our regiments of regular troops ; consequently, what is now proposed can never have any effect among our better sort of people, and I am not for having such an effect produced among the lower sort only ; for I shall always think it dangerous to have the mob only disciplined, A because they might probably take it into their heads to join an insurrection of the disaffected, in order to become the masters, instead of being the servants of the commonwealth. I should therefore, Sir, be extremely glad to see a militia properly established, and all men of worth bred to arms, and properly regimented. In that case we might now in time of war, as well as in former times, see a great many of the officers of our militia, appearing as volunteers in our regular armies, and encouraging the soldiers of our regular regiments by their example ; but we can never expect that gentlemen, or the sons of substantial farmers or tradesmen, will list for any term as common soldiers in any of our regiments of regular troops. D Nor can we ever expect to have a militia fit for any service, unless it be recommended by gentlemen of fortune and martial character, and composed of housekeepers or the sons of housekeepers, and not of those low, indigent fellows, that are now picked up and hired for the purpose.

I therefore think it evident, Sir, that the regulation proposed by this bill will no way contribute towards propagating military discipline among our better sort of people, and yet F at the same time it will, I think, ruin the discipline of our army. A soldier who had served his ten years, and had by some means or other got his 3l. ready to pay for his discharge when he wanted it, would grow so lazy or so saucy, that there G would be no bearing him, especially if he knew that his captain could not get another man in his stead.

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for that money ; and like an unruly horse in a troop, a saucy, impertinent fellow is enough to spoil a whole company. Such fellows would be continually stirring up mutinies among the other soldiers ; and if they found themselves in danger of being brought before a court-martial, they would immediately demand and insist upon being discharged, after which they could not be tried or punished by a court-martial for the mutinous practices they had been guilty of. This, Sir, would be the case of those soldiers who had got their 3l. ready to pay for their discharge ; and what do we think, would be the case of those soldiers who had served their time, and wanted to be discharged, but had not their 3l. ready to pay for it ? Why, Sir, they would rob or steal, in order to get money for that purpose : Some of them would certainly do so ; and thus the law you provide for their relief, would prove a trap for bringing many of those poor fellows to the gallows.

Thus, Sir, the law proposed would certainly produce some bad effects, and could not produce any one good one ; nor is such a law at present wanted : Our common soldiers are generally well enough pleased with their condition, and E will, I believe, continue to be so, if you do not render them otherwise by proposing laws for their relief, in cases where they do not want any. I cannot pretend to much experience ; but from all the experience I have had, and from my conversation with those who have had a great deal more, soldiers who are bound for life seem to be better pleased with their condition than those that are bound only for a term of years. This was manifest in the late war ; for there was less desertion among the British and Hanoverian troops, than among the Dutch, the Swiss, or any other troops of the confederate army ; therefore

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therefore I wish, that gentlemen who do not belong to the army, would apply their thoughts towards forming a well disciplined useful militia, rather than towards regulating our army; and that they may hereafter do so, I shall be for putting a negative upon the present question.

The next that spoke was M. Ogulnius, whose Speech was in Substance thus:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I WISH the gentlemen of the army had given a little of their assistance in the framing of this bill, and had attended the committee for that purpose. I am far from approving of the bill as it now stands, tho' I shall be for its being passed into a law, if it were for no other reason but to oblige those gentlemen to bring in a right one; for I think it is hard to tie a poor man down for life to serve as a common soldier in the army, and very few who list as such can ever expect to be higher; nor do I think, that our giving them a right to demand their discharge, would ever be the cause of any mutinous behaviour, or much increase the expence of recruiting; and if it should add a little to the expence of recruiting, the publick ought not to grudge that expence: Nay, I think, the publick ought to be at the whole expence of recruiting, and that a fund should be established for that service: At least, no regiment ought to be kept for any time incomplete, in order to save money by the non-effectives for recruiting the regiment: The necessary savings that way ought first, without doubt, to be applied to the recruiting service; but upon every occasion the whole number of recruits wanted, ought to be raised as soon as possible, and if the savings be not sufficient for that end, the deficiency ought to be supplied by

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the publick, and brought in the next session as a service incurred and not provided for by parliament.

This therefore, Sir, can be no objection to the bill now before us; but I have an objection which has not yet been mentioned, and that is, its making the condition of a soldier better in time of peace than it is in time of war, which is directly contrary to what we ought, in my opinion, to aim at; for we ought to endeavour to make our soldiers wish for war, and to wish for going abroad rather than staying at home. The French do so; and for this reason, their regulation with respect to the time of a soldier's serving in the army, is the same in time of war, as it is in time of peace; and it is the same in their plantations as it is at home. Of this they have already experienced the advantage in their plantations, especially their sugar islands, and we shall experience it to our cost, if ever they should become powerful enough at sea to carry on a war with us in that part of the world; for they have now in proportion a much greater number of whites in their sugar islands than we have in ours; and we may know from late experience, how destructive it would be for us to support a war in the West-Indies, by troops sent directly from this kingdom.

Whatever we may do therefore, Sir, with respect the time of war, I think we should extend the privilege granted to soldiers by this bill, to all the troops that are now in any of our plantations or colonies, or that may hereafter be sent thither; and whatever we may do at home, we should make the term much shorter with respect to all regiments or independent companies in that part of the world; for great numbers of our soldiers sent thither would, I am persuaded, demand their discharge as soon as their time expired, especially if they were to have it for little or nothing, and

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would settle as servants or tradesmen in that part of the world. By this means we might in a short time very much increase the number of white inhabitants in all our sugar colonies; and we have the more reason to begin this as soon as possible, as we know that the French are now restoring and increasing their marine with all possible vigour and dispatch. The last war has made them sensible how absolutely necessary it is for them to have a respectable naval force for the support and protection of their commerce and colonies, and therefore in the next war we have with that nation, we may probably find them appearing again at sea, with a fleet of above *seventy* line of battle ships, besides frigats, as they did in 1690, when they beat the combined fleets of England and Holland off Beachyhead; for by the increase of their commerce and colonies, they have now a much greater number of seamen than they had in those days; and they may next war have Spain of their side, as it was in the last, whereas in 1690, it was engaged with us against them.

We should likewise consider, Sir, that in case of a new war with France, if our militia remain in its present state, we shall be obliged to keep a very powerful squadron at home, for preventing an invasion, and another in the Mediterranean, for protecting Gibraltar and Port-Mahon, by which means France may become superior to us, and may for some months continue so, in the seas of America; we should therefore take all possible methods for augmenting the number of white men in all our plantations, especially our sugar islands, that in case of any such event, they may be in a condition to defend themselves, till we can recover a superiority in those seas, by sending a fresh squadron thither; for the seasonable arrival of our American troops at Jamaica in September, 1740, together with

the storm which the French squadron met with in sailing from Martinique to Hispaniola, was perhaps what saved Jamaica at that time. We must all remember, that the French and Spaniards were then for some months superior to us in those seas; and tho' they were, by the accidents I have mentioned, prevented from attempting any thing, yet from the manifesto the French published, and the preparations they made at Martinique, it is highly probable, that their admiral had instructions to join as auxiliaries to the Spaniards in the conquest of Jamaica.

From hence, Sir, as well as from the nature of things, we should be induced to take every method in our power for adding to the number of white men in our sugar colonies; and nothing can contribute more to this salutary end, than that of giving all our soldiers sent to that part of the world, a right to have their discharge after a few years service, and without any consideration. This, I know, is not to be done by the bill now before us, but the passing of this bill will, I think, be a step towards it; and for this reason, as well as several others, the question shall have my concurrence.

[*This DEBATE to be concluded, and the JOURNAL continued, in our next.*]

The following Speech, inserted in the Craftsman of June 30, and said to be made by the Earl of Pembroke in the House of Lords, when seven of that Body were accused of High-Treason, in the Year 1647, may serve to give an Idea of the Confusion of those Times; on which Account, as well as for its Singularity of Expression, it may afford some Amusement to our Readers.

MY LORDS,

YOU know I seldom make speeches; yet (my lords) every thing would fain live; and now I must

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must either find a tongue, or lose my head. I am accused for sitting here when your lordships fled to the army: Alas, my lords, I am an old man, I must sit; you may ride or run any whither, but I am an old man. You voted them traitors who left the house, and went to York; they told us then, they were forced away by tumults: Do not you say so too? Were they traitors for going, and am I a traitor for staying? 'Sdeath, my lords, what would you have me do? Hereafter I'll neither go nor stay. I have served you seven years; what have you given me, unless part of a thanksgiving dinner, for which you made me fast once a month? I was fed like a prisoner at the king's cost, twice every day, long before some of you were born; and this king continued, nay, out-did his father in heaping favours upon me; yet (for your sakes) I renounced my master when he had most need of me, voted against him, swore against him, hired men to fight against him; I would I never struck at him, nor shot at him, but I prayed for those that did: I gave my tenants their leases free-free, if they would rise and resist the king; and yet, my lords, after all this I must be a traitor: Have not I sworn for you over and over again? You sent me on your errands to Oxford, to Uxbridge, to Newcastle, to Holdenby; you hurried me up and down as if I had been a king; you made me carry a world of propositions; I brought them all safe and sound; what you bid me say, I spoke to a syllable; and had the king asked me how old I was, without your commission I should not have told him; and yet, my lords, I am an old man. Remember how I stuck to you against Strafford and Canterbury; some of you shrunk at Strafford's trial, so that your names were like to be posted for malignants; and for Canterbury, many of you would have had him live: My lord of Northumberland and others would have no hand in his blood; but I gave you the casting voice that sent him packing into another world, and yet now would you send me after him; have not I sate with you early and late? When the parliament tumbled and tossed, and rolled itself on this side and on that side, still I was for the parliament: Tho' I staid here with Presbyterian lords, yet

when you returned I was firm to you. All the other lords left you in the house, when Sir Thomas Chaplin gave thanks for your return; but I staid and prayed with you, and am (for ought I know) as great an Independent as any of you all. I rejoiced with you, fasted, sung psalms, prayed with you, and hereafter will run away with you: Nay, I had done it now; but who knew your minds? If you meant I should follow you, why did you not wink upon me? Think you I could run away by instinct? My lords, you know I love dogs, and (tho' I say it) I thank God I have as good dogs as any man in England. Now, my lords, if a dog follow me when I do not call him, I bid him begone; if I call him, and he comes not, then I beat him; but if I beat him for not coming, when I never called him, you'll think me mad. 'Sdeath, my lords, 'Tis a poor dog is not worth the whipping.

But perhaps my fault is not mere staying here, but being active in your absence; because in my robes and collar of S. S. I brought up Mr. Pelham, the commons new speaker*. Why, what if I did? Is not Mr. Pelham my own cousin? would your lordships have me uncivil to my own kindred? Why might not I entertain the new speaker, as well as Sir Robert Harley entreat us to admit him? Mr. Pelham is none of Sir Robert's cousin, and yet Sir Robert is an old man.

I hear some say I was forward to begin a new war; that my hand is to all the warrants for lifting men and horse, and in order thereunto I voted his majesty should come to London. 'Tis true, (my lords) I did give my vote for the king's coming hither; but wherefore was it? 'Twas only to choose a new speaker. What, would you have us dumb, and sit here like ferrets; my lords, I love to hear men speak; and all the lawyers told me, *No king, no speaker*; that either the commons must name their speaker, and the king approve him; or the king name him, and the commons approve him. *No king, no speaker*: And so I was for the king, that is, for the speaker.

Then (my lords) observe the manner of his coming. The king was to come according to the covenant††; mark ye that.

* James I. † Charles I. ‡ At all which places propositions of peace were made to the king. || King Charles at this time was carried from place to place, according to the motions of the army, being then the army's prisoner, whom they had taken by force from the parliament's commissioners.

§ Sir Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, and archbishop Laud, who were both beheaded under the long parliament. ** A great many of the commons who were of the Independent party, with Lenthall their speaker, fled also to the army, and these were maintained at Westminster, being chiefly Presbyterians, chose Mr. Pelham for their speaker.

†† The Scotch solemn league and covenant, the taking of which was one condition of the Scots joining the powers in England,

that. I was still for my oaths : Let him come when he will, if the covenant fetch him, he had as good stay away : And yet men cry shame on the covenant ; those that took it, cast it up again ; and those that refuse it, have given a world of arguments that it is unreasonable ; which reasons our assembly (like a company of rascals) never yet answered. I know, my lords, many of our friends never took this oath ; but they refused it out of mere conscience : Shall malignants consciences be as tender as ours ? Why, what do they think our consciences are made of ? But, my lords, suppose this oath be unreasonable : Can we do nothing, but we must give reason for't ? This is as bad as the house of commons ; who, when we deny to pass any ordinance, presently send to know our reasons, tho' themselves give no reasons for demanding ours. And so malignants would have reasonable oaths, only here's the difference ; the house of commons do use to demand reasons, and malignants desire to be suffered to give reasons. My lords, I love not this giving of reasons, tho' I hold the covenant is extream reasonable ; for as some malignants take it to save their estates, so we will give it to make them lose their estates ; both love the estate, and both hate the covenant. Thus, my lords, we have reason for this oath, and your lordships have no reason to make me a traitor, while I give my vote according to the covenant.

As to signing warrants to raise a new army, I wonder you'll speak of it. Have not you all done it a hundred times ? How many reams of paper have we subscribed to raise forces for king and parliament ? 'Tis well known I can scarce write a word besides my name : Can't a man write his own name, without losing his head ? If I must give account for what I set my hand to, *Lord have mercy upon me*. I see now my grandfather was a wise man, he could neither write nor read, and happy for me were I so too. Come come, my lords, be plain, and tell me, do I look like one that would raise a new war ? I must confess, I love a good army, but if there be none till I raise it, soldiers of fortune may change their names. No, my lords, 'twas not I, 'twas the eleven members would have raised a war. You see they were guilty, by their running away : I neither ran with them nor with you ; I don't like this running away, I love to stay by it : And whether was for war, I that staid in town, or you that went to an army ? The devil of a horse did I lift, but in my new coach, nor used any harness but my collar of

S. S. ; and will you for this clap me in the Tower ? You sent me thither six years since, but for handling a standish, and now you'll commit me for writing my name : What, my lords, do you hate learning ? Can you not end or begin a parliament without sending me to the Tower ? Do your lordships mean to make me a lord-mayor ? If I needs must go, pray send me home to Baynard's-castle, or Durham-house ; a damnable fire burnt my house at Wilton, just that hour I moved your lordships to drive malignants out of London. But why the Tower ? Am I company for lions ? Do you think me a catamountain, fit to be shewn thro' a grate for two-pence ? No, my lords, keep the Tower for malignants ; they can endure it ; some of them have been prisoners seven years ; they can feed upon bare allegiance, please themselves with discourses of conscience, of honour, of a righteous cause, and I know not what ; but what's this to me ? How will these malignants look upon me ? Nay, how shall I look upon them ? I confess some of them love my son's company, they say he's more a gentleman, and has wit : 'Sdeath, my lords, must I turn gentleman ? I thought I had been a peer of the realm ; and am I now a gentleman ? Let my son keep his wit, his poor father never got two-pence by his wit. Alas, my lords, what hurt can I do you ? or what good will it do you to have my head ? I am but a ward ; my lord Say hath disposed of me this seven years : I am no lawyer, tho' the Littletons call me cousin ; I am no scholar, tho' I have been their chancellor ; I am no statesman, tho' I was a privy-councillor. I know not what you mean by the three estates : Last June the army demanded a release for Lilburn, Musgrove, and Overton : I thought they had been the three. I thank God I have a good estate of my own, and I have the estate of lord Bayning's children, and I have my lord Carnarvan's estate ; these are my three estates, and yet, my lords, must I to the Tower ? Consider, we are but a few lords left ; come, let us love, and be kind to one another : The cavaliers quarrelled among themselves, beat one another, and lost all : let us be wiser, my lords ; for had we fallen into their condition, my conscience tells me we had looked most wofully.

I perceive, your lordships begin to think better of me ; and you would quit me, if I were not charged by the agitators * and general council of the army. How ! Agitator ! 'Sdeath, what's that ? Who ever heard that

* Inferior officers, chosen to manage the affairs of the army, when the parliament and army fell out, whom Cromwell at first sided with, but afterwards suppressed.

that word before? I understand claffical, provincial, congregational, national; but for agitator, it may (for ought I know) be a knave not worth three-pence. If agitators cut noblemen's throats, you'll find the devil has been an agitator. As for the general council, I hate the name of it, 'tis old and naught, and used to be full of bishops: Those fellows have troubled us ever since the apostles time; I thought we had made them poor enough, and is their name come again to torment me? My lords, I understand not these general councils; those of old (they say) were Christians, and these are Independents: What a damnable deal of generalling is here? General, assembly general of the army, general council of the army; we never had quiet hour since we had so many generals. Well, my lords, these are hard times, and we make them worse with hard words, which neither we nor our forefathers understood. Heretofore bishops were *jure divino*; then elders would be *jure divino*; and now agitators would be *jure divino*: (d—mn me) I think nothing *jure divino* but God. Call you this a thorough reformation? My lords, if these traitors must rule the kingdom, why are not we ourselves agitators? Why may not I make Oldsworth an agitator? His abilities and honesty are equal to most of 'em. But, for ought I see, agitators will sooner be earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, than we agitators. For the parliament leads the people; the army leads the parliament; Sir Thomas * leads the army; Cromwell leads Sir Thomas; Ireton † leads Cromwell; agitators will lead Ireton; whither the devil shall we be led at last?

My lords, you see I have spoke my mind: I hope every week some of your lordships will do the like; and the commons in this (tho' in nothing else) will follow the house of peers.

But I have done, I have done, my lords; remember, I beseech you, that I am an old man; I have been a grandfather time out of mind, (for I was so when this parliament began) and now must I be food for agitators? O my lords, I have used the king so ill, and he loved me so well; and I have served you so well, and you use me so ill, that no man is sorry for me. Therefore my request is, that you would not think of sending me to the Tower, till somebody pities me.

A Summary of the most important Affairs, that happened last Session of Parliament: Continued from Page 263.

* Sir Thomas Fairfax, the parliament's general, whom Oliver Cromwell, their lieutenant-general, ruled in every thing, and at last supplanted. † Cromwell's son-in-law, a furious republican. ‡ See Lond. Mag. for last month, p. 261 E. ¶ This exception was inserted upon the report.

THESE were all the bills passed last session, in pursuance of any of the resolutions of the committees of supply or ways and means, except the bill relating to the reduction of the interest payable upon our publick funds, which on the 21st of March was ordered to be brought in, as before mentioned †. As this bill was the consequence of what happened at the beginning of the session, we shall now give an account of the whole affair from its original, as follows:

Nov. 23, 'Twas resolved, that the house would on Tuesday then next resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration that part of his majesty's most gracious speech which related to the national debt; and the proper officer was ordered to lay before the house an account of that part of the national debt, which carried an interest or annuity after the rate of 4l. per cent. per ann. as it stood at the exchequer at Michaelmas, 1749.

Accordingly on the 28th, the house having resolved itself into the said committee, and his majesty's speech and the said account being referred to the same, they came to several resolutions, which were reported next day, and being with several amendments agreed to, were then as follows, viz.

1. That any person or persons, bodies politick or corporate, who now are, or hereafter may be, interested in, or intitled unto any part of the national debt, redeemable by law, incurred before Michaelmas, 1749, which now carries an interest after the rate of 4l. per cent. per ann. and who shall on or before the 28th day of Feb. 1749, subscribe their names, or signify their consent, to accept of an interest of 3l. per cent. per ann. to commence from the 25th of December, 1757, subject to the same provisos, notices, and clauses of redemption, which their respective four per cents. are now liable to, shall in lieu of their present interest, be intitled unto, and receive an interest of 4l. per cent. per ann. till the 25th day of December, 1750, and from and after the said 25th day of December, 1750, an interest of 3l. 10s. per cent. per ann. until the said 25th day of December, 1757, and no part of the same, except what is due to the East-India company ¶ shall be liable to be redeemed till after the said 25th day of December, 1757.

2. That all executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees may subscribe or signify such consent, for the several parts of

of the said debt, for the holding of which their names are made use of respectively.

3. That all duties, revenues, and incomes, which now stand appropriated to the payment of the said interest of 4l. per cent. per ann. respectively, shall continue, and be appropriated and applied to the payment of the respective interest of 4l. per cent. per ann. 3l. 10s. per cent. per ann. and 3l. per cent. per ann. in the same manner as the same now stand appropriated to the payment of the said 4l. per cent. per ann. and that the surplusses of the said funds, after the said 25th day of December, 1750, shall be made part of the sinking fund, and applied in the same manner as the surplusses of the said funds are now applicable.

4. That books be opened at the receipt of his majesty's Exchequer, at the Bank of England, and South-Sea house, for receiving the said subscriptions or consent.

Whereupon a bill was ordered to be brought in pursuant to the said resolutions, and Mr. Fane and the lords commissioners and two secretaries of the treasury, together with Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor-General, and Sir John Barnard were ordered to prepare and bring in the same; and 'twas ordered, that for the immediate taking in of the said subscriptions and consent, copies of the said resolutions should be forthwith transmitted to the auditor of the Exchequer, the East-India and South-Sea companies, and the Bank; and that they should be affixed at the Royal Exchange, and printed in the London Gazette.

Dec. 4. The bill was presented to the house by Mr. Fane, being intitled, A bill for reducing the several annuities, which now carry an interest after the rate of 4l. per cent. per ann. to the several rates of interest therein mentioned; which bill passed thro' the several forms of both houses without opposition, and received the royal assent on the 20th, together with the land-tax bill, and four naturalization bills. And tho' the three great companies at first refused to subscribe any part of their capital, yet by far the greatest part of the annuitants subscribed their respective annuities, before the end of February, in pursuance of this act; therefore, March 15, the house ordered, that the proper officers should lay before them, an account of what sums had been subscribed at their respective offices, pursuant to this act; and these accounts being all accordingly presented to the house before the 19th, when the order of that day was read for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider further of ways and means for raising

the supply granted to his majesty, an instruction was ordered to the said committee, that they should consider of such part of the national debt, carrying an interest of 4l. per cent. per ann. incurred before Michaelmas, 1749, redeemable by law, as had not been subscribed, pursuant to the said act; and the said accounts, together with the account of the national debt, carrying an interest of 4l. per cent. per ann. as it stood at Michaelmas, 1749, being referred to the said committee, as soon as the house had resolved itself into the same, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, from the accounts before them, took notice, that besides the debts due to the three great companies in their corporate capacity, there was not above 8 or 9 millions of the publick debts carrying the foresaid interest, that remained unsubscribed, and consequently had forfeited the favour designed them by parliament; but as many of those had been misled by evil advisers, who perhaps designed, by the advice they gave, to distress the government, rather than to serve their friends; and as many of them were foreigners residing beyond seas, who had not time to advise with and give proper instructions to their correspondents here; and as it was not possible to distinguish such nonsubscribers from those who, out of mere obstinacy, or ill-will to the government, had delayed to subscribe, it might perhaps be thought cruel to take the most rigorous advantage of the forfeiture they had made: Then as to the proprietors of the stock or capital of the three great companies, he observed, that many of them would willingly have subscribed their properties within the time limited, but were necessarily concluded by the majority upon the ballot, and as it was equally impossible to distinguish who were for or against the question upon the ballot, he thought that even the proprietors of the three great companies ought not to be dealt with in the most rigorous manner. For these reasons he was of opinion, that a further time ought to be allowed to the companies, and the unsubscribed annuities, to come in and subscribe their several properties; but then to preserve the authority of parliament, and the respect due to that august assembly, they ought not to be allowed to come in upon the same terms, or upon terms as good as those allowed to the annuitants who had embraced the proposals first offered by parliament; therefore he would propose, that a further time should be allowed until May 30, but that the 3l. 10s. per cent. per ann. should not be continued to the second subscribers longer than till December 25, 1755, which,

he thought, was the least resentment the parliament could shew against those who had not embraced their first proposals; after which he concluded with moving the 1st resolution of March 19, above mentioned *.

The 1d, 3d, and 4th resolutions of the same day were afterwards moved for and agreed to, and would have concluded this affair, but Mr. Attorney General very seasonably and justly observed, that the capital or fund of the East-India company consisted of 4,500,000l. that for 3,200,000l. of this capital they had an annuity of 4l. per cent. per ann. and for the other million an annuity of 3l. per cent. per ann. but that by a clause in the act of the 17th of his present majesty, among other things, *For establishing an agreement with the East-India company*, it is provided, that no part of the former shall be paid off without paying off a proportional part of the latter, and consequently there would be a doubt, whether by the resolutions they had come to, any part of the East-India capital could be paid off, because none of the three per cents. could by these resolutions be paid off, and by the proviso he had mentioned, none of the East-India 4 per cents. could be paid off, without paying off at the same time a proportionable part of their three per cents.

For this reason 'twas resolved, that the house should next day resolve itself again into the same committee, and then the above-mentioned resolution of March 20 † was agreed to, which being reported and agreed to the next, and several former resolutions read 1, a bill or bills were ordered to be brought in pursuant thereto, as already mentioned, and then Mr. Speaker was ordered forthwith to give notice, that the unsubscribed annuities of 1746, and lottery 1747, not subscribed on or before May 30 then next, should be paid off, June 24, 1751. That the unsubscribed annuities of 1748, not subscribed on or before the said day, should be paid off, March 25, 1751. That the unsubscribed plate annuities, not subscribed before the said day, should be paid off, March 25, 1751. And that the East-India company's capital of 4,500,000l. should be paid off as follows, viz. 1,050,000l. on March 25, 1751; the like sum on June 24, 1751; the like sum September 29, 1751; and the remaining like sum, December 25, 1751; unless the sum of 3,200,000l. should be subscribed on or before the 30th of May then next. And on March 24, Mr. Speaker acquainted

the house, that he had given, in writing, the several notices above mentioned.

March 26, Mr. West presented to the house, in pursuance of the order before mentioned, a bill for giving further time to the proprietors of annuities after the rate of 4l. per cent. per ann. to subscribe the same as in the bill mentioned, and for redeeming such of the said annuities, as should not be so subscribed. Which bill passed through both houses without any opposition, and received the royal assent at the end of the session; having had in the committee some clauses added to it, for impowering the East-India company, in case they subscribed all their 4l. per cents. to borrow, with the consent of the lords of the treasury, any sums not exceeding 4,200,000l. by sale of annuities, as follows, viz. 3,200,000l. after the several rates of interest before proposed to be paid by the publick, and one million more at 3l. per cent. per ann: With a power to raise money by bonds as formerly, but so as the whole annuities and bonds should not exceed what they were by former acts impowered to borrow.

Now as to the other bills which had last session the good luck to be passed into laws, the first we shall take notice of was that which is usually called, *The mutiny bill*. This bill was moved for Nov. 30, and Mr. Secretary at war, Sir William Yonge, and the lord Duplin, were ordered to prepare and bring it in; and to them Mr. Thomas Gore was afterwards added. Accordingly, it was presented to the house, Dec. 15, by the lord Duplin, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. The 18th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house. Jan. 16, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the said bill, as it did likewise on the 19th, when a debate happened about the words, *unless thereto required by act of parliament*, at the end of the oath of secrecy; for instead of these words, it was moved to insert, *unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness, by a court of justice in a due course of law*. And it was carried without a division in favour of the alteration proposed; the chief speakers for the alteration being the earl of Egmont, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Speaker, admiral Vernon, Mr. Prowse, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Morton, Dr. Lee and Sir John Hynd Cotton; and the speakers against it, being Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary at war, lord George Sackville, colonel Coaway, and Mr. William Pitt. On

* See Lond. Mag. for May last, p. 220.

† See ditto B.

† See Lond. Mag. for May last, p. 221.

On the 23d, the house resolved itself again into a committee on the said bill, when another debate happened; for the clause enacting, that no officer or soldier acquitted or convicted of any offence, should be liable to be tried a second time for the same offence, unless in case of an appeal from a regiment to a general court-martial, being read, Mr. Secretary at war proposed adding these words, *and no sentence given by any court-martial, and signed by the president, shall be liable to be revised more than once*; whereupon the earl of Egmont moved, by way of amendment to his motion, to leave out the words, *more than once*. In this debate, besides the two abovementioned, the chief speakers were, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. William Pitt, and Mr. Charles Yorke, for having those words stand part of the motion; and the chief speakers against their standing part of the motion were, the lord Harley, Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Mr. Henly, Mr. Morton, colonel Madden, Dr. Lee, Mr. Fazakerley, Mr. Nugent, the lord Strange, colonel Lyttleton, colonel Leighton, and general Oglethorpe. At last the question being put, that the words, *more than once*, stand part of the motion, it was upon a division carried in the affirmative by 177 to 125. After which the motion was agreed to; and thus the power of a general was in this respect laid under a restraint; for before, he might have ordered a court-martial to revise their sentence as often as he had pleased, and upon that pretence might have kept a man in confinement, tho' acquitted upon a fair trial.

On the 24th the house resolved itself again into a committee on the said bill, and having gone through it, with several amendments, the report was ordered to be received next Monday morning, the 29th, when Sir Thomas Gore accordingly reported the amendments made to the bill by the committee, and after some of them had been agreed and others disagreed to, a motion was made for adjourning the further consideration of the report to Wednesday, but upon a division it was carried in the negative, by 161 to 89. Then the house considered the other amendments, which, with an amendment to one of them, were agreed to; and a clause being added, and several amendments made by the house to the bill, the same was ordered to be ingrossed.

But we must observe, that this day likewise, a debate happened, upon the amendment before mentioned, made to the oath of secrecy; for 'twas proposed to add in that amendment, the words, *by either house of parliament*; in which debate the chief

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speakers were Mr. Morton, Mr. Nugent, general Oglethorpe, and Mr. Sydenham, for adding these words; and Mr. Secretary at war, Mr. William Pitt, and the lord Barrington, against it. But it being insisted, that the words, *court of justice*, included both houses, no question was put upon the motion.

Feb. 7. The bill was read a third time, and after several amendments were made to the bill, colonel George Townshend moved to add a clause by way of rider, for preventing any non-commission officer's being broke, or reduced into the ranks, or any officer or soldier's being punished, but by the sentence of a court-martial. Upon this there was a long debate, and there were, it seems, some non-commission officers at the door ready to declare, that they had been broke and reduced into the ranks without any trial, and without having been guilty of any crime, so far as they knew; but it was not thought proper to call them in, and the clause being at last withdrawn, no question was put upon it; after which the bill was passed and sent to the lords, where it was agreed to, without any opposition or amendment, and received the royal assent, with the other bills then ready, on March 14.

[To be continued in our next.]

Extracts of the third and last Letter, contained in a Pamphlet, entitled, The vast Importance of the HERRING FISHERY, &c. (See p. 266.)

THIS letter relates to an article of the highest consequence to the peace and welfare of the British kingdoms, viz. the employing and civilizing our Highland subjects. There is prefixed to this letter, the following distich.

In fishing arts the Highlanders employ,
Then will their swords no more our peace annoy.

The author opens thus:—"Could Solon rise from the dead, and survey with his eye the greatest part of our island, how would he be delighted with its cultivated face, the excellent form of our government, and the progress of arts and sciences among us!—On the other hand, how much would he be surprized, when turning to another part of Great-Britain (the Highlands of Scotland,) he should perceive it to be unimproved, in a considerable measure, by the sagacious hand of art, and the inhabitants roving about like so many savages!—But how would the astonishment of this legislator increase, when he should be farther informed, that the mountaineers dwelling in those tracts, thus strangely

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neglected by the rest of their countrymen, had been injudiciously permitted to be tampered with by their lairds or chiefs, and impiously prevailed upon to take up arms against their native island !”

“ Thus circumstanced (adds the author,) were the Highlanders with regard to the other Britons, and to certain foreigners (the French,) who set at work all the engines possible, to make them odious to the rest of their countrymen. Hence those mountaineers are charged with being naturally rebellious ; tho’ they become so, merely by the wicked impressions made on their dark, rude minds : Hence they are termed a lazy people, at the same time that this is owing to their want of employment : It having always been the destructive policy of the Highland chiefs, to keep their clans, from age to age, in idleness and ignorance : Being perfectly sensible, that knowledge and trade, by opening the eyes of their slaves, and giving them a taste of the sweets of property, would naturally be followed by independence. Men of knowledge (continues the author,) will be, (what heaven intended they should) free ; and none but the illiterate can submit to shackles. That this despised people have a genius for manufactures is evident from their *Tartan*, or Plaid ; the whole of which is framed in, and by, each family respectively ; and the curious arms they make, is a demonstration of their genius for mechanics. No nation could be more ignorant and barbarous than the Russians ; and yet the light of science has, within the compass of a few years, wrought an amazing change in that so long Gothick people.”

The letter-writer, after giving the reason why the Highlanders were so submissive to their lairds ; after applauding the government, for purchasing the Highland jurisdictions ; and observing, that nothing is now wanting, but to find out some laudable employment for them, goes on thus : — “ As there are many fine harbours, with a vast variety of fish of all sorts on the coasts of Scotland ; it must be unpardonable in us ; as it would argue ingratitude to ourselves, and even towards heaven, not to turn our natural advantages into their proper channel ; by making a part of the ocean belong to ourselves, whence foreigners have so long drawn unmenie wealth, the support of our own people.”

The author then takes notice of some excellent fisheries on the Scotch coasts, which are totally neglected. He adds, — “ The inhabitants of these parts are quite strangers to the foreign trade.—Hitherto no one, from the low-lands, has attempted to settle among them. By this means their country remains almost in its primitive state ;

tho’ its soil, in many places, is exceedingly good, and very improveable. These wild inhabitants, like the American savages, think of nothing but how to supply their immediate wants : and for this they need to be at little pains ; their mountains being stocked with all sorts of cattle, and their rivers abounding with fish.”—These mountaineers have proved as ruinous and disgraceful to our nation, as the sailors have been of advantage and glory to it ; and yet the former, instead of being dangerous to us, might be rendered exceedingly beneficial. Multitudes of them might, under proper regulations, be retained very usefully in the herring and cod fisheries ; and fishing vessels mann’d, in the proportion of 12 seamen to 8 Highlanders, or thereabouts ; at the same time, that the wives and children of the latter, would be set to work on shore. By the neglect of these fisheries, a great naval strength, and vast treasures, have been utterly lost to these kingdoms ; whence we may be firmly persuaded, that our sage legislators will no longer permit so large a body of useful men to rust in sloth, poverty and ignorance ; but excite them, by due rewards, to cultivate their far-extended wastes, and to fish properly in the adjacent waters, as their laudable industry will be recompensed with so many blessings.—Our nation, in general, cannot but be exceedingly desirous of seeing the Highlanders settled in some profitable way of life ; as their indolence, their servility and wretchedness, have too often been productive of the most horrid effects. Witness the rebellions in 1715 and 1745.” The letter-writer then observes, that tho’ the planting of colonies in America may be of vast advantage to these kingdoms ; yet, previous to this, we should endeavour to employ the Highlanders at home :” He adds, “ —All persons inclined to the naturalization-bill, must necessarily be friends to the argument I here humbly express. Every reason urged in favour of that bill, will hold much stronger, with regard to our engaging the Highlanders in the fishery ; since, if it be granted, that the sending over for foreigners to people this island, would prove a great emolument to it ; surely, the civilizing and employing part of our natives, by whom we are grievously annoyed, at intervals, must be of still greater importance to our welfare. To waste colonies abroad, and invite foreigners to settle here, at the same time that we should overlook a vast many thousands of our countrymen, would (or I am greatly mistaken,) discover such a policy, as a Harrington or a Sidney must laugh at, and few could attempt to justify.”

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The letter-writer closes his essay with the following reflection:—"We ought carefully to preserve the lives of the Highlanders, in common with those of our other countrymen, since the necessary havock made of the former, in rebellions, is not only a loss to our selves, but likewise to our posterity; these being deprived of the numberless descendants of such of the Highlanders as die in battle; and who, had they rose to being, would probably have been of service to their country."

We remember, that this author's three letters, of which we have given extracts, were published at a seasonable juncture; we mean, whilst the herring-fishery bill lay in the house of commons. And 'twas, doubtless, the view of promoting this bill (which had miscarried the session before,) that induced the author to publish his three letters, at this crisis.

The Marquis of Halifax's Account of King Charles II'd's Amours, Mistresses, &c.
(See p. 210.)

It may be said, that K. Charles's inclinations to love were the effects of health, and a good constitution, with as little mixture of the seraphick part as ever man had: And tho' from that foundation men often raise their passions; I am apt to think his staid as much as any man's ever did in the lower region. This made him like easy mistresses: They were generally resigned to him while he was abroad, with an implied bargain.

After he was restored, mistresses were recommended to him; which is no small matter in a court, and not unworthy the thoughts even of a party. A mistress either dexterous in herself, or well-instructed by those that are so, may be very useful to her friends, not only in the immediate hours of her ministry, but by her influences and insinuations at other times. It was resorted generally by others, whom he should have in his arms, as well as whom he should have in his councils. Of a man who was so capable of chusing, he chose as seldom as any man that ever lived.

He had more properly, at least in the beginning of his time, a good stomach to his mistresses, than any great passion for them. His taking them from others was never learnt in a romance; and indeed, sifter for a philosopher than a knight-errant. His patience for their frailties shewed him no exact lover. It is a heresy, according to a true lover's creed, ever to forgive an infidelity, or the appearance of it. Love of ease will not do it, where the heart is much engaged; but where mere nature is the motive, it is possible for a

man to think righter than the common opinion, and to argue, that a rival taketh away nothing but the heart, and leaveth all the rest.

In his latter times he had no love, but insensible engagements, that made it harder than most might apprehend to untie them. The politics might have their part; a secret, a commission, a confidence in critical things, tho' it doth not give a lease for a precise term of years, yet there may be difficulties in dismissing them; there may be no love all the while; perhaps, the contrary.

He was said to be as little constant as they were thought to be. Tho' he had no love, he must have some appetite, or else he could not keep them for mere ease, or for the love of sauntering: Mistresses are frequently apt to be uneasy; they are in all respects craving creatures.

He had wit enough to suspect, and he had wit enough too not to care: The ladies got a great deal more than would have been allowed to be an equal bargain in chancery, for what they did for it.

Little inducements at first grew into strong reasons by degrees. Men who do not consider circumstances, but judge at a distance, by a general way of arguing, conclude, if a mistress in some cases is not immediately turned off, it must needs be that the gallant is incurably subjected. This will by no means hold in private men, much less in princes, who are under more entanglements, from which they cannot so easily loosen themselves.

His mistresses were as different in their humours, as they were in their looks. They gave matter of very different reflections. The last * especially was quite out of the definition of an ordinary mistress; the causes and manner of her being first introduced were very different. A very peculiar distinction was spoken of, some extraordinary solemnities that might dignify, tho' not sanctify her function. Her chamber was the true cabinet council. The king did always by his councils, as he did sometimes by his meals; he sat down out of form with the queen, but he supped below stairs. To have the secrets of a king, who happens to have too many, is to have a king in chains: He must not only not part with her, but he must in his own defence d'semble his dislike; The less kindness he hath, the more he must shew.

The thing called sauntering, is a stronger temptation to princes than it is to others. The being galled with importunities, pursued from one room to another with asking faces; the dismal sound of unreasonable complaints, and ill-grounded pretences;

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* *The dutchess of Portsmouth.*

the deformity of fraud ill disguised ; all these would make any man run away from them ; and I used to think it was the motive for making him walk so fast. So it was more properly taking sanctuary. To get into a room, where all business was to stay at the door, excepting such as he was disposed to admit, might be very acceptable to a younger man than he was, and less given to his ease. He slumbered after dinner, had the noise of the company to divert him, without their solicitations to importune him. In these hours where he was more unguarded, no doubt, the cunning men of the court took their times to make their observations, and there is as little doubt but he made his upon them too : Where men had chinks, he would see thro' them as soon as any man about him.

In short, without endeavouring to find more arguments, he was used to it. Men do not care to put off a habit, nor do often succeed when they go about it. His was not an unthinkingness ; he did not perhaps think so much of his subjects as they might wish ; but he was far from being wanting to think of himself.

THE AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS you have already given the publick several extracts from M. Buffon's natural history, you may, perhaps, think the following abstract of what he says upon the varieties of the human species, worthy of a place in your collection.

He begins with the northern parts of the globe, and observes, that in Lapland, Greenland, Nova Zembla, and the most northern parts of Russia, Tartary, and America, we find a race or species of men of a small stature and bizarre figure, whose physiognomy is as savage as their manners. This whole race of men, he says, are generally but four foot high, and the tallest not above four and an half : They have a great head with black lank hair, a large flat face, a flat nose, a yellowish deep-brown eye, eyebrows turning towards their temples, their cheek bones extremely high, their chops thin with thick blubber-lips and a very wide mouth, a squeaking voice, a tawny skin, and a squat body, tho' meager.

This is in general, he says, the description of this race of men, tho' in different countries there is some little difference, some being more ugly than others, and what is remarkable, the most northern are the most tawny ; and in Greenland their womens breasts are so long and lank, that they throw them over their shoulders for the child on their back to suck, and their nipples are as black as charcoal.

Then as to the mind and manners of these people, they have all very near the same affections, the same customs : They are equally clownish, superstitious and stupid ; and tho' they are robust and nimble, they are all so cowardly, that it is impossible to make them soldiers ; Gustavus Adolphus having tried it as much as he could, without any effect. They have neither modesty nor shame ; for they bathe all together, men and women, mother and son, brothers and sisters ; and are not in the least afraid of being seen naked : Nay, they offer to strangers the use of their wives and daughters, and think themselves highly honoured when their offer is accepted. Their cloathing is of skins of deer, of wild fowl, or sea-dogs, having no such thing as linen among them ; their food is of dried fish, and the flesh of deer or bears ; their bread some fish bones bruised to a powder, and mixed with the tender bark of pine or birch trees ; their drink, whale oil and water, with an infusion of juniper berries ; and their habitation in huts dug almost entirely under ground, and always filled with smoke, in winter to keep them warm, in summer time to prevent gnats, which their country, notwithstanding the severity of the winter, is full of in that season.

The next he takes notice of, which may be said to constitute a particular race or species of the human kind, is the Tartars. These people have a very large flat face, and wrinkled even in their youth ; a short, thick nose ; small, hollow eyes, almost covered with large eyebrows, and thick eye-lashes ; narrow chops, with a long chin ; long teeth, distant from each other ; and a thin beard. They are of a middling stature, but very strong and robust, with large thighs and short legs ; and as to their complexion, it is of a tawny olive, and their hair black. Of all these people, the Calmucks are the most ugly, and the most savage ; for they have such a broad, large face, that some of them have the breadth of five or six fingers from one eye to the other, with their nose so flat, that instead of nostrils you see only two holes. As to the whole Tartar race, they are for the most part without any religion, modesty, or decency, and all given to thieving and robbing, especially the Calmucks, who have no settled habitation, but live in tents, and move with their herds of horses and cattle from place to place, their most ordinary food being the flesh of horses, camels, &c. which they eat quite raw, or a little mortified between their horses back and the saddle on which they ride.

As to the Chinese, he looks upon them to be of the same race with the Tartars, tho'

tho' their temper and manners be quite different; for the Tartars are generally fierce, warlike, clownish, and rough even to a degree of brutality; and they are great lovers of hunting, fatigue and independency: Whereas the Chinese are effeminate, pacifick, indolent, superstitious, slavishly submissive, and nauseously ceremonious.

The peninsulas of Malacca and Malabar, the island of Sumatra, and several of the other islands in the East-Indies, he says, are chiefly inhabited by a people which seem to be of a different race: They are quite black, with long, black hair, black eyes, a longish visage, the nose of a moderate size, and thin lips; but in all those eastern parts, there seems to be a great variety of sorts of people, and often in the same island. Then in those unknown countries, called New Guinea and New Holland, there is a sort of people which seem to be the very same with the negroes of Guinea in Africa. And in the island of Formosa and the Ladrões, there is a race of men different from any of the former, being of a larger size and much stronger than any in Europe, of a dark, tawny complexion, frizled hair, large eyes, nose and lips, a long visage and a fierce countenance.

I shall next take notice of M. Buffon's observations upon the people of Africa, beginning with the people called Negroes, as the most remarkably distinct from the rest of the human species. I need not give a description of their persons; but he observes, that they inhabit the western coast of Africa, from the 17th or 18th degree of northern latitude, to the same degree of southern. What sort of people inhabit the inland parts of Africa, we do not know; but on the eastern coast, that part called Nubia, is likewise inhabited by Negroes; and yet Abyssinia and Ethiopia, are inhabited by a different sort of people, tho' nearer the line than Nubia, who seem to be the offspring of Arabians. But besides these, and the Moors and Egyptians, he observes, that the people of Africa may in general be divided into Negroes and Caffers. The latter are the chief and old inhabitants of the southern part, and eastern coast of Africa, and of the island of Madagascar. Of these the Hotentots are the least black, and the most ugly; for tho' they do not naturally, they endeavour by art to resemble the negroes as much as they can; and according to all accounts, their women have a broad piece or flap of hard flesh or skin growing out from the top of the *os pubis*, which hangs down to the middle of their thigh like a short apron. But as to the other Caffers, tho' very near as black as the Negroes, they are neither so nasty nor

so ugly as the Hotentots; for they have an oval visage, a well-proportioned nose, white teeth, frizled hair, and an agreeable enough countenance; in so much that the young female Caffers of Mazambique, are the slaves most prized by the rich men in the East-Indies; and a great difference between Negroes and all other Blacks, both in Africa and the East-Indies, lies in this, that the former smell most abominably when they sweat, whereas the latter have no bad smell even when they are sweating.

Lastly, with regard to the observations made by our author upon the natives of America: In the most northern parts, that is to say, about Davis's Straits, he observes, as before mentioned, that the inhabitants seem to be the very same sort or race of men with the Laplanders in the north of Europe, and the Samoids in the north of Asia; and that the natives of Canada seem to be the same with the Tartars; but then from the accounts he has collected it appears, that all the people we have ever seen in America, are of a tawny or dark-yellow complexion; and tho' they are more dark in the torrid zone, than any other part of America, yet in that whole continent, there are no native Blacks nor Circassians; nor from Canada to Magellan do they much differ in the make of the body or the features of the face. They have, 'tis true, in the torrid zone in America, as well as in the East-Indies, a sort of people called Moon-eyed, because they see better by the light of the moon than by that of the sun; These people are perfectly whits, but their colour resembles that of milk, rather than that of any European; and travellers say, that this complexion comes by chance, and seems rather to be the effect of some distemper than of nature, so that they cannot well be called a distinct race of men; tho' I should be glad to know whether they propagate their kind; for if they do this regularly, it would be an argument for their being a distinct race or species of mankind, and confined to the torrid zone, because they could not bear the winter cold, or the long summer days in any other part of the world.

I have taken no notice of what our author says of the Moguls, Persians, Turks, Arabians, Egyptians, and Europeans, because they are well known, and seem all to be a mixture of several sorts of people; but as the inhabitants of Georgia, Mingrelia, Circassia, and Cassimere, seem to have best preserved themselves without mixture of any other people; they deserve particular notice. They are said to be as handsome as any people in the world, being of a good size, regular features,

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charming large eyes, and a fine complexion: Their women in particular are so beautiful, that they have much mended the breed of the Moguls, Persians, and Turks, where numbers of them are yearly sold even by their parents, who make no scruple of selling their children into slavery; but the Tartars have benefited little by their neighbourhood, either for want of money to purchase, or because they have no taste for fine women. And this people, with all their beauty, seem, as to their manners, to imitate the Tartars, more than any of their other neighbours; for they glory in theft, robbery, and murder, and they are stupidly ignorant, tho' naturally of quick parts and a good capacity. What seems to have preserved them so much without mixture, is, that the Tartars, in all their migrations, only passed through their country, and settled themselves in countries to the southward, that were richer and better cultivated; and probably great numbers of these people have joined with the Tartars in all their migrations; which may be the reason why the Moguls, Persians, and Turks, have not so much of the Tartar features in them, as the people have in China.

M. Buffon concludes with attempting to account for this variety in the human species, by endeavouring to shew, that it proceeds from the nature of the climate and their manner of living; and indeed, we know from experience, that this has some effect upon the complexion, which is all he aims at; but how to account from thence for the difference of features and make of the body, in the several races or kinds of men which he has taken notice of, he does not so much as attempt; and if it were permitted by our religion, it might perhaps be supposed, that there was at first created a race of men, as of brutes, proper for each climate; and that there is a gradation from the most perfect and rational of the human, to the most perfect, and what I may call, the most sensible of the brute creation. Nay, I do not know, if such a supposition would be expressly contrary to divine revelation; for we are told in the bible, Genesis, chap. vi. *That the sons of God saw the daughters of men, that they were fair; and they took them wives of all which they chose.*

Now, by the sons of God must certainly be meant the most perfect and rational of men, who of consequence must be generally wife and good, and are therefore called the sons of God, of whom Adam was the first parent; and upon this supposition the history of the creation of man must relate only to the creation of the most perfect and rational of the human species;

but this I may, perhaps, consider more at large, in a future letter of remarks upon the different sorts of men we have now in the world. I am,

S I R,

July 16, Your sincere friend,
1750. constant reader,
and humble servant.

IN our Magazine for April last, p. 179, 180, we gave some account of Mr. Trembley's abstract of M. de Reaumur's art of hatching and bringing up domestick fowls, at any time of the year, either by means of the heat of hot beds, or that of common fire, in a peculiar sort of long and spacious ovens or stoves built for that purpose, which communicate to a very great quantity of eggs placed in them, a heat of the same degree with that which the hens give so equally to the eggs they sit on.—This art is of Egyptian original, and has been practised in that country for many ages, with great success, inasmuch that after the eggs have been kept warm in these ovens during the same number of days as other eggs must remain under the hen, the period arrives, when from each oven above 30,000 chickens break, and come out of their shells at once; so that they are measured and sold by the bushel.—A translation of M. de Reaumur's whole treatise has since been published; and as this is a very curious, as well as useful art, we have, for the entertainment of our readers, contrived a **P L A T E**, which is here annexed, representing, in a beautiful manner, the process of this most ingenious method of hatching, &c. Of which the following is an explanation.

Fig. 1, exhibits the plan of an Egyptian mamal or chicken oven, by a section passing thro' the upper rooms. **B, K, K**, &c. is the plan of the gallery and of the corridor, along each side of which are the round apertures or doors to the stoves or rooms, wherein the eggs are warmed. **C**, the entry of the gallery. The **K's** mark the apertures, thro' which the gallery has a communication with the stoves or rooms. **N. B.** 'Twas sufficient to put the **K's** to only some of the apertures, by which the rest may be understood. **R**, a hole in the floor, which makes the separation of the upper room from the under one. Thro' this the heat of the air of the first room, communicates with the air of the other. **SS, TT**, the two gutters of each upper room, where the fire is lighted. **ST, ST**, two other additional gutters, wherein Mr. Granger tells us, that fire is also lighted.

Fig. 2, is a vertical section of a mamal made according to its length, or rather it is composed of different vertical sections, that

that pass thro' different parts of that oven. The section C B D F F F passes thro' the middle of the roof of the gallery. C, the hole that serves as a door to enter into the gallery by. F, F, F, holes of the roof of the gallery, that serve to give it light, and to let out the smoke. K, K, K, holes thro' which a man may enter into one of the under rooms. H, H, H, holes, each of which is the door of one of the upper rooms. N, N, an aperture which is in the arch of every one of the upper rooms. P, a floor that makes the separation of an under from an upper one. Q, part of the floor, that separates an inferior room from one above. O, O, the floor of the inferior room, which all the eggs are laid on, during the first days. R, R, a hole thro' which the heated air of the upper room has its communication with that of the lower, and warms it.

Fig. 3, and 4, exhibit, in some sort, the manner of constructing chicken ovens, which consist of a plain cask buried in dung, and the manner in which the covers of these ovens are to be made. The bottom part of Fig. 3, represents a cask, somewhat deeper buried in the dung than is required for a proper warming of the eggs in it. The upper parts of the same Fig. represent the several pieces that compose the cover of the oven; *aa*, the first of these pieces that receives the upper edge of the cask, and comes down an inch or two below that edge; *bb*, the second piece, which enters the piece *aa*. The piece *cc* enters after the same manner into the piece *bb*; and the piece *d* is received likewise into the piece *cc*. These pieces serve as different registers, either to diminish or to increase the heat of the oven; and the holes bored in each of the said pieces, besides other uses, serve also as so many registers. Fig. 4, is that of a cask, covered not so high with dung as that before-mentioned in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5, exhibits a prospect of the baking-ovens of the society of *L'enfant Jesus*, and of the stove fit for the hatching and rearing of chickens, built over the said ovens. A, the mouth of one of the ovens. B, the mouth of the other oven. C, the chimney of one of the ovens. D, the chimney of the other oven. E, the staircase that goes up to the little room, or stove, situated over the two ovens. F, F, the height at which the wall that would have hid the stove from us is pulled down. G, the place where the door of the stove is. H I, the bottom and some remains of the upright posts of a sort of cupboard, that was furnished with the shelves, designed to support baskets of eggs. K, a window intended to moderate the heat of

the stove, when thought excessive. N, O, several hurdles making an inclosure, within which the chickens hatched in the cupboard H I may be brought up. At N, is the door made with hurdles as well as the rest, thro' which one enters the inclosure; the inside of which is divided into many parts, which are so many separate lodgings, designed for chickens of different ages.

Fig. 6, is the elevation of the upper part of the baking-oven of the convent of the nuns of *Bon Secours*. C D E, the contour of the hinder part of the oven. L, I, the two doors that fill up a whole side of the chicken-oven. O P, P O, the two doors that fill up another side of it, and which draw nearer or farther from each other, sliding between grooves; they here leave between them the empty space P P. R, R, is a shutter, by means of which the vent or aperture of each door may be stopped, either entirely or in part. Q, Q, one of the joists of the floor of the room, which is over that of the oven. T, V, X, hurdles which inclose a space where the chickens may be reared.

Fig. 7. A B C D E A, is the contour of the plan of the upper part of the same oven. A B, a wall that separates the room where the oven is, from that where the bread is made. G, the mouth of the oven. B C, a wall flanking one of the sides of the oven. C D E A, the part of the contour of the oven, that stands by itself. K M N B F, a portion of the upper part of the oven that has been encompassed by means of the walls N B, B F, and of the inclosure N M, M K F, and fitted to stand in lieu of a chicken oven. L, a couple of doors, which are opened to let the boxes full of eggs in or out of the oven. I, an upright post, against which the doors open. O P, P O, are the two doors on the other side, each of which slides between two horizontal grooves; R, R, are moving shutters sliding between grooves. S T, V X, hurdles so disposed above the oven, as to form an inclosure where chickens may be kept warm. This lodging would be still better and warmer for them, if the greatest part of the inclosure itself was not exposed, but only its door. T, is the door of the place for the chickens; *bb*, two carriages, that hold boxes full of eggs.

Fig. 8, and 9, are those of two thermometers; that of Fig. 9 has its degrees marked as those of common thermometers, which are designed to inform us of the changes of the temperature of the air in the atmosphere; the degree which is essential to cause the chickens to be hatched, i. e. the 32d, is marked here by a thread. The thermometer of Fig. 8, has no other degrees

degrees but those which are necessary to the manager of the chicken oven ; the 32d degree is that of the heat of the hen ; the 34th degree is marked as a strong heat, and the 36th, as too strong a heat ; the 30th is marked as a degree of remiss heat, and the 28th as being a too faint heat. *b, c*, point out the tin box that defends the ball of the thermometer from breaking. There is at *d*, Fig. 9, an aperture made in the box, thro' which the ball may be seen : The apertures which are smaller and more regularly disposed on the tin boxes of both thermometers, afford the air free access to the ball. However, the box *b, c*, is no more than a pipe open underneath.

Fig. 10, represents a two-handed basket full of eggs, where a thermometer lies reclined on the eggs.

Fig. 11, exhibits a basket with four handles, that has no eggs in it. There is in it a kind of wicker pipe that rises above the bottom of the basket, and serves as a very high ledge to the hole which is at the center of that basket. This hole is designed to let the thermometer pass thro' it in and out of the oven.

Fig. 12, is that of the egg of a hen, on which is written about its smallest end, the day of the week and month it was put into the oven.

Fig. 13, represents one of those small bottles fit to make a butter thermometer ; *nn*, a line up to which the bottle is filled with butter.

Fig. 14, and 15, exhibit each of them a chicken drawn out of his shell at a time when he was very near hatching, and had already begun to peck his shell, or crack it with his bill. His outward parts are disposed in such manner, that his whole bulk makes a kind of ball. The chicken of each of these figures has his bill under his wing ; but the wing covers the head of the chicken of Fig. 14, much more than it does that of Fig 15, which is conveyed further over the back : There are only a few feathers thrown over the head of the latter ; whereas that of the former lies almost entirely hidden under the wing.

Fig. 16, exhibits a fracture that fills up nearly half the circumference of the egg, from *f* to *b*. The strokes of the bill have made it wider than they generally are, nor has the chicken been the better for it ; the liquor which wetted his feathers being too much exposed to the air, is grown dry, and has glued the said feathers against the membrane, which is the wrapper of all the outward parts of the chicken. This chicken is in the case of those that must die, if a helpful hand does not extricate them from their shell.

Fig. 17, represents an egg which the chicken has but just begun to peck : There appears at *f* an irregular crack, from which no piece of the shell is as yet fallen, and which is the work of the first strokes of the bill. When the chicken continues such a fracture, he protracts it towards *b*.

Fig. 18, is that of an egg, whose shell was pecked all round its circumference ; the chicken has nothing more to do, but to heave up the piece *cac*, and make it fall away.

Fig. 19, exhibits a chicken that has thrown off the fore part of the shell, which lays him quite open : He was uncovered still more than he naturally would be, by taking off the fore part of the remainder of the shell.

Fig. 20, exhibits an egg-shell, out of which the chicken is come, and whose fore part, after having been broken off, has been pushed into the other by the motions of the chicken ; *ppp*, the hind part of the shell ; *cac*, the fore part got into the other. This is no uncommon case, and the portion of the shell *cac* is sometimes so nicely engaged with the other, that you suspect it not to be there.

Fig. 21, represents another egg-shell, whose chicken is just come out of it ; *ppp*, the hind part of the shell ; *cac* its fore part turned, and still hanging on the other by a piece of membrane, just as the cover of a box hangs on the body of it by means of a hinge. The streaks seen at *uu*, and on the other parts of the membrane, that covers the inside of the shell, are the blood vessels, which are ramified in a wonderful manner.

Fig. 22, is a plan of the little room or stove, which is at top of the two baking-ovens of the society of *L'enfant Jesus*. *E*, the stair-case that leads to the stove. *FFFF*, the wall in which the mouths of the two ovens are. *G*, the entry of the stove. *KL*, the cupboard to put the eggs in, which is situated over the fore part of one of the ovens. *K*, the window. *LMNOPQ*, hurdles that make up an inclosure designed to bring up chickens of different ages. *RVST*, hurdles that divide the great inclosure into many apartments. *N*, one of the doors. *T*, another door ; there are also doors at *RVS*.

Fig. 23, is intended to give an idea of the position and figure of the horizontal ovens, that is, of those whose aperture is vertical, and which are made of a box six or seven foot long. *AABCDE*, a wall which has been partly pulled down at *BCDE*. That wall separates the room in which the body of the oven stands, and wherein it is covered with a hot bed of dung, from the room where the mouth of the

the oven is; this separation might be effected by a partition of plaister or of planks. F F, a hot bed of dung, that covers one of the ovens. G G, the dung under the oven set in an open view. H H, a couple of props at the mouth of the first oven, and within the grooves whereof the door K, with which the mouth is shut, may freely slide up and down. L, one of the two wooden ledges, within which there slides horizontally a small board or shutter, by means of which the heat of the oven may be moderated at pleasure. M N, a box full of eggs drawn in part out of the oven, as it is drawn whenever one has a mind to examine the state of the eggs, and the degree of heat of the thermometer, which lies on the eggs within the box, and to see whether there are any chickens come or ready to be hatched. P O, P O, the two feet of the fore part of the carriage that bears the egg-box: They have each of them a caster. Q, Q, a table which serves to support the carriage when it is drawn, either in part or entirely out of the oven. R R S, the mouth of the second oven. T T, V V, the door of the oven. X, a stick that serves as a foot to what answers to the table Q in the foregoing. b a c, a box full of eggs, which is within the oven.

Fig. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, exhibit the inside of a hot room, designed to bring up chickens in, and which may be as well employed for hatching them. A, in Fig. 24, marks the cover of a stove, whose body is cylindrical. C B, a grate that surrounds the part of the stove below the cover. E D, an inclosure made with tile, or with tin plates, which is to be distant from the stove by the breadth of a common brick at least. These plates or tiles serve for a fender. T G H I, the annular chicken-house. K K, the feet or supports of the ring which forms what they call the mother. I, a part of the chicken-house covered with a board, which is bored with small holes only. L, a part of the mother covered with a grate. M, a part of the mother separated from the rest by two small partitions. N, O, Q, three chicken-houses, which have a communication with the annular mother, and are fixed against it. Fig. 25, is an iron rod, with the basket full of the eggs to be warmed by the heat of the stove, hanging on it. Fig. 26, is that of a butter thermometer hung to the ceiling. Fig. 27, exhibits a kind of grated box, in which the drawers that contain the dry grains of the paste given to chickens, are. Fig. 28, represents more at large than Fig. 25, the iron pieces that serve to hand up the basket; as the ring that slides on the iron rod, b; the shank July, 1750.

of another ring that goes thro' the first, i; a hook, k; and a pulley, L.

Fig. 29, shews the inside of a large glazed chicken-house, which is divided into three smaller ones. B C, one of the sides and the upper part of the oven warmed with dung. D, the remainder of the upper part of the top of the box, which was fastened against the upper ledge of the oven. K, L, portions that remained of the two glazed frames of the upper part. I O, H N, the two bearers of the fore part of the glazed box, that serve instead of feet. Q, one of the two hinges by which the door is supported. P P, the upper half of the door. V, one of the panes of glass, set in that part of the door, as in a frame. X, a stick that keeps the upper half of the door in a horizontal position, when you would have it serve as a table. a, a floor, that consists only of a strong wooden ledge. b e d e f g, the part of the long box which supplies the two upper chicken-houses. u u, casters that facilitate the motion of the inferior chicken-house.

Fig. 30, 31, 32, represent so many chicken ovens buried in dung. Those marked 30, 31, which are shorter by half than that marked 32, serve to lodge the chickens which are but just hatched: They are put in that of Fig. 32; when being grown big, they require a longer place, where they have more room. P P, one of the extremities of the chicken-house, which ought to be buried deeper in the dung than the other. M, the artificial mother, which ought to be placed in the warmest part of the chicken-house. Q Q, the extremity higher above the dung, near which the air is not so warm. A, the drawer wherein the paste for the chickens is put. C, Fig. 30, 31, a hurdle with which the chicken-house is covered, when thought proper. The chicken-house of Fig. 30, is made for ducklings just hatched, where B points out a bowl or small dish full of water, which serves the ducklings instead of a pond.

Fig. 33, is that of a weaning-box or chicken-house, which is proportioned to the size of the chickens that begin to make use of their wings. R S T V, a box which forms the body of the weaning-house. Its extremity, T V, is open, and cannot be shut without the grated door, X, which is fastened to the latticed bower, Y Y; under which the chickens may freely walk about. C C, D D, F F, three pieces, which being put upon the chicken-house, make up a complete cover for that part of the weaning-house, which is without the bower.

Fig. 34, represents one of those lodges, of which a great number will be necessary, when

when you have a mind to hinder a great many different kinds of hens from having any communication with those of another species, and when you intend to make experiments upon hens of one species allied with cocks of another. There is hard by this well-conditioned lodge, another that has been destroyed in great part, to expose to the eye what remains hidden in the other. *A B C D E*, the fore part of a lodge, the upper part of which is a bower of lattice work. *F F*, a wall the lodge stands against. *A B H*, the fore part of the lodge, which is grated. *I K*, a door, which, when open, permits a man to enter stooping into the lodge. *L*, the fore room of the lodge, that has a couple of hens in it. *M*, a drawer or box, in which the food of the hens is put. *N N*, cross bars under the drawer, which are a support to it, that hinders the hens from overturning it. *O*, a vessel in which the hens drink. *P*, a door of communication from the fore to the back room, in which the hens lay eggs, and rook; there is a hen seen at the aperture of that door. *Q*, a board sliding between two grooves, which, when let down, shuts the door *P*. *R S T V X*, a second lodge destroyed in part for the reason above mentioned. *Z*, a board with which the door of communication is shut. *a a*, a partition that separates the first or fore room from the second or back room. *b*, the first room; *c*, the second. *d d d*, sticks for the hens to perch upon. *e*, a stick with a hen rearing upon it. *f*, a basket into which the hens go to lay their eggs. *g*, a grated window to look into the lodge upon occasion.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

THAT in dark, ignorant ages, the rules of a people should be sometimes found governing by bribery, and framing all their systems upon principles of corruption, need not much be wondered at. In such times the rulers themselves might want sufficient knowledge, to restrain their thirst after unlimited power; or the people were so ignorant as not to perceive the tendency of the first steps towards arbitrary power; and thus, for want of timely warning and reasonable opposition, nations were enslaved and realms undone, states were ruined, and empires perished.

That once virtuous and mighty commonwealth, Rome, lost her liberty, in a great measure, thro' inattention; but her chains were not completely riveted, till she was grown too degenerate to contend any longer for the natural rights of mankind. When luxury and venality were become the epidemical distempers of the state, the easy colossus sunk down under its own weight; was overwhelmed with its own

corruption. It first fell a prey to ambitious, lawless, dissolute tyrants and monsters; was sometimes ruled by slaves in the literal sense; generally rent in pieces, by a seditious, insolent soldiery, and at last broke in upon by barbarous nations, terrible indeed for their numbers, but despicable in point of military discipline. There was not wisdom or integrity, courage or resolution enough left in that vast empire, to exert the remains of its strength, and retrieve its losses. The change from paganism to christianity did not mend its condition, because the disease was inveterate, and that change was but a half conversion: It gave rest, indeed, to the church, but wrought no reformation in the state.

In the governments of the several kingdoms, and states, founded upon the ruins of the Roman empire, we don't find that bribery and corruption was looked upon as an engine absolutely necessary to ministers; it was only occasionally used, and generally very sparingly; because they had a cheaper way of cheating and bubbling mankind. Europe being more ignorant and barbarous under corrupted christianity, than it was at the birth of our Redeemer, ambitious princes worked with the engine of spiritual tyranny, and carried many points by the vast influence which the clergy had over the laity, in those dark, ignorant ages.

In proofs of time, the Gothic plans of government vanished, thro' the alteration of property, the revival of literature, and the vast improvements made in all arts and sciences: And these changes paved the way for the introduction of despotism in some countries, and a more clear and solid system of liberty in others. The natural rights of mankind are now well understood in all parts of Christendom, tho' enjoyed by very few; because, in most kingdoms, the people are deprived of them by military force: The learned cannot contend with princes that have 50 or 30 legions at command; they are sensible that the strongest arguments in defence of liberty, whether civil or religious, would be quickly confuted by the unerring text of pike and gun; and thus, their knowledge serves only as a dark lantern to themselves, the bulk of the people remaining without any right notions of liberty. In other countries, where their constitution, natural situation, or other circumstances, will not admit of keeping so many legions on foot, there bribery and corruption perform what must not yet be attempted with the aid of military power. But this, of all other expedients to keep a people passive under grievances, is certainly the weakest and

ard most wicked ; because it defeats the very end for which it is practised, as it exposes both the oppressors and oppressed to be alike involved in the common ruin, which, soon or late, attends every nation that is cursed with it.

To govern by corruption, is neither more nor less than laying the foundation of a house upon a quack-sand ; and whoever do it, in this age, are abundantly more inexorable than any that pursued the same plan in former times. We have the experience of all past centuries, the history of all ages, to take warning by, and rectify our measures ; and that informs us, that no state can long subsist under a publick discountenance of virtuous principles. Whenever bribery comes to be recommended as a necessary ingredient to oil the wheels of government, (as some express it) we may from thence begin to date the decline of such a government, or look for its approaching dissolution, or some such violent revolution ; especially if all kinds of luxury and extravagance be promoted and encouraged at the same time to the highest pitch, in order to increase the number of the necessitous, and by gradually extinguishing all principles of honour, virtue and honesty, render the whole nation ready to take the bribe. This, in fact, makes a people slaves, however the forms of a constitution, or the shadow of liberty, may be kept up in the mean time, to prevent their being sensible of their abject condition. Being first made slaves to their own vices and depraved wills, the progression is easy from that to the being made completely slaves to the will of other men ; for where there is no good principle to withhold a man from committing iniquity, his own innate vices, after he has given them full swing, will soon lay him under a necessity to commit other sins, which he is not naturally inclined to. As the summit of virtue is not to be attained at one jump, so neither does any man become thoroughly wicked all at once. It is the same with societies ; it requires time to corrupt the whole mass.—I hope the measure of iniquity is not yet filled up.

I know but of one reason assigned to justify bribery, which is, that if in a free state there is a dangerous faction aiming at the subversion of the constitution or succession, then it becomes eligible, nay, absolutely necessary to counter-act them in this manner, lest they should carry their point by the same means, whether raised amongst themselves, or furnished from abroad, is immaterial to our argument. But surely, they must be very hard drove, that can urge such a skeleton of a reason to justify their conduct, Instead of allowing it to

have any weight at all, one should rather suppose that the very men who advance it, are themselves driving at the subversion of the constitution ; since the means they employ, under colour of preserving it, is a most notorious breach of the laws, and in its consequences subversive of the very foundation on which the prosperity of nations rests.

I would not have it inferred from any thing said here, that I am against alluring men to their duty ; or keeping them steady in it, by any honourable, lawful or innocent methods. Every act of virtue has undoubtedly a title to some reward, exclusive of the recompence inseparable from the practice of it ; for very few will be won by the stoical doctrine, that virtue must be its own reward.

But we must not therefore fully virtue, under the pretext of rewarding it ; we must not destroy it, by clogging the practice of an indispensable duty with dishonourable conditions.—Would a nation of perjured miscreants regard their oaths of allegiance to the prince in the time of tribulation ? Or would they stand by the distributor of the wages of iniquity in the day of his distress ? No ; the body of the corrupt, being so numerous, are out of the reach of inquiry, upon the downfall of their leader : Oblivion and impunity is their lot, whatever the catastrophe of the grand debaucher of their probity may be : And tho' they are sensible they must share in any great calamity ; yet that consideration never makes any salutary impression on them ; because they always stupidly fancy the day of retribution is at a great distance.—Hence we may perceive the unaccountable insaturation of governing by bribery and corruption : It is of a piece with Saul's going to the witch of Endor, Heaven grant it may never be attended with similar consequences !

From Old England, July 21.

THE most celebrated of all the ancient French memoir-writers, Philip de Commines, hath so very particularly shewn how our Edward IV. was imposed upon by Lewis XI. and with such an honest frankness given us his opinion of the characters of the two nations, and the princes who then reigned over them, that our neglect of the advantage we might have made of his information, adds abundance of strength to the picture he has drawn.

Tho' Henry VII. was a prince so very tenacious of money, that he did not care to part with any for the support of his allies ; tho' he was called the Solomon of his age, and seems to have been fond of that flattering appellation : Yet the craft

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of the dukes of Burgundy and the king of France, who were both his enemies, plunged him into as much expence to suppress pretenders, whom he had not the foresight to secure before their projects were become dangerous, as might have been necessary to carry on a long foreign war. He was equally a dupe to their deep-laid designs, and to his own narrow cunning, the quality which, while he reigned, was honoured with the name of Wisdom.

He found means, by various methods of exaction and oppression, to hoard an immense treasure in the midst of these difficulties. But this treasure served only to render his son, Henry VIII. a more conspicuous and splendid dupe, while he suffered the French king and the Emperor alternately to drain him, under the pretence of calling in his assistance.

When a passion for a new lady, and a quarrel with the pope refusing from it, had worked him up to a breach with the mother-church, which he had not long before endeavoured to defend, and turned his vengeance upon the monasteries, whose destruction arose from their riches; we find that these new funds involved him in new altercations with his neighbours, and that the money which the priests said was sacrilegiously obtained, was most prodigally and fruitlessly wasted.

One advantage, indeed, besides the more complete reformation, to which this was only an opening, resulted from the suppression of those seminaries of laziness and uncleanness. It occasioned a distribution of the church-lands among the lay-subjects, which was a vast addition to private property in the kingdom, and increased that influence among the commons, which had begun from the permission granted to the barons by Henry VII. to alienate the estates that descended to them from their ancestors.

King James I. has been greatly censured, and perhaps justly, for the general conduct of his administration: But it is at this day a disputable point, whether that part of it, for which he has been the most grossly abused, be not the least exceptionable of the whole. A land war in the Palatinate, for the recovery of dominions wrested from his son-in-law, would have been altogether as unnatural, as expensive, and of as dubious success, as any other war for the sake of a particular prince or country in Germany.

That great statesman and worthy patriot, Sir Walter Raleigh, tho' he soon afterwards fell a sacrifice to the king's weakness, was in that point entirely of his majesty's opinion, and wrote a most learned treatise to prove, that foreign land wars are never for the benefit of England; that

all our princes, before his time, had been made properties of when they engaged in such wars; that their subjects had been constantly impoverished, when such a wrong turn of policy happened to prevail at court; and that the pretences, by which our monarchs had been deluded into such engagements, were usually frivolous, had their force from some imposition upon a generous and easy credulity, and were always extremely hazardous to themselves, and oppressive to their people.

The following Epitaph contains such natural, moral, and pathetic sentiments, expressing so strong a parental affection, and at the same time such a pious resignation to the will of Heaven under one of the most affecting of all human calamities, the loss of dear children, that we doubt not but it will be acceptable to our Readers.

Epitaph on a monument in Willeiden church-yard, near the Harrow road, in the county of Middlesex.

William Robinson, aged 2,
And

Sally Robinson, aged 4,
Children of

William Robinson, of the Inner Temple,
London, Gt.

and Anne his wife,
Anno Dom. 1750.

Fled from scenes of guilt and misery,
Without partaking of them;
And their bodies sleep in this monument,
United by mutual tenderness.

Their sympathizing souls, impatient of a
separation,

And eager to rejoin their kindred angels,
With a smile took leave of their weeping
parents here,

And together ascended to their immortal
Sire above,

To sit at his right hand,
To be cherished in his paternal bosom,
To enjoy ineffable happiness,
And part no more!

These reflections, inspired by heaven,
Have taught their, otherwise inconsolable,
parents to dry up their tears,

And yield a perfect resignation to the
divine will,
Inasmuch that they congratulate the dear
deceas'd

On their timely departure,
And mourn only for the living!

In the middle of the uppermost part
of the tomb-stone is placed an urn, with a
flame ascending; on one side whereof the
boy stands, with a scroll in one hand,
containing this motto, *In Cælo Quies*; on
the other, the girl with a like scroll, with
this motto, *Angeli sumus*; both habited like
angels with wings at their backs.

To

Set by Mr. DEFESCH.

O lovely maid, how dear thy power ! At once I love, at once a—
dore ; With wonder are my thoughts possess'd, While softest love inspires my
breast. This tender look, these eyes of mine, Confess their am'rous
master, thine ; These eyes with Strephon's passion play, First make me
love, and then be—tray ; First make me love, and then betray.

2.
Yes, charming victor, I am thine,
Poor as it is, this heart of mine
Was never in another's pow'r,
Was never pierc'd by love before.
In thee I've treasur'd up my joy,
Thou can't give bliss, or bliss destroy ;
And thus I've bound myself to love,
While bliss, or misery, can move.

3.
O ! should I ne'er possess thy charms,
Ne'er meet my comfort in thy arms ;
Were hopes of dear enjoyment gone,
Still would I love, love thee alone.
But like some discontented shade,
That wanders where its body's laid ;
Mournful I'd roam with hollow glare,
For ever exil'd from my fair.

Poetical ESSAYS in JULY, 1750.
A COUNTRY DANCE.
 The RIVAL MIMICS.



First couple turn right hands single, and cast off, second couple the same, while the first couple back to back; first couple lead thro' the third couple, second couple following hands four round at top; first man turn right hands single with the second woman, and left with his partner, first woman the same; first couple cross over, foot it, and right and left.

Poetical ESSAYS in JULY, 1750.

LIGHT, Natural and Divine. HYMN.

WITH gladsome pleasure, I survey
 The gilded light, the shining day,
 And blest the Maker God:
 Had darkness still, despotick spread
 Around the globe its awful shade,
 And blacken'd all the road;
 How had we grop'd amid the gloom,
 Nor found the area's spacious room,
 Contracted to a span?
 The optick lens had then been lost,
 The human pride, at once and boast,
 And man had seen in vain.

What pleasure could th' enamell'd field,
 Or what yon azure concave yield,
 Hid in perpetual night?
 The red, the violet, and the green,
 For ever lost, unknown, unseen,
 Had fled th' improv'ish'd sight.

Thus o'er proud Egypt's stubbon land,
 When Moses by divine command,
 Stretch'd the vindictive rod:
 The sons of Mizraim point their sight
 Against the long, the heavy night,
 And groan beneath the load.

Rivers of oil in vain we burn!
 When will thy cheerful rays return,
 Bright sun! the wretches cry:
 Where's thy great boat and light,
 Bury'd amid the shades of night,
 We sicken, pine, and die!

But sit we hence, and wisely learn,
 For light divine a just concern;
 Nor in low nature stay:
 He, who in ignorance is lost,
 With little reason, sure, will boast,
 The blessings of his way.

See where ten thousand suns conspire
 To shed their joint diffusive fire,
 Through the benighted mind!
 There Jesus, the Almighty, stands,
 With life and pardon in his hands,
 The great, the good, the kind!
 But, oh! how many still are blind,
 Nor, mid the glare of noon, can find
 The God of light and day!
 Quenching the sun's resplendent flame,
 Thro' sin and folly, vice and shame,
 They urge their wicked way!

Bright Sun of righteousness, arise!
 Unlock our hearts, unseal our eyes,
 With thy invinc'ing rays!
 So shall our course perpetual shine,
 And life's extent be all divine,
 And all our death be praise!

Portesham, summer
 solstice, 1750.

J. RHUDDÉ.

HORACE, Book 4. Ode 9.

S T R E P H O N.

WHILST I with many a pleasing kiss
 My Flora's bosom press'd;
 So long I liv'd in perfect bliss,
 No monarch half so blest'd.

F L O R A.

While you your love to me confin'd,
 Nor lov'd another more;
 Till you to Clee was more kind,
 I ne'er knew grief before.

Strep. Now Clee with her voice and lyre
 Has made my heart her slave;
 For whom I'd suffer sword or fire,
 Her precious life to save.

Flora,

Flora. For lovely Collin now I sigh,
And mutual love receive;
For whom I'd suffer twice to die,
Provided he cou'd live.

Siraph. But shou'd our former love return,
And bring a stronger chain;
Shou'd I for Clue cease to burn,
And seek my dear again.

Flora. Altho' he's brighter than the sun,
And you unconstant fly;
Life's course with thee I'd freely run,
With thee I'd live and die.

THE COMPLAINT. A SONG.
—*Rex est felicitatis plena timoris amor.* Ovid.

1.
HOW jovial was I when my Susan
could smile, [ments beguile!
And with mirth and good humour the me-
When chatting together, how kind would
she be,
No shepherd on earth was so happy as me!
But now she is gone, what a change there
appears, [years;
The days all, methinks, seem like so many
Those hours which seem'd minutes when
Susan was by, [they fly!
Ah! now how they linger, — how slowly

2.
With such a companion, how pleasing
to walk! [was our talk!
How brightly our hearts were, how fond
No rude interruption our rapture e'er
prov'd,
But mutually gaz'ng, we mutually lov'd:
But now she has left me, how alter'd am I,
How gloomy my aspect, how languid my
eye!
The shepherds who saw me so merry before,
Cry, 'tis not Strephon; — and know
me no more.

3.
To the park or the walks, or wherever
we stray'd, [the shade!
How gay the delights were, how cooling
Wherever we enter'd the sun stray retir'd,
For her eyes had more lustre than Phœbus
bestow'd;
But now let him shine out, his rival is
His envy may cease now my Susan is gone:
Far hence, far from hence, all my treasure
is fled, [her stead!
And leaves me no comfort, but sighs, in

4.
Vauxhall and its beauties enchant me
no more, [store.
'Tis my Susan alone all its sweets can re-
When our boat o'er the Thames' rough
surface did glide, [by her side;
Tho' the winds blew a storm, I was blest'd
But now she is absent, the gardens how
dull! [how full!
And my breast with foreboding and terrors

Tho' such pleasures reign round me, tho'
thousands are there,
To me 'tis a desert, till Susan appear.

5.
When the charmer was with me, how
gay I cou'd sit!
Tho' the wine was so bad, I ne'er fretted
Tho' the chesecakes were musty, I valu'd
no harms!
Sufficiently feasted with viewing her charms!
But now she is gone, how my senses are
tear'd, [pleas'd!
How cross am I grown, and how hard to be
I rail at the waiters, and ev'ry thing round;
Not Lowe, nor the musick, my sorrows
can drown.

6.
In the bright open walks, or the dark
private grove, [love!
When Susan was there 'twas all pleasure and
How pleasant this wood-walk! Transported
I'd cry, [then the eye!
Those well-dispos'd lights, how they glad-
But now as I wander, what torments I
prove, [with my love!
When I see the dear place where I walk'd
Tho' the place still remains, all the pleasures
are flown,
For those it deriv'd from my Susan alone!

7.
As the symphony sounded — the notes how
divine! [as mine!
When my fair Susan's ears were as ravish'd
The soft thrilling sounds all our passions
did move, [love!
And melted each sense into rapture and
But now she is absent, regardless I stand:
Or pensive sit, leaning my head on my
hand;
And tho' angels, instead of musicians, were
They might play on and welcome, for I
shou'd not hear.

8.
In Cuper's gay groves what delights have
I seen! [serene!
How cool were the zephyrs! the skies how
The musick, the fireworks, and all was
so grand, [stand:
For ever, methought, I admiring could
But now Susan is absent, I cannot forbear,
But cry, — "What ridiculous trifles are
here!"
Alas! all those rockets sent up to the skies,
Are nought to the fireworks play'd from
her eyes!

9.
In vain bloom the violet, the lily, the rose,
When my Susan was with me, they sweetly
could disclose; [to smell,
'Twas musick to hear then, and incense
The birds in the grove, and flowers in the
vale: [they did,
But now, tho' the flowers grow just where
And the birds sing the same, yet their
charms are all fled; Their

Their mudck sounds harsh, and the flow'rs,
tho' they bloom, [fume.
Since Susan has left me, lose all their per-
10.

Oh! Cupid, how hard is the fate of
thy laws, [lovely a cause!
That such pain should proceed from so
Take pity upon me and yield me relief,
Or, I swear by her charms, I shall perish
with grief. [I endure;
Behold what sharp anguish, what pangs
Behold, little Cupid, and grant me their
cure;
Restore me my Susan,—oh speedily fly,
For I live by her smiles, and without them
must die.

A NEW SONG.

THE women all tell me I'm false to
my lass, [my glass;
That I quit my poor Chloe, and stick to
But to you men of reason, my reasons I'll
own, [alone.
And if you don't like them, why, let them
Akho' I have left her, the truth I'll de-
clare, [was fair;
I believe she was good, and I'm sure she
But goodness and charms in a bumper I see,
That makes it as good and as charming
as she.

My Chloe had dimples and smiles, I must
own, [could frown;
But tho' she could smile, yet in truth she
But tell me, ye lovers of liquor divine,
Did you e'er see a frown in a bumper of
wine?

Her lilies and roses were just in their
prime,
Yet lilies and roses are conquer'd by time;
But in wine, from its age, such a benefit
flows, [grows.
That we like it the better, the older it

They tell me my love would in time
have been cloy'd, [enjoy'd;
And that beauty's insipid when once 'tis
But in wine I both time and enjoyment
defy, [am I.

For the longer I drink, the more thirsty
Let murders, and battles, and history,
prove

The mischiefs that wait upon rivals in love:
But in drinking, thank heav'n, no rival
contends, [are friends.

For the more we love liquor, the more we
She too might have poison'd the joy of
my life, [strife;

With nurseries, and babies, and squalling, and
But my wine neither nurseries, or babies,
can bring, [thing.

And a big-bellied bottle's a mighty good
We shorten our days when with love
we engage,

It brings on diseases, and hastens old age;

But wine, from grim death can its votaries
save, [in the grave.
And keep out t'other leg, when there's one
Perhaps, like her sex, ever false to their
word, [lord:

She had left me—to get an estate, or a
But my bumper regarding, nor title, nor
pelf, [myself.

Will stand by me while I can't stand my
Then let my dear Chloe no longer com-
plain;

She's rid of her lover, and I of my pain;
For in wine, mighty wine, many comforts
I spy, [bumper and try.
Shou'd you doubt what I say,—take a

The FOX and the HEN. A FABLE.

T WAS on a fair and healthy plain,
There liv'd a poor but honest
swain,

Had to his lot a little ground,
Defended by a quick-set mound:
'Twas there he milk'd his brindled kine,
And there he fed his harmless swine:
His pigeons flutter'd to and fro,
And bask'd his poultry in a row:
Much we might say of each of these,
As how his pigs in concert wheeze;
How the sweet hay his heifers chew,
And how the pigeons softly coo:
But we shall wave this motley strain,
And keep to one that's short and plain:
Nor paint the dunghill's feather'd king,
For of the hen we mean to sing.

A hen there was, a strange one too,
Cou'd sing (believe me, it is true)
Or rather (as you may presume)
Wou'd prate and cackle in a tune:
This quickly spread the pullet's fame,
And birds and beasts together came:
All mixt in one permissious throng,
To visit partlet and her song.
It chanc'd, there came amongst the crew,
Of witty foxes not a few:
But one more smart than all the rest,
His serious neighbour thus address'd:
'What think you of this partlet here?
'Tis true, her voice is pretty clear:
'Yet, without pausing I can tell,
'In what much more she wou'd excel:
'Methinks, she'd eat exceeding well.' }
This heard the listening hen, as she
Sat perch'd upon a maple-tree.

The shrewd proposal gall'd her pride,
And thus to Reynard she reply'd:

'Sir, you're extremely right, I vow,
'But how will you come at me now?
'You dare not mount this lofty tree,
'So there I'm pretty safe, you see.
'From long ago, (or record lies)
'You foxes have been counted wise:
'But sure this story don't agree
'With your device of eating me.

'For

' For you, dame fortune still intends
 ' Some coarser food than singing hens ;
 ' Besides, e'er you can reach so high,
 ' Remember you must learn to fly.
 ' I own 'tis but a scurvy way,
 ' You have as yet to seize your prey,
 ' By skulking from the beams of light,
 ' And robbing hen-rooms in the night ;
 ' Yet you must keep this vulgar trade
 ' Of thieving till your wings are made.
 ' Had I the keeping of you tho',
 ' I'd make your subtle worship know,
 ' We chickens are your betters due,
 ' Not fasted up for such as you :
 ' Shut up in cub with rusty chain,
 ' I'd make you lick your lips in vain :
 ' And take a special care, be sure,
 ' No pullet should come near your door :
 ' But try if you could feed or no,
 ' Upon a kite or carrion crow.'
 Here ceas'd the hen. The baffl'd beast
 March'd off without his promis'd feast.

VERSES written in a GARDEN: By Lady
 Mary Wortley Montague.

SEE how that pair of billing doves
 With open murmurs own their loves ;
 And heedless of censorious eyes,
 Pursue their unpoluted joys :
 No fears of future want molest
 The downy quiet of their nest ;
 No int'rest join'd the happy pair,
 Securely blest in nature's care,
 While her dear dictates they pursue :
 For constancy is nature too.

Can all the doctrine of our schools,
 Our moral maxims, our religious rules,
 Can learning to our lives ensure
 Virtue so bright, or bliss so pure ?
 The great Creator's happy ends,
 Virtue and pleasure ever blends :
 In vain the church and court have try'd,
 Th' united essence to divide ;
 Ah! they find their wild mistake,
 The pedant priest, and giddy rake.

On Mr. VERNON the FISHERMAN.
 (See p. 331.)

SEE Vernon still approv'd the patriot
 true ;
 His country's service always first in view.
 Long e'er his flag was hoist' in Britain's
 cause,
 In senate he contended for her laws.
 Him strove in vain corruption's art to hush,
 And Bob employ'd, because he could not
 crush.
 Iberia felt him on a distant shore *,
 When Britain's lightning kindled fierce he
 bore !
 Tho' long neglected, when recall'd, he came,
 And brandish'd round our coasts the guar-
 dian flame †.

July, 1750.

* Porto Bello, Fort Chagre, &c.

† His command of the Channel during the rebellion.

Again disgrac'd, he nobly, as at first,
 Retires, but not, like Scipio, in disgust.
 Great in retreat, tho' to the navy lost,
 The merchant shines with voluntary cost :
 And more renown this private 'venture
 brings,
 Than all the honours in the gift of kings !

ON SICKNESS.

WHEN heav'n's Almighty King pre-
 The angry shaft to throw ; [pares,
 Ev'n fortune itself despairs
 To bear the deadly blow.
 Cold tremors shake each fainting limb,
 That weeps a sickly dew ;
 The features, chang'd to pale and dim,
 Resign their cheerful hue.
 No more soft eloquence shall flow,
 Nor dress the silent tongue ;
 But the dull heart refuse to glow.
 Tho' charm'd by melting song.
 Those laughing eyes, that lately shone
 So sprightly and so gay,
 Sink down with sickness, faint and wan,
 Decline the piercing day.
 And scarcely bear a cheerful beam,
 To light the drooping soul ;
 While round the weak afflicted brain
 Romantick vapours roll.
 Deceitful earth and all its joys
 Blude our grasping hands :
 Tho' nature all her skill employs,
 To bind the failing bands.
 Death drives us to the horrid sleep ;
 And while we vainly mourn,
 He pointing shows th' unmeasur'd deep,
 From whence we ne'er return.
 There the grim spectre, with a smile,
 His panting victim sees :
 Who fain would linger here a while,
 To swallow nauseous lees.
 Who death's great empire wou'd dispute,
 And hugs the gilded pill,
 Not knowing that his faithful mute,
 Whose business is to kill.
 The lost, the slipp'ry hold to save,
 To lenient arts we run ;
 They cast us headlong on the wave,
 And we are twice undone.
 The pow'r who stamp'd the reas'ning
 Its partner can restore ; [mind,
 There we a lasting cordial find,
 And learn to sigh no more.
 But if the slow-consuming ill
 Shou'd lead us to the grave,
 Our faith persuades us that he will
 The trembling spirit save.
 O thou, whose bounty all things taste,
 Whose anger none can bear ;
 Revive the melancholy breast,
 Nor let the wretch despair.

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Monthly Chronologer.



Our last, p. 284, we took notice of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, waiting on their royal highnesses the prince and prince's of Wales, with their congratulatory address on the birth of a prince; which was read by Richard Adams, Esq; their recorder, and was as follows.

May it please your Royal Highnesses,

WE the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council men of the city of London, humbly beg leave to present our most sincere and hearty congratulations to your royal highnesses on the birth of another prince, and the happy recovery of her royal highness.

We cannot at present better shew our loyalty to the king, than by paying our duty to your royal highnesses, and expressing our unfeigned joy at this increase of his majesty's family.

We consider every child of your royal highnesses as an additional security of the people's happiness and freedom; by your examples they will learn the practice of every social virtue, to be earnest and zealous in the cause of liberty, and to maintain our religious and civil rights; may we never want one of your royal highnesses descendants to reign over a free, grateful, and obedient people.

To which his Royal Highness returned the following Answer.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

I Return you my thanks, and those of the prince's, for this very remarkable instance of duty to the king, and regard to us.

The expectations you express to have of my children are most agreeable to me; may they always be a blessing to this nation, and maintain the liberty, wealth, and power it ought to have.

The city has always shewn so much partiality to me, that they may be assured none of their fellow citizens can be warmer than I am for promoting their welfare and their trade.

They had all the honour to kiss their royal highnesses hands.

MONDAY, July 2.

Was celebrated at Oxford the solemnity of commemorating all the benefactors to the university, according to the insti-

tution of Nathaniel lord Crewe, bishop of Durham; on which occasion the heads of houses, and doctors in the several faculties, to the number of upwards of 60, all in their scarlet robes, and among them the Right Hon. the earl of Litchfield; Sir Edward Turner, Bart. Thomas Rowney, Esq; &c. together with the professors that partake of lord Crewe's benefaction, were handsomely entertained at dinner by the worshipful the vice-chancellor, at his own expence, in New-College hall. From thence, about four o'clock, they went in procession thro' the east gate of the schools, along thro' the divinity school, to the theatre. Upon their entering in, a piece of musick was performed, which gave time for the doctors to take their seats, and for the orator to get into the rostrum, which was moved into the centre of the area. The vice-chancellor then declared the occasion of the solemnity; some letters from the chancellor were read, and a honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on the Right Hon. the earl of Plymouth, being presented by the Rev. Dr. Fothergill, of Queen's-college: After which, the orator delivered a fine oration on the subject of the day, of above an hour long with much energy and propriety of speech and action: and the whole was concluded with an ode set to musick by Dr. Hayes, professor in that faculty.

TUESDAY, 3.

At the commencement at Cambridge, the following persons completed their several degrees, viz. Doctors of divinity, Dr. Morgan, Dr. Pettivard, of Trinity-college.—Doctors of physick, Dr. Watton, of Katherine-hall; Dr. Askew, of Emanuel college; Dr. Balguy, of St. John's college.—Doctor of law, Dr. Banfon, of Trinity-Hall.—Seven bachelors of divinity, and 85 masters of arts.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

Richard Metcalf was brought to the court of King's Bench, Westminster, and there pleaded guilty to an information exhibited against him by Mr. Attorney-General, for seducing four artificers in the woollen manufactory to go out of this kingdom to Spain; when, after several learned arguments on both sides, he was remanded back to prison for three months, and fined 100l. The council for the crown were Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-

licitor-General; for the defendant, Mr. Hume Campbell and Mr. Pratt.

THURSDAY, 5.

This day the gentlemen who conduct the fishery, received the first parcel of herrings, caught by the Pelham and Carerret buffes off Shetland. (See p. 235.)

On seeing the first Barrel of Herrings open'd, few hither from the two British Buffes.

WHEN from the ark, the dove had flown her round, [drown'd; An olive leaf * proclaim'd the earth not Kind heav'n rememb'ring the surviving few,

Did all its gracious promises renew.

So these first fish, which from far Shetland came,

Are harbingers of riches, power and fame; Hint, that the Britons, if they'll now be wife,

May soon to all their antient glory rise.

* Gen. viii. 11.

The same day was held a court at St. Bartholomew's hospital, after which the president, treasurer and governors of the said hospital, were elegantly entertained in the great court-room at dinner, by his grace the D. of Beaufort; Norborne Berkeley, Edward Vernon, Robert Barber, Henry Rowe, Christopher Arnold, John Walton, Richard Turner, Esqrs. Mr. Dep. Bouchier Cleeve, Mr. Benjamin Cleeve, Mr. Jonathan Ellis, and Mr. Walsingham Beazley; who were elected stewards for that purpose. There were present, the lord Carpenter, general Oglethorpe, Sir William Pepperell, several of the aldermen, and many other governors. Admiral Vernon brought with him some of the herrings catch'd by the British buffes; on which the president drank the admiral's health, and thanks to him for his great assiduity in promoting the bill for encouraging the British herring fishery.

FRIDAY, 6.

This morning, at eight a clock, Elizabeth Banks, for stripping a young child in Marybone fields; Catharine Conway, for forging a seaman's ticket; and Margaret Harvey, for robbing her master of a gold watch, &c. were executed at Tyburn; whither they were conveyed in one cart, attended (as usual) by Mr. Sheriff Janssen, with five high constables and a very large number of their petty constables; and but by few of the London and Middlesex officers, except from Wood-street counter. The procession was made with great solemnity all the way. The execution was over by a little after ten; and the bodies being cut down, by order of the sheriff, were delivered to their

friends; after a promise made to return their clothes to the executioner, as being his perquisite. The body of Margaret Harvey was carried off in a hearse, which waited for that purpose; and those of the other two were taken away in a cart.—'Tis a great number of years since three women have being hanged together at Tyburn, without being accompanied by one person of the other sex.—The week before, Mr. Sheriff Janssen visited and examined the Gaol-house, the New-goal, Clerkenwell-Bridewell, &c.

TUESDAY, 10.

William Alexander, Esq; elected one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing, (see p. 281.) gave bond to the court of aldermen to serve that office.

In the evening came on, in the mayor's court, a cause on an action, brought in the name of the chamberlain, against Richard Thornton, bricklayer, for employing a foreigner; but it plainly appearing to the court, that the said Thornton discharged the foreigner the next moment after he knew he was not a freeman, the jury brought in their verdict in favour of Thornton, with costs: (See p. 232, 283.)

About this time their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, and the lady Augusta their eldest daughter, made a tour to the west, attended by the lords Middlesex, Bute, Bathurst and Ingham, &c. They were received with great honours at Bath, and all places where they passed; particularly at Cirencester, where they were addressed by the steward and bailiff, high-constables, minister, church-wardens and inhabitants of the town; by the wardens and antient incorporated company of weavers; and by the woolcombers. The prince's answer to the first was, "Gentlemen, I thank you in my own name and that of the princess's, for this mark of your regard to us: You may always depend upon my hearty good wishes for the town of Cirencester." To the weavers, "Gentlemen, the duty you express for the king, and the regard for us, is very agreeable to me. May liberty of conscience, trade, and manufactures always flourish in this kingdom in general, and in this town in particular." And to the woolcombers, "Gentlemen, I am very well pleased with your zeal for the king, and regard to us. May this great manufacture, which is of such use to the kingdom, daily augment."

WEDNESDAY, 11.

This day there was a most violent storm of lightning, thunder, rain, and hail: In

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a short time all the streets were under water, and the hail broke the sky-lights in a great many places; the gardeners grounds round London received incredible damage, especially on the Surrey side. There were several other thunder-storms this month, attended by heavy rains, both at London and in several parts of the country, from whence we had various accounts of damage done by them.

THURSDAY, 12.

The following new knights of the garter were installed at Windsor, viz. His royal highness prince George, the margrave of Anspach, the prince of Saxe Gotha, the prince of Hesse, and the earl of Albemarle, now at Paris; all these by proxy, the earl of Inchiquin being proxy for the first, Sir Edward Faulkener for the second, Sir Clement Cotterel for the third, Sir Robert Wilmot for the fourth, and Sir Charles Eggleton for the fifth: And the duke of Leeds, the duke of Bedford, and the earl of Granville, were at the same time installed in person. (See an account of the ceremony at large, in our last, p. 243, &c.)

SATURDAY, 14.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the eight following persons received sentence of death, viz. Samuel Cook and James Taylor, for a robbery of 5s. on the highway; Benj. Chamberlain, for a robbery in Chancery-lane, of a watch and a pair of buckles; Ely Smith and Henry Webb, for another street-robbery, of a hat and 1s. Thomas Crawford for being concerned with a woman, since executed, in robbing cap. Valentine Harris of a silver watch and periwig, in East-Smithfield; and Thomas Wallace, and John Carroll, for robbing Arthur Gardner of a portmanteau, in Stepney church-yard, containing divers wearing apparel.

There was a remarkable trial at this sessions, of one James Shepherd, on the smuggling act, for being assembled at Broomhill in Sussex, with several other persons armed with fire arms, in order to be aiding in the running of uncustomed goods. The two witnesses against him were one Hatton and one Pelham, who swore positively to him, and seemed to agree pretty much in their evidence. The prisoner's defence deserves to be taken notice of, which was as follows.

" 'Tis now, my lord, near 11 months since I was apprehended, during all which time I have been confined in goal, treated as a felon, and loaded with irons. I have undergone the peril of my life, and the loss of the greatest part of my substance, to the almost entire ruin of myself, my wife, and five children. The first seven months I was in Winchester goal without

knowing my accuser; and from thence I was removed to Newgate, and now appear before your lordship to take my trial for my life; not, my lord, for the fact I was committed for, for what reason I know not, but for another I am equally innocent of. I had, my lord, above 20 persons of great repute and character from Winchester, and other remote parts of the country attending here last April sessions, at a very great expence, in order to have testified my innocence at my trial, besides the very favourable circumstance of the mayor of Winchester's being then in London; that worthy gentleman, for love of truth and justice (for nothing else could have invited him) would also have appeared for me; but, my lord, my trial was then put off upon an affidavit that Pelham, one of the witnesses now against me, was taken ill, and could not attend; whether, my lord, he was really ill or not, and how unable to attend, himself only knows. If the wisest and worst of men may be imposed upon as to the matter in question, my lord, I am entirely innocent of it; I was never at Broomhill in my life, and know not, but by information, where it lies; and as to the two witnesses, Pelham and Hatton, I never, to my knowledge, saw them before. These witnesses, my lord, have sworn the facts very fully and very positively against me; to such a charge, supported by positive testimony, what defence, my lord, can even innocence itself make?—'Tis fortunate, fortunate, my lord, that from a variety of remarkable incidents happening about that time, incidents that may not attend another man's case of equal innocence, I have been able to recollect, and prove, that I was then at Winchester, about 100 miles from Broomhill. Besides which, my lords, I shall be able to discredit the testimony of Pelham and Hatton, from the evidence of several gentlemen of fortune and distinction, who, tho' strangers to me, have, for the service of the community (with great inconvenience to themselves) kindly come thus far to testify on my behalf. I am sorry, my lords, upon this occasion to add, that there is at the bottom of this prosecution a scene of unheard-of malice and cruelty; such, my lords, as is too tedious for me, at this juncture, to relate; but time, the grand discoverer of all things, wd! I hope, bring it to light, and shew the gentlemen who are concerned for the crown, how grossly, and by what a cloud of darkness they themselves have been imposed upon. I shall at this time, trouble your lordships no farther, but call my witnesses, and prove my innocence, and shall rely up-

on that, and the known justice and integrity of your lordships, and the jury, for my acquittal."

Then several reputable persons were examined in behalf of the prisoner, and other witnesses might have been called; but the counsel for the prosecution, finding Hatton's and Pelham's characters so very bad, declined giving the court any farther trouble; and the result of it was, that the prisoner was acquitted.

TUESDAY, 17.

Mr. Samuel Hawkins, of Red-Lion-street, Clerkenwell, was chosen one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in the room of Mr. John Wallinger, who swore off. Mr. Hawkins likewise soon after disqualified himself; so that there must be another election, which will be on Aug. 2.

The same day, upon a petition signed by upwards of 100 graziers, salesmen and inhabitants in and about West-Smithfield, the lord mayor and court of aldermen agreed to suppress all unlawful shews and diversions at Bartholomew fair.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

July 5. **R**EV. Dr. Cotes, to Mrs. Holland, of Shrewsbury.

William Kefterman, Esq; to Miss Lambert.

7. Mr. Richard Baldwin, jun. bookseller, in Pater-Noster-Row, to Miss Baldwin, of Farringdon in Berkshire.

Earl of Plymouth, to one of the daughters of the lord Archer.

21. Joseph Smyth, Esq; lieutenant of Whitebury forest, to Miss Nightley.

24. Rev. Mr. George Barber, to Miss Molineux, only daughter of Mr. deputy Molineux, of Cateaton-street.

Capt. Clark, of a marching reg. of foot, to Miss Mary M'Kenzie, second daughter to the late earl of Cromartie.

June 30. Lady Carpenter, delivered of a son.

July 4. The lady of——Tilson, Esq; of a son.

The lady of Soame Jennings, Esq; of a son.

Lady viscountess Grandison, a viscountess in her own right, and wife of Aland Mafson, Esq; of a son, in Ireland.

12. The lady of capt. Marshall, of a daughter.

26. Countess of Dalkeith, relict of the late earl, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HON. lady Lora Pitt, widow of the late George Pitt, of Stratfieldsea, Esq; and mother of the Hon. William Pitt, Esq;

July 8. Edward Greenly, Esq; one of the proctors belonging to Doctors-Commons.

The lady Catharine viscountess Lynington,

Sir Isaac Hilton, knight.

12. John Bofanquet, of Lymel in Lan-guedoc, merchant, who fled from France in the persecution of the year 1695, and acquired a fortune here of 50,000l.

14. Mr. Benjamin Tylon, merchant, and many years deputy of Bridge ward.

Rev. Mr. Richard Monins, one of the prebendaries of Canterbury.

15. Rt. Hon. Abigail, countess of Kinnoul, lady of the present earl.

16. Rt. Hon. the lady Bruce, relict of the late lord Bruce.

Lady Anna Christiansa Wrey, sister of Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart.

20. Rt. Rev. Dr. Edward Chandler, lord bishop of Durham.

Rt. Hon. Philip Sherard, earl of Harborough, baron of Harborough in England, and of le Trim in Ireland: He is succeeded by his eldest son, Bennet Sherard, now earl of Harborough.

28. Thomas Gordon, Esq; one of the commissioners of the wine-licence office, but more known as the author of the Independent Whig, Cato's letters, and other political pieces. He died suddenly.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

WILLIAM Fuller (Bedford, M. A. presented to the rectory of Monk-silver, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Richard Goodyear, to the rectory of Wanstead in Essex.—Mr. Pettit, chosen lecturer of St. Alphage, London-wall.—Thomas Best, M. A. presented to the rectory of Rushook in Worcestershire.—Mr. Richard Jenner, to the vicarage of St. Columb's in Devonshire.—Charles Soan, L. L. B. to the living of Hartlip in Kent.—Field, M. A. to the rectory of Aston, in Gloucestershire.—Hadley Cox, M. A. to the rectory of Fordham in Essex.—John Butler, M. A. to the rectory of Fyfield, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Hodgson, to the living of upper Outen, in Derbyshire.—John Egerton, L. L. B. made dean of Hereford, in the room of Edmund Castle, B. D. deceased.—Francis Wanley, D. D. made dean of the collegiate church of Rippon in Yorkshire.—Henry Robinson, B. A. presented to the rectory of Serangham in the same county.—Mr. Wombwell, to the vicarage of Norton, in Derbyshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

MAJOR Lawrence, of the Hon. col. Warburton's reg. in Nova Scotia, made lieutenant col. of governor Cornwallis's reg. there, and also lieutenant governor of Annapolis Royal.—John Windham Bowyer, Esq; made one of the commissioners of excise.—Rev. Mr. Thomas Franklin, chosen Greek professor of the university of Cambridge.

[Bankrupts in our next.]

Patena

PRICES of STOCKS in JULY, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

BANK OF INDIA		South Sea		South Sea		4 per Cent.		Bank An.		3 per Cent.		Ind. Bond		3. Cir. pr.		Wind at		Weather	
STOCK.		STOCK.		STOCK.		Ann. old Ann. new		1746.		1747.		1748-9.		B. Annu.		Deal.		London.	
1	Sunday	187	111	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. W.	fair	June 26. to July 24.	
2	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. W.	fair	Males 58 1/2 714 1/2	
3	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. W.	fair	Femal. 56 1/2 714 1/2	
4	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. W.	fair	Males 790 1588	
5	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. W.	fair	Femal. 708 1588	
6	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. W.	fair	Died under 1 Year sold 499	
7	Sunday	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. W.	fair	Between	
8	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. W.	fair	5 and 10 — 64	
9	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. S. E.	fair warm	10 and 20 — 64	
10	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. E.	fair hot	20 and 30 — 146	
11	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	N. E.	very hot	30 and 40 — 182	
12	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	N. E.	thun. rain	40 and 50 — 190	
13	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	N. E.	very hot	50 and 60 — 122	
14	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. W.	very hot	60 and 70 — 110	
15	Sunday	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. W. by S.	very hot	70 and 80 — 67	
16	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	N. E. by N.	very hot	80 and 90 — 29	
17	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	N. E. by E.	thun. rain	90 and 100 — 6	
18	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. W.	fair hot	1588	
19	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. W. by S.	rainy	Within the Walls 103	
20	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	calm	fair hot	Without the Walls 33	
21	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. W.	rain	In Mid. and Surry 746	
22	Sunday	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	N. E. by N.	fairy	City & Sub. W. 408	
23	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. E.	fair hot	Weekly July 3 — 343	
24	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	N. W.	thun. rain	10 — 336	
25	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. S. W.	thun. rain	17 — 553	
26	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	N. N. E.	fair	24 — 356	
27	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	N. E.	rain	Whetpen Peck Loaf 11. 9d.	
28	133 1/2	187 1/2	112 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. W.	fair rain	Peale 16s. to 17s. 6d. per Q.	
29	Sunday	184	184	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. S. W.	fair		
30	133 1/2	184	184	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. W.	fair rain		
31	133 1/2	184	184	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. W.	fair cloud		

Bill of Mortality from June 26. to July 24.

Buried

Males 581 714 1/2

Femal. 567 714 1/2

Died under 1 Year sold 499

Between 2 and 5 — 115

5 and 10 — 64

10 and 20 — 64

20 and 30 — 146

30 and 40 — 182

40 and 50 — 190

50 and 60 — 122

60 and 70 — 110

70 and 80 — 67

80 and 90 — 29

90 and 100 — 6

Buried

Within the Walls 103

Without the Walls 33

In Mid. and Surry 746

City & Sub. W. 408

Weekly July 3 — 343

17 — 336

10 — 553

24 — 356

1588

Whetpen Peck Loaf 11. 9d.

Peale 16s. to 17s. 6d. per Q.

Bear-Key.		Bathingtoke.		Reading.		Farham.		Henley.		Guildford.	
Wheat 28 to 31s 6d		71. 15s load		71. 7s load		71. 5s load		71. 5s load		81. 8s load	
Barley 13 to 16s 6d		14s to 16s		14s to 15s		14s to 16s		17s to 19s		17s 6d to 18s	
Oats 11s to 12s 6d		14s to 16s		14s to 15s		14s to 16s		17s to 19s		17s 6d to 18s	
Beans 16s to 18s		14s to 16s		14s to 15s		14s to 16s		17s to 19s		17s 6d to 18s	

LETTERS from Paris of the third instant, N. S. say, that the dauphiness was then entered into the ninth month of her pregnancy, and continued in perfect health; and that in hopes of her being delivered of a son, they were preparing a fine firework to be played off upon that joyful occasion, in the orange garden at Versailles. And,

That his most Christian majesty, touched with compassion at the wretched condition to which the silk manufacturers at Lyons are reduced, occasioned by the scarcity of that commodity, hath given orders to the East-India company, to purchase raw-silk in India, on his majesty's account, to the amount of four millions of livres, that the manufacturers may all again be set to work, and kept from starving.

We have had of late long accounts from France, of several shocks of an earthquake felt in the night, between the 24th and 25th of May, at Bourdeaux, Toulouse, Narbonne, Montpellier, Rhodes, &c. but they were most violent and terrible towards the Pyrenees, where they produced most extraordinary effects, threw down several houses, and buried many people under the ruins. They were every where, as here, preceded by a noise under ground, which seemed like thunder grumbling at a distance; and at some places were repeated on the 26th.

Some of the principal authors of the late tumult at Paris * have been tried and received sentence of death, but when the day of execution came, the parliament sent them a reprieve; so that no person has as yet suffered for that riot, tho' some of the officers of justice were murdered by the rioters.

From Spain we are told, that of the treasure lately brought from the West-Indies and the South-Sea, three millions of dollars are appropriated to pay the debts contracted by that monarchy during the late war, two millions to pay the arrears due to the troops that served in Italy, and three millions to put the marine upon a respectable footing. That having got no less than 560 manufacturers, mostly papists, from England, their manufactories lately set up, improve daily, especially at his catholic majesty has just granted farther privileges and new exemptions to their trade. That the ministers have now two projects under examination, one for rendering the river Ebro navigable from Saragoza to the Mediterranean; and another for rendering the Guadalquivir navigable from Seville to Cordova, and as much higher as shall be found practicable.

That they are fitting out a squadron of several men of war and frigates, to drive the English out of any settlements they may have made upon the Musquetto shore, or in the bays near to it in America. And that his catholic majesty has resolved to establish courts in his own kingdom, for deciding all ecclesiastical disputes, without appeal to the holy see, having already forbid all applications to the court of Rome, for obtaining any benefice that shall become vacant in Spain, but to apply for the same only to his majesty, or his council.

From Lisbon we hear, that the Portuguese are in general greatly exasperated against father Gaspard, prime minister to the king, and M. Freyre, superintendent of the customs, who have, 'tis said, prevailed upon his majesty to let them govern in a despotick manner, to slight the representations of the merchants, and to ratify the pernicious treaty with Spain.

From Genoa, that the government have imposed very burdensome taxes upon all foreign merchants settled in that city, to be paid in three days, under pain of military execution; and that there appear daily threatening and insolent letters against the government, but the magistracy take very little notice of them, as they think themselves securely sheltered under the protection of the king of France.

From Venice, July 18, N. S. That the senate has caused it to be intimated to the pope's nuncio, that they expect he will leave that city in five days, and the territories of the republic in ten. And that they have recalled their ambassador at the court of Rome, on account of the decree which the pope has lately made, relating to the patriarchship of Aquileia.

The archbishop of Capua, lately deceased, having enjoyed, during his life, an annuity of 3000 crowns, payable out of the revenues of an abbey in the kingdom of Naples, the king of the Two Sicilies has, at the pope's desire, agreed, that the said annuity shall be continued and paid to the cardinal of York.

On the 24th ult. N. S. about eight o'clock in the evening, was felt at Munich, and that neighbourhood, a violent shock of an earthquake, which continued so long, that the inhabitants expected to be swallowed up; and next day there was such a terrible tempest of wind, hail and rain, that the Isar overflowed its banks, laid a great part of the country on each side under water, demolished several houses, drowned great numbers of cattle, and did great damage to the corn and fruits of the earth.

Con-

* See Lond. Mag. for May last, p. 239.

CONTROVERSY and DIVINITY.

2. * **CURSUS Theologicus**: Or, A Course of Theology; comprehending the Principles of Religion with respect to Points both of Faith and Practice. Designed for Candidates for holy Orders, and for Schools. By J. Stirling, D. D. second Edit. Price Bound 1s. 6d. Brindley and Baldwin, jun.
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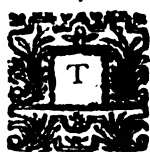
T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1750.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,



THE following extracts from Malpighius, and other anatomists, relating to the progress of a chicken in the egg, will not, I think, be an improper sequel to what you have given us in your last, about the art of hatching chickens in hot beds or stoves.

Every housewife knows, that there is a very thin membrane which surrounds the yolk of an egg, not perceptible by the eye but at one place, where there is a pretty large white speck or globule, which must be carefully separated and taken away, when the yolks of eggs are to be beat up; and that there is another thick tough membrane, which surrounds the whole white of the egg, next the shell, which is very perceptible in hard-boiled eggs; and also that at each end of an egg there is a cavity between the membrane and the shell, which likewise becomes very perceptible when the egg is boiled or roasted hard. Malpighius observed, that in an egg quite fresh, this white speck or globule, which he calls the principal part of the egg, is really a little purse or bubble, which swims in a clear liquor inclosed by this inner membrane, and that he plainly saw the embryo in the middle of this bubble, the proper coat or membrane of which he calls the *amnios*; and, he says, it was so very thin and transparent, that he could easily see through it, and observe what was within.

It is likewise well known, that hens will produce and lay eggs, without having had any communication with a cock, but that these eggs will never produce a chicken, and are therefore called barren; whereas those that are produced by copulation with a cock, will produce chickens, and are therefore called prolific. The same gentleman,

August, 1750.

man observed, that barren eggs, as well as the prolific, had this speck or globule in them, but it was not near so big in the former as in the latter; and instead of containing such a bubble with the embryo in it, as before described, it contained nothing but an unformed, unorganised lump, like what in the human species is called a *moon-calf*.

The first alteration that happens in a prolific egg by hatching, is produced in a very few hours; for in six hours time, the white speck or globule will be grown very perceptibly larger, and in the bubble in the middle of it, you may distinctly perceive the head of the chick joined to the spine or back-bone, swimming in the clear liquor inclosed in it: In six hours more, the parts are considerably increased, so that you see the head more distinctly, and may easily perceive the vertebrae of the spine. In 18 hours the head is grown bigger, and the spine longer; and in 24 hours the head appears bending downwards, and the spine still of a whitish colour.

By this time the yolk mounts up towards the cavity, at that end of the egg which is uppermost, and the white, being heavier, falls down to the bottom; and the white speck or globule, together with the bubble and embryo inclosed, mounts up with the yolk, and fixes itself at the very top of the thick membrane of the egg; for the thinnest part of the white having by the head perspired thro' the shell, the cavities at both ends grow bigger than they were before.

You may now perceive the vertebrae placed upon each side, and about the middle of the spine, like little globules; and at the same time you may observe the wings begin to make their appearance, and the head, neck, and breast grown so long, as to be distinctly perceived.

At the end of 30 hours nothing new was to be perceived, but only an increase of all the parts, that had before made their appearance, particularly the *amnios*, or membrane.

U u 2

brane, surrounding the bubble was grown larger, and round it appeared the umbilical vessels or navel strings of an obscure colour.

In 38 hours the head was grown pretty large, and in it you could perceive three vesicles surrounded by thin membranes, which likewise surrounded the spine, yet nevertheless you could through them see the vertebrae.

At the end of 40 hours, it was wonderful, says Malpighius, to observe the chick alive in the liquor, in which it was inclosed by the *amnios* or membrane surrounding it, before described; the spine was now grown thicker; the head bending downwards, the vesicles of the brain more covered, the first sketch of the eyes began to appear, the heart beat, and the blood already circulated.

At the end of two days, he says, the head with its vesicles appeared still tending downwards, the spine and the vertebrae were grown longer; and the heart, which seemed to hang out of the breast, had three pulsations running, for the liquor it contained was pushed from the vein through the auricle into the ventricles, from the ventricles into the arteries, and lastly, into the umbilical vessels. He tells us, that having at this age separated the chick from the white of its egg, the motion of the heart did not immediately cease, but continued a whole day.

After two days and fourteen hours, tho' the chick was grown much stronger, it continued still with its head hanging down in the liquor contained in the *amnios*, that veins and arteries might then be perceived, which moistened the vesicles of the brain; also we might perceive the lineaments of the eyes; and those of the spinal marrow, which extended itself along the vertebrae; and that the whole body of the chick was, as it were, inclosed in that liquor, which had then come to be of a greater consistency than the rest.

At the end of three days our author says, we might perceive in the head, besides the two eyes, five vesicles full of liquor, which afterwards formed the brain, also the first sketches of the thighs; the body began to have a sort of flesh, and the apple of the eye appeared so plain, that you might distinguish the crystalline and vitreous humours.

After the fourth day the vesicles of the brain approached nearer and nearer to each other, the eminences of the vertebrae were raised higher, the wings and thighs became more solid as they lengthened, the whole body was covered with an oily sort of flesh, you could see the umbilical vessels proceeding from the abdomen, and

the heart was hid by a very thin membrane which covered the cavity of the breast.

After the fifth, and at the end of the sixth day, the vesicles of the brain began to be covered, the spinal marrow divided into two parts began to get a great degree of solidity, and to advance along the trunk, the wings and thighs were lengthened, the legs and feet began to extend themselves, the lower belly was shut up and tumified; you might very distinctly see the liver, which was not as yet red, but from the whitish colour it had before, it was now become of a dark colour; the heart beat at both its ventricles, the body of the chick was covered with skin, and in it you might perceive the points of the feathers already begin to appear.

The seventh day, the head of the chick was very large; the brain was covered by its membranes; you might plainly see the bill between the two eyes; the wings, legs and feet were then entirely formed; and the heart seemed compounded of two ventricles, like two bubbles contiguous, and at the upper part united with the auricles; and you might observe two successive motions in the ventricles as well as auricles, so that they appeared as if they had been two distinct hearts.

What follows is only a greater increase and unfolding of the parts, which continues to the 21st day, when the chicken, having broken the shell with its bill, marches out into the open air; therefore I shall only add, that according to Malpighius's observations, the heart is of all the parts the last of being perfectly formed, by the uniting of its two ventricles; for the lungs appear at the end of the ninth day, the tenth the muscles of the wings appear, and the feathers come out; but it is not till the 21st day that the two ventricles of the heart are united, and the arteries, which were before at some distance, are fixed to it, like the fingers to the hand, by which it is then brought to its perfect form.

This account of the formation of a chicken in the egg, is very different from, but deemed more exact than that given by our famous Dr. Harvey, who could not be so nice in his observations, both because he was interrupted by the civil wars, and the misfortunes of king Charles I. whose physician he was; and because the invention of microscopes was not then brought to that perfection, in which it was when Malpighius made his observations; and as many of your readers have not had an opportunity to read Malpighius, this abstract may be entertaining to such of them as are

curious observers of the wonderful operations of nature.

August 14, 1750.

I am, &c.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

AMONG the many particulars that demonstrate the depravity of this age, how strangely we dwindle away, and that scarce any of the virtues which adorned and signalized our ancestors remain, is the present tenderness for rogues and common robbers; this is encouraging such persons, doing high injustice to the state and its honest inhabitants; it tempts even honest men to become robbers when in low circumstances, because bad or weak people commiserate instead of condemning them. We ought only to commiserate virtue in distress; as this is the mark of a greatness of soul, the other is a mark of its meanness. If we examine history from the earliest times, we shall be satisfied that as real honour and honesty always support a state, so baseness and dishonesty will as surely overthrow it.

I am far from being of a cruel nature, none sympathizes more than myself with the calamities and misfortunes of the rational creation, or is more indulgent in what regards the common weaknesses of human nature; but when actions come to be really criminal, I declare, I would have no one subject of whatever rank or dignity, character or family, exempted from the lawful punishment due to his crime. Money or friends should not in the least bias in cases of justice; was this religiously observed, as there is a necessity for it, it would deter all ranks of people from committing injustice, or injuring their fellow creatures. I shall desire leave of my worthy compatriots to give them one example or instance of singular justice and impartiality in a very great man.

In the minority of Lewis XV. when the late duke of Orleans was regent of France, a man of great quality, named count D'Orme, related to the emperor as well as to the regent, killed a Jew stock-jobber in Paris, and stole his actions; as he was endeavouring to escape, he was apprehended, convicted of the fact, and condemned to death; which he seemed to make light of: The princes and nobility, who were familiar with the regent, interceded to have the sentence repealed, and to strengthen their remonstrances in favour of the count, they told the regent, that his blood ran in the veins of this nobleman. The regent told them, that when he had had blood he always had it drawn from him; and ordered him to be executed the next day, which was Good Friday, fearing, as the count had sent an express to

the emperor, his imperial majesty might ask his life by the return of the messenger, who was soon expected.

This being quite applicable to the times, must be well received by the honest and judicious part of the kingdom; as to the rest, I am quite indifferent about them.

I am, &c.

ÆQUITAS.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

THE following extract from Mr. Gee's book of trade, will, I believe, not be disagreeable. "Muslins (says he) having obtained to be the general wear of Europe, and the English East-India company having the importation of the greatest quantities of superfine muslins, had not only the advantage of wearing what was necessary for home consumption, at a very small expence, but exported large quantities to most of the countries of Europe. The French nation was fond of wearing muslins to an extraordinary degree; so that it became the general fashion in France; this occasioned their laying aside their gheatings and cambricks of their own manufacture. In England there was hardly such a thing worn, except a little for pocket-handkerchiefs. The French king grew very uneasy to see the wearing of muslins prevail so much in his kingdom, and did all he could to encourage the consumption of gheatings, cambricks, &c. but he found the work so difficult, that he was forced, from time to time, to renew his edicts.

A severe edict was set forth, Aug. 9, 1709; another, April 23, 1710, and another in March, 1718; but being too weak to effect the work, he set forth another, June 11, 1714, in which the penalties in the former acts are enumerated, and a greater fine laid upon the wearer. At last, by force of edicts, the people were brought to wear cambricks, &c.

By the time the peace was established between England and France, an overfond inclination to see the French court carried them thither; they who were first masters of French fashions, thought they had found out a great secret, and turning themselves, as much as possible, into Frenchmen, in their modes and dress, came home and gave large accounts of what was worn at the French court, and, among the rest, that muslins were out of fashion, and cambricks altogether in wear, and shewed their cambrick neckcloths, ruffles, &c. made for them in France: The sight of the French fashions operated wonderfully upon the minds of numbers of our people, and nothing would satisfy them but

but the same dress. This soon diffused itself over the nation. Thus French fashions, after they had been diffused during the war, crept in, and muslins, that cost but a trifle in India, brought home in our own navigation (besides a vast quantity for exportation) were thrust out of wear at home, and discouraged by our example abroad; and lawns and cambricks, that cost from 5s. to 20s. per yard, became our general wear, for no other reason, but because the French wore them. — Thus far Mr. Geo.

At present muslins are the height of the mode: at Paris, and no person looks upon himself politely dressed without them. Happy, therefore, it is for this nation, that at this time there should be an act of parliament to encourage the wearing of muslins, and to forbid the wearing of cambricks and lawns, that we may save an immense treasure every year to our country, and obey our laws, without forfeiting our taste by departing from the French fashions.

ANGLICUS.

A DESCRIPTION of the County of DEVON.
With a new and correct Map of the same,
recently engraved.

DEVONSHIRE is a large and spacious county, being about 61 miles long from south to north, 54, where broadest, from east to west, and about 200 miles in circumference. It is bounded on the north by the Bristol channel, on the south by the British or English channel, on the west by Cornwall, and on the east by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire: Much of the eastern part, and some of the western, are also washed by the British channel. It has convenient ports on both channels, where there is plenty of fish, but chiefly of Herrings and pilchards, from which the inhabitants reap great profit. It is also well watered with rivers, having more, perhaps, than any county besides, the bridges being generally computed 160. Here are also chalybeate springs, and one particularly near Mary-church, which ebbs and flows several times in an hour. The air of this county is sharp and healthful, and its soil of different natures, some parts being naturally fertile, and others not so without great pains and charge in manuring, for which they use lime and rags, and pare the surface of the ground and burn it, which they call densthring. They have likewise a certain sand from the sea shore, which causes great fertility. It is much inclined to hills, and in some parts well clothed with wood. The eastern parts are chalky, and good for sheep and corn; but in those places where the soil is a red marl, it is bad for cattle, tho' it fructifies barren ground; but the blue marl

makes excellent pasture. And however barren some parts are, they make amends to the inhabitants by their rich mines of tin and lead. Here is plenty of all common fruits, and they export great quantities of cyder, which is reckoned more spirituous and stronger than that of Herefordshire, especially that about Southam, which is stronger than white wine. Their manufactures are chiefly kerseys and serges; of the former, the best and finest in the kingdom are made here. This county is divided into 33 hundreds, in which are 394 parishes, and contains 1,920,000 acres, about 56,300 houses, and 340,000 inhabitants. It has one city, 11 parliament boroughs, and near 30 market towns besides. It sends 26 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for the city, and 22 for the 11 boroughs. In our description of the particular places, we shall begin with the city, viz.

Exeter, or Exon, 138 computed, and 178 measured miles S. W. from London, called by Ptolemy Ica, by Antoninus, Ica Dammoniorum, by the Britons Pencaer, and by the Saxons Exanceaster, from whence the present names. 'Tis a fair, sweet and well compacted city, no less pleasantly than commodiously situated, on the top of an easy ascent, and on the eastern banks of the river Ex, antiently called Hk, over which it has a fair stone bridge. It has been for ages a large, rich and populous city, and is no less so at present, being much inhabited and resorted to by merchants and tradesmen, and having several ships and vessels belonging to them. It has undergone several calamities, having suffered much from the Danes, then in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, and lastly, in the unhappy troubles between K. Charles I. and his parliament. But these were but temporary calamities, and small in comparison to what follows: For whereas large ships used to come up to the very walls, Edward Courtney, earl of Devon, upon a quarrel with the citizens, so cheated up the river with dams and weirs, in order to advance the trade of his manor of Tophern, about 4 miles off, that most vessels were forced to land and unlade there: Since which several attempts have been made, under the favour of acts of parliament, to remove this inconvenience, by clearing away the dams, and of late with considerable success. The trade of broad-cloth was formerly carried on here, but the city is now most noted for the serge manufacture. It has two considerable markets on Wednesdays and Fridays in winter, and every day in summer. It is a city and county of itself, enjoys ample immunities, and is governed by a mayor, 4 bailiffs, 24

aldermen, &c. and the members of parliament are chosen by the freemen and freeholders. The city is a mile and a half in circumference, besides the suburbs, that stretch themselves, in some parts, a great way. It has six gates, and four principal streets, each of which has many by-streets, lanes, &c. It is well watered, having many springs in the suburbs, the waters of which are conveyed by leaden pipes into conduits erected in several parts of the city. It has 15 parish churches, besides the cathedral, a very large, magnificent Gothic building. At the upper end of the city stands the old castle of Rugemont, which commands the town, and has a pleasant prospect of the sea. 'Tis thought to have been the seat of the Saxon kings, and belongs now to the prince of Wales; but is ruinous, except that part where the assizes, quarter-sessions, and county courts are held. This city gives the title of earl to a branch of the family of Cecil.

The boroughs are, 1. Honiton, about 10 miles E. of Exeter, on the river Otter, a large town and thorough-fare from the east to the west country. It has a good market on Saturday, has a considerable manufacture of white thread, is an ancient borough by prescription, and the two members of parliament are elected by the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

2. Tiverton, about 12 miles N. W. of Exeter, of late grown very populous and wealthy, occasioned by the great increase of the woollen manufacture, especially kerseys and such like stuffs. It stands on the river Ex, over which it has a fine stone bridge. It is governed by a mayor, 12 burgesses, &c. and has a plentiful market on Thursdays. This town was almost destroyed by fire in 1731, when the loss was computed at 1,500,000l.

3. Barnstaple, about 10 miles N. W. of Tiverton, commodiously and pleasantly situated among the hills on the river Taw, over which it has a large bridge. It is a fine borough town, built of stone, and has a great market on Friday. The members of parliament are chosen by the mayor, aldermen, capital and common burgesses, which are upwards of 200 in number.

4. Okehampton, 22 miles W. of Exeter, a considerable town, with a very good market on Saturday. The members of parliament are elected by the freemen and freeholders, whether in or out of the borough.

5. Tavistock, 13 miles S. W. of Okehampton, a large, well built town, with a handsome church. It is furnished with plenty of fish from the river Tavy, on which it is pleasantly situated. The market, which is very considerable, is on Saturday, and the members of parliament are elected

by the freeholders. The duke of Bedford, to whom it gives the title of marquess, which is by courtesy bestowed on his eldest son, is lord of the manor. It has the right of stamping tin, and a stannary court once a month.

6. Breampton, 3 miles S. W. of Tavistock, an ancient borough by prescription, and tho' but a small place, has a considerable market. The members are chosen by the burgesses, who pay 3d. rent to the chief lord, the earl of Stafford. — Lamerton church, not far from hence, is noted for having the effigies of Nicholas and Andrew Tremaine, twins, who were so like each other, that they could not be distinguished but by some outward mark; and what is more remarkable, when afeader, if one was merry, the other was so; and the contrary: And as they could not endure to be long separate in their life-time, so neither at their deaths; for in 1564, they both served at Newhaven, where the one being slain, the other flew instantly into his place, and was slain also.

7. Plymouth, 12 miles S. of Breampton, so called from its being situated at the mouth of the Plym. From a poor fishing village an age or two ago, it is become rich, fair, well inhabited and frequented, resembling rather a city than a town, tho' it has but two parish churches. It is one of the chief magazines of the kingdom, and a place of great strength, being defended by a strong fort, and its haven is well fortified on both sides, and has a pier on the south side. In the midst of the haven's mouth, lies St. Nicholas Island, of great strength both by nature and art, with a bastion, castle, and royal citadel, and a chain to cross it in time of war. Here are two docks, begun and finished in the reign of K. William; and since a new yard has been made, 1200 foot square, and a dry dock capable of a first rate, with a basin before it of above 200 foot square; as likewise dwelling-houses, storerooms, a rope-house, and all other conveniences for an arsenal. The town is divided into four wards, is governed by a mayor, &c. sends two members to parliament, elected by the freemen and freeholders, and its markets, which are on Mondays and Thursdays, are extraordinarily well served with all sorts of provisions, as well as live-cattle. It gives title of earl to the family of Wandford.

8. Plympton, 5 miles S. E. of Plymouth, a borough by prescription, and very considerable before the rise of Plymouth. It is still pretty populous, and has a market on Saturday. The members are chosen by the freemen.

9. Dartmouth, at the mouth of the river Dart, about 22 miles E. of Plymouth, was the most considerable town for trade, except Exeter, till Plymouth got much of its commerce. It has a commodious harbour, defended by castles, three churches, and a good market on Fridays. It is governed by a mayor, &c. and the members of parliament are chose by the free burgesses, or freemen. In the writs it is called Chilton-Dartmouth-Hardness. It gives title of earl to the family of Legge.

10. Totnes; 5 miles N. W. of Dartmouth, an ancient borough by prescription, consisting chiefly of one long street. It stands on the decline of a rocky hill, and was formerly of much more note than at present. It has a spacious church with a high tower, and the remains of its ancient walls are still to be seen. It has a good market on Saturday.

11. Ashburton, about 7 miles N. of Totnes, is situate among hills, and is noted for being one of the four stannaries of Devon, its mines of tin and copper, and its serge manufacture. The members of parliament are chosen by the freeholders, and it has a very good market on Saturday.

The other market-towns are, 1. Hartland, about 10 miles N. of Stratton in Cornwall. It has a harbour, and a market on Saturday.—2. Biddisford, about 14 miles S. W. of Hartland, situate on the Towridge, over which it has a large stone bridge. It is an ancient corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and one of the greatest trading towns in England, sending annually great fleets of ships to Newfoundland and the West-Indies. Its market is on Tuesdays.—3. Ilfracomb, 11 miles N. E. of Biddisford, has a pretty safe harbour for ships on the Bristol channel, by reason of a pile built there. The town consists of one street; about a mile in length from the church to the harbour.—4. Comb-Martin, E. of Ilfracomb, on the same coast, a small town with a small market.—5. South-Moulton, 11 miles S. E. of Comb-Martin, a pretty good town, with a large market on Saturday.—6. Bampton, 9 miles S. E. of South-Moulton, a small town, anciently called Beanton, whose market is on Saturday.—7. Torrington, 22 miles W. of Bampton, seated on the Towridge, a rich and populous town, with two churches, and a very great market on Saturday. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and formerly sent members to parliament. It gives title of viscount to the family of Byng.—8. Holfordworthy, 14 miles S. W. of Torrington, a small town, with a market on Saturday.—9. Sheepwash, 6 miles E. of Holfordworthy.—10. Hatherley,

5 miles S. E. of Sheepwash, a small town, with a market on Tuesday.—11. Chilmington, 10 miles N. E. of Hatherley, another small town, whose market is on Thursday.—12. Crediton, 12 miles S. E. of Chilmington, situate on the river Credney between two hills. Its market is on Saturday. It was anciently a bishop's see, which was removed to Exeter.—13. Colmington, 11 miles N. E. of Crediton, a small town, with a market on Saturday. The church is a fine building, with a curious gilded rood-loft.—14. Bradninch; or Bradnich, 3 miles S. of Colmington, governed by a mayor, and anciently sent two members to parliament, when the places used to pay their representatives for their attendance; but upon petition, complaining of the charge, which was the case of several other boroughs, this town was excused upon paying five marks.—15. Topsham, before mentioned, as a fort of port to Exeter, from which it is 3 or 4 miles distant. It is a small town, with a market on Saturday.—16. Sidmouth, about 8 miles S. E. of Topsham, has a harbour and a market.—17. Culliton, 7 miles N. E. from Sidmouth, has also a market on Thursday.—18. Axminster, on the river Ax, about 5 miles N. E. of Culliton, has a market on Saturday.—19. Lynton, 11 miles S. W. of Okehampton, has also a market on Saturday.—20. Chigford, or Chefford, 14 miles N. E. from Tavistock.—21. Brent, 12 miles N. E. of Plympton, has a market on Saturday.—22. Modbury, 6 miles S. E. of Plympton, seated in a bottom between two hills, and noted for a multitude of ancient houses, and the fruitfulness of the adjacent country. Its market is on Thursday.—23. Kingsbridge, 8 miles S. of Modbury, a pretty town, with a harbour and a market on Saturday.—24. Dodbrook, which joins to Kingsbridge, has a market on Wednesday. They have a particular custom here of paying tithes to the parson in white ale.—25. Newton, or Newton-Bustell, about 7 miles N. E. from Ashburton, has a market on Wednesday.—26. Chudleigh, 4 miles N. of Newton, has a market on Saturday.—27. Moreton, 10 miles S. W. of Exeter, a pretty large town on the skirts of Dartmoor, which is a mountainous part of the county, 10 miles long, and 14 broad, and affords pasture all summer to an incredible number of sheep and other cattle, with great quantities of turf for firing. The town has a good market on Saturday.

A few miles N. E. of Dartmouth, the sea forms a bay, about 12 miles in compass, called Torbay, memorable for the landing of the prince of Orange, afterwards K. William III. on Nov. 5, 1688.

J O U R N

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 307.

As all the material Arguments in the last Debate have already been mentioned, I shall give you no more upon that Subject, but proceed to give you a Debate we had last Winter in our Club upon a most important Question, which was introduced by T. Sempronius Gracchus, who upon that Occasion spoke in Substance as follows:

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE late most notable treaty of peace had so many and so great concessions in favour of our enemies, and so few in favour of ourselves, that the utmost care should, I think, have been taken to have those few complied with in the most precise and speedy manner. We have already most faithfully, tho' foolishly, performed every article of that treaty on our part; and yet, if publick or private accounts can be depended on, the French have not on their part performed any one article, that relates to this nation. It is now 16 months since this definitive treaty was concluded; and well it may be called a definitive treaty with respect to us; for if we dare not insist on the performance of what France was thereby graciously pleased to promise, I will say, that it may most properly be called a definitive treaty; for by putting it out of our power to dispute, it has put an end to all disputes between us. In that time we have most punctually performed every thing incumbent upon us: We have restored the important island of Cape-Breton, I believe, in a better condition than it was when

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August, 1750.

our brave countrymen of New-England made themselves masters of it: Nay, we have withdrawn from and abdicated the island of Rattan, tho' it was not, certainly, a conquest but a new settlement, and consequently not within the words of that article of the treaty, by which all conquests were to be restored.

On the other side, Sir, what have the French done with regard to us? We have as yet no account, and I am afraid, shall not soon, if ever, have an account of their evacuating Tobago and the other neutral islands in the West-Indies, which they have possessed themselves of contrary to the treaties subsisting between us: Our boundaries in North America still remain unsettled, and Madras in the East-Indies remains unrestored to us. But what is still of greater consequence to this nation, the port and harbour of Dunkirk remains undemolished, notwithstanding the concession we made them by the late treaty, in giving them leave to refortify the town towards the land.

Sir, when I first read the treaty, and found that we on our side were to give hostages, but that France was to give none on her side, I naturally concluded, that we were to be the last performers: I mean, Sir, that we were not to restore Cape-Breton till France had performed on her side every thing she had undertook to perform by that treaty; and I appeal to every man of sense that hears me, if this was not the most natural supposition one could make, when he found that hostages were to be given on one side, and none upon the other. If this had really been the intention, the French would have had some reason to insist upon our giving hostages, and we

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might

might with honour have agreed to it. But as the case now appears: As we were to restore Cape Breton before the French performed any one article with regard to us, I cannot suggest to myself any reason the French could have for demanding A hostages from us, unless it was to put an indignity upon us; and this, I am sure, with negotiators of honour or spirit, would have been an invincible reason for rejecting the demand with disdain. After our submitting to such an indignity, Sir, I do not at all wonder at the French despising us, and refusing, or at least delaying to perform their engagements: I am persuaded, they never will fully perform them, whilst those who were the authors of that submission, have any weight in our councils, or concern in the conduct of our public affairs.

But the non-performance of France, Sir, is not all we have to complain of, that of Spain is still more provoking and more insufferable: I say, more provoking and insufferable; because of the impotency of that nation to hurt us, and because of our not insisting at the late treaty on all the concessions and explanations we had a right to demand, and indeed ought to have been peremptorily required, if our negotiators had considered the honour, the commerce, or the navigation of their country. When I say this, Sir, I believe every one will suppose I mean, that our negotiators ought to have insisted upon the court of Spain's given up, in the most express terms, their late pretence of a right to search our merchant ships in the open seas of America, and to seize and confiscate them, if they found any thing of what they call contraband goods on board. And as they had, for many years before the war began, G made use of this pretence for plundering our merchants, to the amount of a very large sum of money, every one will, I believe, admit that our

negotiators ought to have insisted upon their paying a certain sum, by way of satisfaction to our injured merchants; for we must all remember, that their refusing to do this, was the chief cause of the war; and I am sure, it is no great honour to a plaintiff, after a long suit, not only to give up his demand, but to agree to bear his own costs; for it is a strong presumption, that his suit was originally vexatious.

But, Sir, instead of insisting upon all or any of these demands, it does not appear that they were so much as mentioned in the negotiation, nor is there one word relating to any of them in the treaty; for to leave them upon the footing of former treaties, was to give up the points in question, because it was upon those treaties, that Spain pretended to found her right to seize, search, and confiscate our ships; and if she had really such a right, she had never done our merchants any injury, nor could we with justice demand any sum by way of satisfaction; therefore our desiring no more than a confirmation of former treaties, was a tacit acknowledgment of our having been in the wrong, when we issued reprisals, and afterwards declared war against Spain; and if the parliament approves of the conduct of an administration that made such an acknowledgment, it must either be of a very different opinion from what it was in the year 1739, when both houses concurred in addressing his majesty in the most solemn manner, never to admit of any treaty of peace with Spain, unless the acknowledgment of our natural and indubitable right to navigate in the American seas, to and from any part of his majesty's dominions, without being seized, searched, visited, or stopped, under any pretence whatsoever, shall have been first obtained, as a preliminary thereto *.

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* See London Magazine for 1739, p. 618.

I say, Sir, the parliament must now be of a very different opinion from what it was at that time, or it must be of opinion, that the misfortunes of the war had brought us into such a low and wretched situation, as to be forced to fall upon our knees, and with a rueful countenance, present a *charte blanche* to our enemies. Can any one pretend to say that, with all the bad management of our ministers in the conduct of the war, we were brought into such a situation? Some of our allies upon the continent were perhaps in a dangerous condition; but it was what the pusillanimity and selfishness of their conduct highly deserved; and if they should have been obliged to present a *charte blanche* to their enemies, was that any reason for our doing the same? Were we in any danger? Were not our fleets triumphant in every part of the ocean? Were not the whole commerce both of France and Spain, and all their settlements in the East and West-Indies, I may say, at our mercy? And in such a situation, can any minister answer his having agreed to a treaty, which was so inconsistent with the honour and interest of the nation, and so contrary to the declared sense of both houses of parliament?

I hope, Sir, nay, I am persuaded, that a day will come, when that treaty will be strictly inquired into; and for the sake of those who were concerned in it, I wish it may be soon; for punishment, the longer it is delayed, the more heavy it will always fall. From the present lethargy, or consternation, which the nation seems to be in, they may obtain a delay; but the fatal consequences of that treaty, the many indignities and injuries we shall be exposed to, and most certainly meet with, will at last awaken us out of our lethargy, or recover us from the consternation which that treaty threw us into; and then they will find fulfilled the prophecy of a famous poet; for all poets pretend to be inspired:

Raro antecedentem scelestum
Deseruit pede poena claudo.

At present the nation only forebodes the evils to come, and might be satisfied with a moderate punishment upon those it looks on as the authors of them; but in a little time we shall begin to feel those evils, then national revenge will be sharpened by the smart, and nothing but the most rigorous punishment will satisfy an enraged, provoked, and desperate people.

The neglects, or rather submissions, I have mentioned, Sir, were what we had reason to complain of as soon as we saw this definitive treaty; but we have now something more to complain of, for tho' we have been so very complaisant to Spain as to desert the settlement we had made in the island of Rattan, which, as I have already observed, we were not by the treaty obliged to do; yet Spain, under what pretence I know not, still postpones the performance of the only article stipulated in our favour, I mean that article relating to the assiento contract. In this too, as well as every thing else, we gave up by the treaty a great part of what we had a right to insist on; for by the assiento treaty we were to enjoy that contract, and consequently the privilege of sending an annual ship to the Spanish West-Indies, for a term of thirty years, which by a subsequent treaty was to commence, May the 1st, 1714, and for which term we paid a valuable consideration; so that if this privilege had met with no interruption, it ought to have continued at least to the year 1744; but as it was for several years, I believe for six or seven, interrupted by the breach between Spain and us in the year 1718, and again in the year 1726, we ought in this last treaty to have insisted upon a prolongation of that contract to the year 1750 or 51. I say, we had a right to insist upon this, unless it be supposed that the

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interruptions were occasioned by our acting unjustly in both our breaches with Spain; and therefore our submitting to stipulate a continuation of that contract only for four years, was an express acknowledgment, that both in the year 1718 and 1726, A we had acted unjustly with regard to Spain.

Thus, Sir, in every point the honour and interest of this nation have been sacrificed in the late treaty; and so ungrateful are the Spaniards to those who have made B them such a sacrifice, that they refuse to allow us the enjoyment of this contract even for the four years which they have promised by the late treaty. I say, Sir, refused; for if our ministers had not, I am persuaded, the directors of C the South-Sea company would have asked for a cedula for sending out their annual ship, the first of which should, by the convention in 1716, have sailed some time in July last. But instead of this, we do not so much as hear of any preparations D for sending out a ship in the month of July next; which to me is a proof not only that the ministers of Spain have resolved not to perform that article of the late treaty, but that our ministers are resolved to connive at that non-performance, or at least E to do nothing but negotiate, which they may continue to do, as a late minister did, for near twenty years without any effect.

"Sir, I should not have troubled you so long with a criticism upon the late treaty of peace, or upon F the non-performance of the few articles that were stipulated by it in our favour, but in order to shew gentlemen how necessary it is become for this house to interpose, and to desire his majesty, in the most dutiful manner, to see those articles performed, or to take such measures as may enforce a speedy and punctual G performance of them. With re-

gard to such of them as relate to Spain, or to the East or West Indies, I know, that our ministers will plead an excuse for the intricacy of the points to be settled, or the remoteness of the places where a performance is to be made; but neither of these can be pleaded with regard to Dunkirk, and I am in the more pain about that article as it seems to me to be a little dark and equivocal. That article, which is of such infinite importance to this nation, is the shortest in the whole treaty, except the article for a mutual guarantee, and it is conceived in such equivocal terms, that for what I know, the French may from thence contend for a right to render that port and harbour as good, and as commodious for building as well as receiving ships of war, as it was in the most flourishing days of Lewis XIV.

The article is in these words: "Dunkirk shall continue fortified on the land-side, in its present state; and as to the sea-side, it is to remain on the footing of *ancient* treaties *." This is the whole of that article, Sir, and the word *ancient* is what I find fault with: It is not only equivocal, but it is really a very improper word; for it is the opposite to modern, and therefore by the French may be said to mean only such treaties as were antecedent to the treaty of Utrecht. We know how dextrous the French are at putting that meaning upon the words of a treaty, which best suits their interest; and if they should put this meaning upon the word *ancient*, it would be far from being such a forced meaning as they have often put upon the words of a treaty. To which I must add, that we furnished them with an excellent opportunity for doing so, by allowing the treaty to be originally drawn up in the French language; for all the world must allow, that they are the best judges of their own language, and

* See London Magazine for 1748, p. 511.

and of the proper meaning of every word in it. How we came to approve of this concession, I do not know; for, surely, our plenipotentiaries understood Latin, and if they could not write Latin, the famous university at Cambridge might surely A have furnished them with a Latin secretary; for it would certainly have been an advantage to us and all our allies, to have had the treaty originally drawn up in Latin, because we could then have pretended to be as good judges of the meaning of every word in it as the French, which in its present form we cannot pretend to.

I shall not therefore, Sir, venture to determine what meaning the French will put upon the word *antient*; but I hope, our ministers C intended to mean thereby the treaty of Utrecht, and the other treaties since made for demolishing the port and harbour of Dunkirk, by which it was stipulated, that the harbour should be filled up, and the sluices or moles, which served to cleanse the D same, levelled, at the French king's own expence, on the express condition, that the harbour, moles or sluices should never again be repaired, nor any new port, haven, sluice, or basin, made or built within two leagues of Dunkirk or Mardyke. E This, Sir, I say, was, I hope, the intended meaning of our ministers, and if it really was so, why have they not in 16 months time seen it punctually performed? For even from our custom-house books it will appear, that there is still a port at F Dunkirk, and that ships are entered for that port and cleared out from it daily. In this affair they cannot pretend that there is the least intricacy, unless some foundation has been laid for it by our late definitive treaty; and as the place is, I may G say, just under their nose, and the court of France within three days journey, they cannot pretend ignorance of what has been doing

at the place, or want of opportunity for applying to have every thing done that ought to be done there, in pursuance of the late treaty.

But, Sir, as nothing has yet been done towards demolishing the harbour of Dunkirk: As that harbour continues still not only in the condition to which it was most presumptuously restored before the war began, but in the improved condition to which it was brought during the war, I begin to suspect, that the B French, according to their usual custom, now put that meaning upon the word *antient*, which is most suitable to their interest; and that from thence they contend, that by the late treaty they neither promised nor are obliged to demolish the harbour of Dunkirk, or any of the works they have lately made there; but on the contrary, that they may now, whenever they please, restore that town and harbour to as good a condition as they were ever before in. If this be really the case, I am very sure, the parliament ought to be, and has a right to insist on being, apprised of it: Nay, whether it be so or not, as the affair is of such consequence to this nation, and has been already so long delay'd, it is our duty to inquire into the cause of that delay; and therefore I shall conclude with moving, "That a humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this house, a perfect account of the present state of the port and harbour of Dunkirk, together with copies of all memorials, representations, letters, and papers, that have passed between his majesty's ministers and the ministers of the French king, in regard to the execution of the 17th article of the definitive treaty concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, upon October 18, N. S. 1748."

This

This motion being seconded, Servilius Priscus stood up, and spoke to this Effect :

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

FROM the first and greatest part of the noble lord's harangue, who made you this motion, I supposed, that he was to conclude with a motion for inquiring into the late negotiation and treaty of peace, which I should have been glad to have heard, for I shall readily concur in that motion, whenever any gentleman pleases to make it, because I am convinced that, let that inquiry be made when it will, it will be evidently made appear, that the late treaty of peace saved not only this nation but the liberties of Europe. I shall readily agree, that the terms of peace were not so good as might have been, and, I believe, were expected, when we first engaged in the war; but after the many disappointments and defeats we had met with, and the rapid conquest the French had made not only of the Austrian Netherlands, but of almost the whole that the Dutch possessed in Flanders or Brabant, no reasonable man can find fault with our agreeing to the terms of that treaty.

On the contrary, Sir, every man who considers the then circumstances of Europe, will find cause to wonder, how we were able to obtain such good terms as we did; and I am convinced, that the French yielding to those terms was more owing to the jealousy of some of their own ministers, than to any apprehension they were under of seeing a stop put to their conquests. One campaign more, without some signal and extraordinary intervention of providence, would have made them masters of the Seven Dutch provinces, either by conquest, or by the Dutch accepting of such terms as they

H — P —, Esq;

pleased to prescribe, one of which would certainly have been an offensive alliance against this nation, which the Dutch would have heartily gone into, if we had refused to sacrifice the barren and uncomfortable island of Cape-Breton to the saving of their country and the whole Austrian Netherlands. And if the Dutch had heartily joined with France in an alliance against us, I believe, we should not long have preserved our superiority at sea, the loss of which would soon have put an end to our sitting here, to debate about the demolition of Dunkirk, or any other point relating to the honour or interest of Great-Britain.

For this reason, Sir, and a great many more, I am not at all afraid of any bad consequences from a present or future inquiry into the late treaty; and therefore, as I have said, I should have been glad to hear the noble lord conclude with such a motion; but I own, I was extremely sorry to hear him conclude with such a motion as he did. This house has, without all doubt, a right to inquire into any affair of a publick nature, either foreign or domestick; but when, or how far we may exercise that right, is a question of discretion, which requires the utmost caution, and the most mature deliberation; and so far as my reading or experience can reach, I have observed, that a parliamentary inquiry into any foreign transaction, has much oftener been attended with bad than with good consequences to the nation. By the parliament's meddling so much as it did with the disputes between us and Spain, we were precipitated into a war with that nation, which might have been prevented, and which it will always be our interest to avoid as much as possible; and by this motion, should it be agreed to, we might be precipitated into a war with France, at a time when every circumstance should make us fond of preserving peace.

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I say, Sir, when every circumstance should make us fond of preserving peace, it is, I know, an ungrateful and an unpopular task, to inform the people of any country of their own weakness, or to endeavour to persuade them that they are A not a match for those they think their enemies; but this is the duty of every man, who has a share in the conduct of their affairs, when he finds them aiming at war, or at measures that may bring on a war, at an improper conjuncture. If the B Swedish ministers, before their late war with Russia, had in this respect performed their duty to their country, that nation would have avoided the disgrace it met with, by engaging in a war it was no way able to support. For this reason, Sir, I C think myself in duty bound to declare, that in our present loaded condition, when the people are so burdened with taxes, and most of those taxes mortgaged for the payment of debts, it is my opinion, that we are no way able to stand single and alone D in a war against the whole house of Bourbon; and the circumstances of Europe are such at present, that it would be impossible for us to form a confederacy upon the continent, that would not be a burden rather than an advantage to us.

In these circumstances, Sir, would it be wise in us to provoke a war? Would it not be more wise even to dissemble our being sensible of wrongs, to delay insisting upon what we had a right to demand, and to wait with patience till a convenient opportunity happened for doing ourselves justice? Has this motion any such tendency? Had not the whole scope of the noble lord's discourse a direct contrary aim? The question will shew, that some amongst us have a jealousy, a suspicion of the faith of France. Should it be agreed to, it will be a proof, that the parliament itself is infected with that jealousy: That we have no confi-

dence in their promises; and that we are already endeavouring to pick holes in the late treaty of peace. Can we suppose, that this will be any argument for inducing them to comply with any of the terms of it not already fulfilled? And if they should refuse, can we compel them to perform, by any other method, than that of commencing a new war? Should not we, before we resolve upon such a measure, consider whether we are able to prosecute such a war with any view of success? And if we find we are not, should not we delay coming to any such resolution?

This, in my opinion, Sir, should be our conduct at this unlucky conjuncture, even supposing that France or Spain had refused, or unreasonably delayed complying with any of the terms of the late treaty. But neither the one, nor the other, have done so. The court of France have long since dispatched an order for restoring Madras: It was dispatched long before they heard of our having restored Cape-Breton; and this I can assert with the more confidence, because I have seen a duplicate of the order. They have likewise sent orders for evacuating Tobago; and their having done so, was some time E since published at Paris, I believe by authority, in order to prevent any of their people's thinking of going thither to settle. As to Dunkirk, if they have not already sent orders to demolish the works they erected during the war, for the defence of that harbour, it is because it is a matter of very little moment, whether they be demolished a few months sooner or later; for in a time of peace, they can be of no prejudice to us, nor of any advantage to them; and I do not think it proper for us, at present, to insist upon having the harbour made entirely useless even for small trading vessels. Lastly, as to the limits or boundaries of Nova Scotia, it is an affair that must require

quire a long discussion before commissioners, who have already been appointed.

Then, Sir, with regard to Spain, it is very well known, that there were many contests between that court and our South-Sea company A before the war began, all which must be adjusted before the company can expect to be permitted to send out the annual ship stipulated by the assiento treaty, which is an affair of so much intricacy, that we cannot wonder at its not being yet settled. B Besides, I doubt much, if it would be worth the company's while to engage again in that trade, unless they can get the term renewed for a much longer time than *four* years; because they must at first be at a great expence in sending out factors, and establishing factories; at the several Spanish ports in America, where the trade is to be carried on, and this expence could not probably be made good by a trade, which was to last but *four* years. C

We have therefore, Sir, as yet no D reason to complain either of France or Spain's not performing the articles stipulated by the late treaty in our favour; and both of them have so punctually performed all the engagements they entered into with regard to our allies, that we have E no reason to doubt of their performing every engagement relating to us, as soon as the nature of things can admit, unless we prevent it by unreasonable suspicions, and by unreasonable manifestations of our suspicion. It may be prudent enough in F publick, as well as private life, to entertain a secret suspicion of the faith of every man we deal with; but surely, it would not be prudent to shew any sign of that suspicion, unless we had very good ground for it; and I cannot think, that what G would be foolishness in a private man, can ever be wisdom in any publick assembly. If we apply this, Sir, to the question now before us,

we shall see it in its true light, and no man who does, will ever give his consent to it.

What I have said, Sir, with, I hope, be sufficient for convincing gentlemen, that we have as yet no occasion to meddle with any thing relating to the execution of the late treaty; and therefore I should have given you no further trouble, if the gentlemen who spoke before me, had not thrown out several objections against the treaty itself, tho' not at all material in the present debate, nor proper upon any occasion, unless they were to be followed by a motion for inquiring into the treaty, and the conduct of those who advised it. But as they digressed so far from the subject under consideration, I hope the house will indulge me with leave to attempt some sort of answer to every objection they have made. I have already acknowledged, that the treaty was such a one as we were forced to accept of, by the disappointments and defeats we had met with in the prosecution of the war, and by the imminent danger our allies the Dutch were exposed to. There were several other reasons not proper to be publicly declared; but one I may mention; which was the danger of our publick credit. The tides of publick or private credit are not equal, like the tides of the ocean, and directly contrary to what we have in this river: They are slow in their flood, but extremely rapid in their ebb; and every one knows, that just before the conclusion of the peace, our publick credit had taken a turn: The ebb had begun, and no one knows how quickly, or how far it might have gone downwards: It might soon have gone so far, that we should neither have been able to send an army to the field, or a squadron to the ocean; and in such a dangerous situation, would it have been prudent in us to insist upon high terms of peace?

If we take this consideration along with us, Sir, I believe, it will be very easy to answer all the objections that have been, or can be made against the late treaty of peace. Let us consider, Sir, that the large and extensive conquests made by A France and Spain were all, except Madras, upon the continent of Europe, whereas neither we nor our allies had made any conquests except Cape-Breton in America, which was of no manner of consequence to us, but of so great importance to France, B that in order to have it restored, she offered to restore the whole of what she had conquered in the Austrian Netherlands, and in Dutch Flanders and Brabant; and supposing we had thrown aside all regard for our allies, will any gentleman say, that it was not more for the interest of this nation, to restore to France the possession of Cape-Breton, than to leave her in possession of Hainault, Flanders, Brabant and Namur, and consequently of the whole coast, from Zealand to the D westernmost part of Bretagne, together with an additional territory, that would have furnished her with a great number of seamen as well as a large revenue?

This, sure, will not admit of an argument, and therefore, Sir, I E shall conclude, that our restoring Cape-Breton upon this consideration was for the interest of England, without any regard to our allies, or to the balance of power in Europe. But then, Sir, as France was without delay to restore her conquests in F the Netherlands, and not wait for our restoring Cape-Breton, it was necessary for her to insist upon hostages for securing the restitution of that place; and as we were thus to be the last performers, it was reasonable for us to comply with G her demand. We had no occasion on our part to ask for hostages, because the restitution of the Netherlands was to be immediately per-

formed, and Madras was of so little moment, that we might safely depend upon a solemn engagement, especially as we had then a superior force in the East-Indies, and had reason to believe, that we should soon have retaken Madras, and made ourselves masters of some of the French settlements in that part of the world.

Thus, Sir, the restitution of Cape-Breton and the sending of hostages to France, those two handles that have been so much used for raising a popular clamour against the government, will, when duly considered, appear to have been the effects of necessity, prudence, and a strict regard to the true interest of this nation. And consequently, if it be now out of our power to dispute with France, C it must be owing to the fate of last war, and not to the treaty that put an end to it, and thereby prevented its being more out of our power than it now is to dispute with that monarchy; which would certainly have been the case, had the war continued, and France thereby become sole possessor, or at least mistress of the whole seventeen provinces of the Netherlands.

I shall admit, Sir, and I have already shewn it to be an argument against this motion, that it would not at present be prudent in us to provoke a war with France, by insisting peremptorily upon every thing we have a right to demand; but this does not proceed from the present power of that monarchy, but F from the now close connexion that subsists between the several branches of the house of Bourbon, and from the present divided state of Germany. These divisions may cease, those connexions will certainly cease the very next generation; and then we shall have a much better opportunity for insisting upon a redress of all our grievances, and upon a full reparation of all our wrongs.

August, 1750.

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But, Sir, if the present circumstances of Europe are favourable for France, I must say, that the noble lord has furnished them with pretences for taking advantage of it, both by the motion he has been pleased to make, and by the comment he has made upon the article relating to Dunkirk. As to the shortness of the article, I never heard it objected either to a law, or an article of any agreement, that it was too short, if the sense was full and plain: The more concise it is, the fewer words it consists of, the less room there is for misconstruction; and as to the word *ancient*, it certainly relates, or is put in opposition to the treaty then newly concluded, and must comprehend all former treaties, especially those confirmed by that treaty, among which that of Utrecht is expressly mentioned. But as there were other treaties relating to Dunkirk, particularly the convention in 1716, therefore this general word was made use of, in order to comprehend them all, whether mentioned or no in the treaty then concluded.

Now, Sir, as to the objections made to this treaty, so far as it relates to our disputes with Spain: It is not the first time that the sense of parliament, with regard to future treaties, has been found impossible to be complied with. It was the declared sense of parliament in queen Anne's time, that no peace should be concluded, whilst any branch of the house of Bourbon was in possession of Spain; yet, as successful as we were in that war, we found it at last convenient to conclude a treaty of peace, whereby a branch of the house of Bourbon was established in the possession of that monarchy; therefore no one can be surprised at its being found impossible at the end of an unfortunate war, to comply with what had been declared to be the sense of parliament at the beginning of that war, and whilst the

advocates for it endeavoured to make people believe, and did actually make most people believe, that we had nothing to do but to go and conquer the whole Spanish dominions in America; but the very first experiment convinced us, that the Spaniards in that part of the world, were guarded against us better by their climate, than by their conduct or courage; and the emperor's death happening soon after, the ambitious views formed by France upon that occasion, made it necessary for us to think more of defending ourselves at home, than of making conquests in America.

Had the war continued, as it began, to be only a war between Spain and us, and as it was when the parliament declared its sense of any future treaty of peace, it would have been proper enough to have made the freedom of our trade and navigation a preliminary to any treaty between us; but the dispute was of too perplexed a nature, to allow of being discussed in a general treaty; and the leaving it to be discussed by commissaries had been so much found fault with in the year 1739, and was really in itself of so little signification, that our ministers were in the right not to have it mentioned at all in the treaty, because it could no way have forwarded, or contributed to the efficacy of any future negotiation upon the subject; and till this affair be settled, we can make no demand upon the crown of Spain, by way of satisfaction for what our merchants suffered before the beginning of the war.

I think it is therefore evident, Sir, that no just objection can be made against the late treaty of peace, on account of any of the particular disputes between Spain and this nation. Those disputes had not any immediate relation to the war upon the continent of Europe, tho' every gentleman that considers what might have been the consequences of that war,

war, must admit, that they had a remote one. France had attempted to prescribe and limit our operations of war against the Spaniards, and had not only sent a squadron to the West-Indies for that purpose, but had published a sort of manifesto, avowing her design in sending that squadron thither; but when she saw that we were not to be bullied, nor she able to execute what she had undertaken, she was wise enough to call home her squadron, before it met with the fate it deserved, and the fate it would probably have met with, if it had not left the West-Indies before the reinforcement we sent thither could join our admiral.

From hence, Sir, we might easily judge, what the consequence would be, even with regard to our disputes with Spain, if France, upon the death of the late emperor, should be able to reduce the house of Austria as low as she designed, and to set up an emperor of her own chusing. Had she succeeded in these designs, she would have had no further occasion for keeping up a great army, but might have applied the greatest part of her vast revenue towards increasing her marine, so as to be superior to us at sea; and this she might have accomplished in a year or two at most. Suppose we had, by neglecting the war upon the continent, made in that time some conquests upon the Spaniards: Nay, suppose we had forced them to accept of what terms of peace we pleased, and to yield to us some of their principal forts in America, if France had in the mean time made herself the sole arbiter of Europe, and superior to us at sea, could we have hoped to keep those forts, or to hold Spain to her engagements? Nay, could we have expected to preserve our own independency? Must not we, with the rest of Europe, have submitted to the dictates of the court of Versailles?

But, Sir, by our taking such a

share in the war upon the continent, and so vigorously supporting the house of Austria, France has been baffled, or at least circumscribed in all her ambitious views; and if our disputes with Spain are not yet adjusted, they are not given up, nor we obliged to obey the dictates of the court of Versailles: Nor can any one wonder at those disputes not being yet settled, if the intricacy of their nature be considered. Spain has certainly a right to exclude all foreigners from any trade with her plantations in America; That right has been solemnly acknowledged by us as well as the rest of Europe. The question is, how to reconcile this right with the freedom of our trade and navigation in the seas of America. For this purpose some new regulations must be agreed on; and it is very difficult to contrive any regulations that will not be injurious to the one or the other. I am afraid, it must be at last left, as it has hitherto been, to our mutual discretion.

The general rule, Sir, with regard to visiting ships at sea, is for the men of war, privateers, or guard-ships, to remain out of cannon-shot, and to send a boat to the merchant ship, to enter her with two or three men only, to examine her passports and certificates; and to these they are to give entire credit, without attempting to search or rummage the ship, or to stop or turn her out of her course, unless in time of war it should appear from her papers, that she was bound to a port of the enemy, and had contraband goods on board.

This, I say, Sir, is the general rule; but if this rule were to be strictly adhered to upon all occasions, and never transgressed or incroached on, notwithstanding the most violent suspicion of fraud, it would be impossible for the Spaniards to prevent an illicit trade with their plantations or dominions in America; and it

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would be equally impossible for us, to prevent the exportation of our wool. Nay, it would often be impossible to discover a pirate ship at sea; and much less to discover, that a ship met with at sea belonged to an enemy, or was carrying contraband goods to an enemy. Therefore, in all such cases, something must be left to the discretion of commanders of men of war, privateers, or guard-ships, who, if they transgress this rule, transgress it at their peril; and if it should appear, that they transgressed it without any just cause of suspicion, and without discovering any fraud, besides being obliged to make good the damage, they ought to be severely punished.

Thus, Sir, for regulating the visiting of ships in time of war, in order to discover whether they belong to an enemy, or are carrying any contraband goods to an enemy, we have many precedents both in treaties and practice; but for regulating the visiting of ships in time of peace, in order to discover whether they have been concerned in an illicit trade, we have no precedent either in treaties or practice; and as there is no precedent, any new regulation as to this point will certainly require great caution, and the most mature deliberation on both sides: On the side of Spain, lest they should render the preventing of an illicit trade impracticable; and on our side, lest we should admit of any thing that might in time prove an incroachment upon, or interruption to the freedom of our trade and navigation in the seas of America; from whence every gentleman must see a good reason for not being surprised at this dispute's not being as yet settled.

I think, Sir, the only objection now remaining, is that relating to the South-Sea company's annual ship, which the noble lord says we ought to have had granted for ten or eleven years, instead of four; and

that our not insisting upon this was a concession, that the interruptions we had met with were just, and such as we deserved. Sir, if any such concession was ever made, it was not by the late treaty of peace, but by the treaty of Madrid in 1721, and the treaty of Seville in 1729; for as no prolongation of the assiento contract was then stipulated, in order to compensate the interruption we had met with, the point was certainly understood to be given up, and could not be revived or reassumed in any future negotiation; so that all we could desire in the late treaty, was the revival of that contract for four years, which we accordingly obtained; consequently, it must be allowed, that notwithstanding the misfortunes of the late war, we obtained more from Spain by the late treaty, than we could obtain either by the treaty in 1721, or that in 1729; and if our not obtaining a prolongation of that contract by either of those treaties, was a concession, that we had been at both those times in the wrong to Spain; their granting that prolongation now, is a concession, that the late war was occasioned by their being in the wrong to us, which is a sort of earnest of their future good behaviour towards us.

I hope I have now shewn, Sir, that we have no just complaints either of omissions or commissions in negotiating and concluding the late treaty of peace; and that we have not as yet a just cause to complain of any unnecessary delay in the execution of it; therefore, there can be no occasion for the address proposed; and as we ought never to intermeddle in such affairs without a very apparent necessity, I hope the motion will be either withdrawn or disagreed to.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

A Summary of the most important Affairs, that happened last Session of Parliament: Continued from p. 313.

THE next bill we shall take notice of, was that relating to the importation of iron, which affair having been thought of early in the session, an order was made by the house of commons, Dec. 11, for the proper officer or officers to lay before that house, an account of the exports and imports to and from Sweden, for ten years last past, distinguishing each year and each species of goods: On the 23d it was ordered, that the proper officer or officers should lay before the house, an account of the quantity of iron imported, for ten years last past, from the British colonies in America, distinguishing each year, and the quantity imported from each colony, and distinguishing also how much in pig, and how much in bar. And, Jan. 25, it was ordered, that the proper officer or officers should lay before the house, an account of the number of Swedish ships trading to Great-Britain, and of British ships trading to Sweden for ten years last past, distinguishing each year.

But the day before this last account was ordered, and before any but the first was laid before the house, 'twas resolved, that the house would, on the Thursday sevenight, being Feb. 1, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the state of the trade betwixt Great-Britain and Sweden; which order was adjourned till next day, and then the following accounts and papers were referred to the said committee, viz. 1. The said account of imports and exports from and to Sweden. 2. Copies of the several reports made to the commissioners of the navy, by the officers of his majesty's yards, of the trials of iron imported from the plantations, presented to the house in 1736. 3. Copy of a report made to the commissioners of the navy, by the officers of his majesty's yard at Deptford, of the trial of two bars of iron received by Mr. John Tomlinson from New-England, presented in 1736. And the following, presented to the house in 1737; (when this affair was brought before the house, upon a petition of the merchants and ironmongers of this kingdom, trading to his majesty's colonies in America, but nothing done in it that session,) viz. 1. An account of the quantity of iron imported into England from Christmas, 1710, to Christmas, 1718, from foreign countries, with the duties payable thereon, and how much the same amounted to, distinguishing each country, and each year. 2. An account of the quantity of iron imported into England from Christmas, 1718, to Christmas, 1735,

from, &c. (as in the former.) 3. An account of the quantities of iron, in bars, pigs, or sows, imported into England from the plantations, distinguishing each species, with the duties payable thereon, and how much the same amounted to, from Christmas, 1710, to Christmas, 1718, distinguishing each plantation, and each year. 4. The same account from Christmas, 1718, to Christmas, 1735. 5. An account of the quantity of steel imported into England from Christmas, 1718, to Christmas, 1735, the duty payable thereon, and what the duties have amounted to, distinguishing each year, and each country from whence imported. 6. An account of the quantities of iron imported into England from Christmas, 1735, to Christmas, 1736, from foreign countries, with the duties payable thereon, and how much the same amounted to, distinguishing each country. And, 7. An account (as before, from the plantations) from Christmas, 1735, to Christmas, 1736.

C These accounts being thus referred to the committee, the house resolved itself into the same; and Mr. Charles Townshend, the chairman, reported, after the speaker had resumed the chair, that they had come to a resolution, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon 'twas ordered, that the report should be received the next Monday morning, which order being adjourned till next day, Tuesday, Feb. 6, the resolution of the committee was then read and agreed to, viz. that the duties on pig and bar iron, made in, and imported from, his majesty's colonies in America, be taken off; in pursuance of which resolution a bill was ordered to be brought in, and Mr. Charles Townshend, Mr. Coleton, Mr. Horatio Walpole senior, the lord Baltimore, Mr. alderman Baker, and Mr. Nugent, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same: And, Feb. 9, they were instructed by the house to insert in the said bill a clause or clauses, to prevent the making of steel, and setting up slitting mills and rolling mills, in the British colonies in America.

F The bill was accordingly presented to the house, Feb. 13, by Mr. Charles Townshend, being entitled, A bill to encourage the importation of pig and bar iron from America, and to prevent the making of steel, or setting up slitting mills or rolling mills in the British colonies there, and was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on that day fortnight.

G Feb. 15, The house resolved to address his majesty for a copy of a representation of the commissioners for trade and planta-

tions

tions to the house of lords, of Jan. 23, 1733, in obedience to his majesty's commands, pursuant to an address of that house to his majesty of June 13, preceding, for an account of the laws made, manufactures set up, and trade carried on, in any of his majesty's colonies and plantations in America, which may have affected the trade, navigation, and manufactures of this kingdom. The 21st, the proper officers were ordered to lay before the house, an account of what quantities of leather had been exported from the year 1732, to the year 1738, inclusive: And also an account of the produce of the duties payable on leather during the said time. And the 27th there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the tanners of leather, in and about the town of Sheffield in Yorkshire, setting forth, the great supply of bark of oak (without which tanned leather could not be made) occasioned by furnaces and forges for making iron; and alledging that if the said bill should pass, as English iron could not be afforded upon equal terms with the American, those furnaces and forges would be discontinued, and the woods now preserved for their supply would be cleared, whereby the petitioners would be deprived of a supply of oak bark sufficient for the continuance of their trades; but that if the bill should be confined to the taking off the duty on pig-iron only, the petitioners were not apprehensive of any such consequence, because if the number of furnaces should be lessened, that of forges will be increased; therefore praying, that so much of the said bill as related to the free importation of the American iron in bar, might not pass into a law, or that the petitioners might have such provision, for the preservation of our trade, as the nature of their case required, and the house should think meet.

At the same time there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the iron masters, owners, proprietors, and farmers of furnaces and iron forges, in and about the said town of Sheffield, setting forth, that they were largely concerned in furnaces, forges, and other iron works, and had been at great expence in erecting and supporting the said works; and that under them and the other iron masters of this kingdom, great numbers of people were employed, by means whereof many thousands of his majesty's subjects were supported; and alledging, that should the said bill, so far as related to the taking off the duty on bar iron imported from America, pass into a law, they were apprehensive, that it could not in any degree lessen the consumption of Swedish iron,

the latter being used in, and fit for purposes, which neither the American nor British irons will suit; but they feared, that such encouragement would by the bill be given to the making of bar iron in those colonies, (plentifully and cheaply supplied with wood and other materials for that purpose) and to the importing of it into this kingdom duty-free, that British iron could be afforded upon equal terms with the American, to the overthrow of that branch of the British trade, and the ruin of many thousand labourers and workmen, amongst whom, upon a moderate computation, 100,000*l.* a year, and upwards, was expended in wages, and who would be forced to seek their livelihood in foreign countries; and if the dependance of all the iron manufacturers of this kingdom for a supply of iron, should be upon the importation of that from the plantations, submitting to the consideration of the house, whether, by the removal of our manufactures abroad, or from the scarcity of iron at home, by reason of the danger and uncertainty of its importation, (in case of war) many thousand families might not be thrown idle, and reduced to want and misery; therefore praying, as in the foregoing petition.

Many other petitions to the same effect, both from masters of iron-works and tanners, and gentlemen and freeholders, were presented against the general scope of this bill, and praying to be heard by their counsel against it; and the bill being read a second time on the 27th, and committed to a committee of the whole house for Thursday sevendnight, the petitioners had leave to be heard by their counsel against it.

March 6, The house ordered to be laid before them, an account of the quantity of bar iron exported to the British plantations, from Christmas, 1746, to Christmas, 1749, distinguishing each year. And upon the 8th there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the iron-mongers, smiths, and others of the town of Birmingham in Warwickshire, alledging, that if a bill for encouraging the importing of pig and bar iron from America, should pass into a law, under proper restrictions in regard to the manufacturing of iron in America, it would be of great benefit to the trade of this nation; for that it would encourage the people in our American colonies to take more goods from this nation than they have hitherto done, because it would enable them to make returns, which was a difficulty they had laboured under for want of commodities fit for such; that all the iron works in this kingdom did not supply half the quantity of

of iron sufficient to carry on the iron manufacture, and that if great part of the deficiency could be supplied from the American colonies, we should not be under the necessity of importing such quantities from Sweden, for which we paid annually large sums in specie; and that the bringing of iron from America, could not affect the iron-works and gentlemen's woods in this kingdom, more, than if the like quantity of iron was to be brought from any other country; therefore praying, that such encouragement might be given for the importation of pig and bar iron from America, as the house should think proper; but further praying, that the American people might be restrained from erecting any sitting or rolling mills, or any forges for plating iron, and under such other restraints as might seem meet to the house, to secure for ever the trade to this country.

March 12, There was presented to the house and read, a petition of the merchants, manufacturers of iron, and iron-mongers of Great-Britain, alledging, that the said bill would be greatly for the advantage and benefit of this kingdom, as it might, in a course of years, be the only means of rendering Great-Britain independent of the northern crowns for supplies of that commodity, from whence were annually imported about 20,000 tons, the greatest part of which was paid for in ready money, particularly to Sweden, from which was imported into Great-Britain and Ireland, more bar-iron than was taken from them by all Europe besides; that the American bar iron was good, and applicable to all the uses of Swedish iron, as had formerly been sufficiently made appear; that all proper encouragement should be given for the making of bar iron in America, as it would be the only method whereby Great-Britain might be relieved, and prevented from being distressed for want of that most useful commodity, in case of any rupture between the northern powers; and that an encouragement for the importation of bar iron from America would be the only means to prevent their manufacturing it there, the want of which had been the chief occasion of their first entering into that manufacture; therefore praying, as in the last petition.

Besides these, many other petitions to the same effect were presented; and the commitment of the bill having been adjourned to the 13th, the house then resolved itself into the said committee, and made some progress. Next day they went again into the said committee, as likewise on the 20th, when, after some time spent

therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. John Pitt, the chairman, reported, that they had heard counsel and evidence, and considered the petitions to them referred, and had gone through the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; and it was ordered to be received the Thursday following, at 12 o'clock, which it was accordingly; and after agreeing to the first amendment, the further consideration of it was adjourned till the Monday following, when the other amendments, with amendments to several of them, were agreed to; and several clauses were added, and several amendments made by the house to the bill; after which it was ordered to be engrossed.

March 29, The bill was read a third time, and one clause being added by way of rider, and another clause offered likewise by way of rider, a debate arose upon it, which was adjourned till next morning, when the clause was withdrawn; and after an amendment was made by the house to the bill, it was resolved that the bill should pass; and that it should be entitled, An act to encourage the importation of pig and bar iron from his majesty's colonies in America, and to prevent the erection of any mill, or other engine, for sitting or rolling of iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt hammer, or any furnace for making steel in any of the said colonies; after which Mr. John Pitt was ordered to carry it to the lords, and desire their concurrence.

Thro' the whole course of this important affair, and indeed from the petitions that were presented, it appeared, that people generally judge that to be the publick interest, which is most suitable to their private interest; and when merchants, manufacturers, or dealers, are examined as to the consequences of any intended new regulation in trade, their opinion is generally found to be directed by the same selfish consideration; yet, tho' it appears, that the judgment of mankind is in all such cases biassed by private interest, some have the confidence to assert, that neither the opinion nor vote of a place-man, who holds a lucrative place at the pleasure of a minister, can be any way biassed in favour of any scheme or proposition adopted by that minister, of whom he holds his place.

In this affair, however, it appears from the many papers and accounts called for, and which we have for that reason particularly mentioned, that the house was resolved not to depend upon the opinion of the interested upon either side of the question, and therefore we have good reason to believe,

lieve, that they came to a right determination.

In the house of lords the bill was very soon dispatched; for tho' petitions were there likewise presented against it, praying to be heard by counsel; yet as the session was drawing to a close, and as no point of law could arise, or was suggested, their lordships resolved not to lose time by unnecessarily hearing counsel. However, they resolved to hear any evidence that could be offered; and upon their application, the house of commons gave leave to Capel Hanbury, Esq; one of their members, to attend their lordships, in order to be examined as a witness upon the said bill, if he thought fit; and he accordingly attended, and was called to the bar, when it was expected, that he would have given his reasons against passing the bill into a law; but as none of their lordships asked him any questions, he told them, that he came there to be examined as a witness, and if they asked him any question as to facts within his knowledge, he would give them a full and true answer, but he did not come there to appear as an advocate either for or against the bill; so that no question being asked, he withdrew, without saying any thing upon the subject; for which conduct he was most deservedly applauded, because, as he was himself very largely concerned in iron works, and thoroughly acquainted with the business, he could have said more against the bill than could have been said by any lawyer in the kingdom; but to have become a pleader in that house, upon an affair in which he had sat as a judge in the other, would certainly have been very inconsistent.

The bill was therefore passed by the lords without any amendment, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

The next bill we think necessary to take particular notice of, was that relating to the fishery, which had its foundation pretty early in the session; for on Jan. 15, the house of commons resolved, that on the Thursday se'night following, it would resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the state of the British fishery; and as soon as this resolution was agreed to, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the bailiffs, chamberlains, commonalty, and fishermen of the town and corporation of Southwold in Suffolk; setting forth, That the said town had, for time out of mind, been an ancient fishing town for herrings and sprats, which were redde'd by the merchants, fishermen, and others residing in and near the said town; and also for catching of cod, skeets, and other line fish, which

had been the only support of a great number of families for several years last past; but that to the surprize of the petitioners, the Dutch had, for better than eight years past, fished in their skoots so near the shore, that their nets had swept upon the ground, which not only swept the herring fish out of the bay, but also hindered the petitioners in laying lines for cod, skeets, and other fish, as there had been 100 Dutch skoots at a time anchoring and driving in the said bay in two or three fathom water, so that the petitioners, to their great loss, could not fish by night or by day; and that if at any time the petitioners informed them thereof, or gave them the least umbrage for their foul fishing, they threatened to run over them, and sink their boats, or tear their nets with their lee-boards, which proceedings, the petitioners were informed, were contrary to treaties, and, if not prevented, in future, would be the entire ruin of a great number of families; and therefore praying for such relief as to the house should seem meet.

Which petition was referred to the said committee; and on the 2^dth, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the merchants, and others, concerned in the herring fishery of Lowestoff, in Suffolk, containing the same complaint against the French as well as the Dutch; and adding, that as the French and Dutch boats were much larger, and had more men than theirs, they durst not fish amongst them, for fear of having their nets cut, or otherwise destroyed by them, as had often been the case, to the loss of many hundred pounds, particularly within the last two years.

This petition was likewise referred to the same committee; and the same day, the house, according to order, resolved itself into the said committee, as it did again, Feb. 14; and next day lieutenant-general Oglethorpe, their chairman, reported, by order, their resolutions, which were agreed to by the house, and were as followeth, viz.

1. That the carrying on the British white herring and cod fisheries, would be of great advantage to the trade and navigation of these kingdoms, and that all impediments to the same ought to be removed as much as possible.

2. That as a further encouragement to all persons whatsoever, as well bodies politic and corporate, as others, to engage in the white herring and cod fisheries, a bounty of 30s. per ton, should be granted and paid out of the customs to all new vessels from 20 to 80 tons burthen, which should be built for that purpose, and actually employed in the said fishery.

3. That for encouraging adventurers to employ their money in the said fisheries, a society should be incorporated, under the name of The Free British Fishery, by a charter, not exclusive, with power to raise a capital not exceeding 500,000*l.* and that 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per ann. should be granted and paid out of the customs, to the proprietors for 14 years, for so much of the capital as should be actually employed in the said fisheries.

Pursuant to these resolutions, a bill was ordered to be brought in, and lieutenant-general Oglethorpe, the lord Baltimore, Mr. Alderman Janßen, Sir James Lowther, admiral Vernon, Sir Richard Lloyd, Sir John Cuff, and Mr. Townsend, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

The reader will observe, that this committee did not come to any resolution relating to the two petitions above-mentioned, and indeed they did not so much as take them into their consideration; because the petitioners could not say, that they had ever applied to his majesty in council, or to any of his ministers of state for redress of the grievance they complained of; and it was very justly thought improper to bring such an affair under the consideration of parliament, unless the petitioners had previously applied to the proper place, and had not in a reasonable time met with any redress. However, these petitions were probably of some service to the bill, and may likewise be of service to the petitioners when they apply properly for redress.

Feb. 26, General Oglethorpe presented the bill to the house, being entitled, A bill for the encouragement of the British white herring and cod fisheries; when the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. March 6, It was read a second time and committed; and on the 15th, two petitions were presented and read; one from several merchants and owners of ships and vessels belonging to Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk; and the other from several masters and owners of ships and vessels belonging to Lowestoff, in Suffolk; both setting forth, That they had several ships and vessels built for, and fit to be employed in the said fisheries; and therefore praying, that the bounty might be extended to vessels built before, as well as those built after the commencement of the bill, or that they should have such other encouragement, as to the house should seem reasonable: But they were ordered to lie on the table; and no alteration was made as to this part of the bill.

March 17, The bill passed thro' the committee, with several amendments; the August, 1750.

21st it was reported, and the 26th it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords; where it run a great risk of being rejected, or at least of having amendments made to it, which would have made the commons reject it, as being a money bill; for when their lordships went into a committee upon it, April 4, both the earl of Winchelsea, and the lord Sandys, declared against the whole of the bill, because they thought, that instead of encouraging, it would ruin the British fishery; and afterwards several amendments were proposed; but no question was insisted on till they came to consider the preamble of the bill, where the commons had omitted to leave out the words, *and cod*, tho' they had left them out of the title; therefore the leaving these words out of the preamble was insisted on; whereupon there ensued a debate, in which the lord Sandys, the duke of Bedford, and the lord Chancellor, spoke for leaving out these words; and the duke of Argyll, the earl of Granville, and the lord Bathurst, against it. At last the question was put, if the words, *and cod*, should stand part of the preamble; upon which the house divided, and the question was carried in the negative by 31 not contents, to 18 contents. After this the bill was read a third time, and returned to the commons with this amendment, April 6, to which their concurrence was desired.

Tho' this was but a very small amendment, yet it was of great consequence to the privileges of the commons, as this was confessedly a money bill. However, as every gentleman was zealous for encouraging the British fishery, an expedient was found for agreeing to it, without injuring their privileges, as follows, viz.

When the amendment was taken into consideration and twice read, the house was moved, That several entries of the proceedings of the house upon the said bill, contained in the minute books, and in the printed votes of that house, of March 21 and 26 last, shewing the title of the said bill, as the house had proceeded upon it, and the alteration made by the house in the said title, upon passing the said bill, might be read; which being read accordingly, and some account given to the house of what passed in part of the proceedings of the house upon the said bill, it was moved, that the journal of the house of Jan. 25, in the 5th of William and Mary, in relation to the proceedings of the house upon the amendments made by the lords to the bill, entitled, An act for granting to their majesties an aid of 4*s.* in the pound, &c. might be read; and the same being read accordingly, the amendment was then agreed to, general Oglethorpe was ordered

to carry the bill to the lords, and acquaint them therewith; and it was ordered, that the said amendment should be particularly entered in the journal of that house, to the end the nature thereof might appear.

This was the expedient, and the bill having thus passed both houses, it received the royal assent at the end of the session.

[To be continued in our next.]

The Characters and Sentiments of the Ancients may sometimes be of great Use to those in our Time, as being proper to be imitated by Persons in their several Professions, and helping us to form our Judgment both of Men and Things. The Account which Tacitus the Historian gives of his Father-in-Law Agricola, who was Governor of this Island in the Reign of the Emperor Domitian, and whose Achievements here Tacitus also wrote, contains many fine Strakes of Policy and good Conduct, and may be useful to our military Men, and those in Authority, as well as agreeable and entertaining to our Readers in general. It is as follows.

AGRICOLA being made choice of to command as well as to punish a legion that mutinied, chose rather, by a rare method of moderation, to make it believed that he found the soldiers in their duty, than that he had reduced them to obedience.

Never did Agricola discover any violent passion for a great name in his military exploits. He attributed all success to the general of the army: So that his readiness in obeying, and his reservedness in speaking of himself, placed him above the reach of envy in his first noble achievements, and did not divest him altogether of his share of glory.

In his family, the hours for business, and those for diversions were regulated. In publick assemblies, in distributing justice, he was serious, diligent; severe, and generally shew'd mercy. As soon as he quitted the bench, he laid down the personage and air of a judge and magistrate, and did not affect any shew of authority; but what is very rare, for all his affability and condescension, he was not the less feared; for all his gravity and severity, he was not less the object of affection.

Prosperity did not render him haughty, or vain; and when he retained the vanquished within the bounds of their duty, he did not call it an expedition, or a conquest; he would not even suffer the letters sent to Rome, which carried the success

of his arms, to be covered with laurel; (a prevailing mode of that time) but by making his reputation a sort of mystery, he did in some degree improve it; and gave room to think, that the man who did not value so great things, promised to himself much greater another time.

A He began ever a general reformation by himself, and his dependents; his family was what he had a particular regard to in this economy; which is a task no less laborious and difficult to the greater part of the nobility, than to preside over, and govern provinces.

In publick affairs he never made use of his slaves, nor his freed-men. In his choice of officers he had no indulgence for his secret inclinations, nor to the recommendations and intreaties of generals. He was ever esteemed the most faithful, who had the greatest share of merit.

He inclined to know every thing, but he did not for that reason execute every office and employment; he pardoned small faults, and punished the greatest with severity; but he did not always punish; and left criminals frequently to the chastisement of repentance. He chose much rather to employ persons who could fill their offices with sufficiency, than have others to correct, who had failed, and were altogether unequal to the business.

E As he was naturally civil and affable to such as executed well their commissions; so had he no great complaisance for those of another character, and treated them with sufficient contempt. But this anger had no consequence; he retained no resentment in his heart. Nobody feared his silence, nor the designs he formed in private. He seemed to believe it was much better to give a quick and sharp reprehension, than to retain any secret aversion.

*The Harangue that Marius * makes in Sallust, is full of sublime Thoughts, and may be of service to those who pique themselves on their noble Descent, whilst they shew an utter Disregard to the Virtues of their Ancestors. That great Man having rais'd himself to the Consulship by Merit, defends himself with a World of Fire and Spirit, against those who reproach'd him with the Meanness of his Extraction; to the following Effect.*

IF (says he) they have any right to despise me (meaning the young patricians) let them begin with their predecessors, who are, like me, indebted to their valour for their nobility. They envy me the glory

* He overcame Jugurtha in Numidia, the Cimbri in Gaul, and the Teutones in Italy. Sylla, a noble Roman, at first served under him; but afterwards aspiring to the dictatorship, became his utter enemy, and occasioned the civil war between himself and Marius, so well known in the Roman story.

glory of my consulship; let them do the same by my integrity, my labours, the perils, and hazards I have run, since it is by these that I have distinguished myself.

These gentlemen, so haughty and corrupt, live as if they despised their honours, and demand them with as much confidence as if they deserved them by their virtues. They are wonderfully mistaken in pretending at the same time to two things so contrary in their natures; to the pleasures of idleness, and the rewards of valour.

Their ancestors have left them all that was in their power to leave them; riches, statues, a great name; but as to virtue, this they did not leave them; nor was it in their power. It's the only thing out of our power either to give, or to receive.

He goes on: It is not in my power to produce statues, triumphs, consulships, with which my ancestors were distinguished. I will, if you please, present you with the sight of spears, colours, accoutrements of horse, and other military donatives. Besides these, I shall expose to you my wounds in the midst of my body; these are my statues, this is my nobility; not that which comes to me by descent, like theirs; but what I have created to myself by the fatigues and perils, which I have happily escaped in a thousand encounters.

My words are not studied; little do I esteem the ornaments of language; virtue shines bright enough of herself: But these gentlemen stand in need of artifice, and elaborate speeches to cover shameful actions. I never learned the Greek language; but I have learned what is much more beneficial to the commonwealth, to rout her enemies, to defend her places, and to fear nothing but an ill name.

To this may very properly be subjoined the following lines from Oldham.

Let fools their high extraction boast,
And greatness, which no travail but their mother's cost.

Let them extol a swelling name,
Which theirs by will and testament became;

At best but mere inheritance,
As oft the spoils, as gift of chance.
Let some, ill-plac'd repute on scutcheons wear,

As sading, as the colours which those bear;
And prize a painted field,

Which wealth, as soon as fame, can yield.

I scorn, at such low rates to purchase worth,
Nor could I owe it only to my birth.

My self-born greatness was above the power

Of parents to entail, or fortune to

My soul, which, like the sun, heaven
moulded bright, [light.
Disdain'd to shine with borrowed
Thus from himself the eternal Being
grew, [drew.
And from no other cause his grandeur

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF you will grant the conveyance of your universally and justly esteemed Magazine, to usher into the world a hint designed for the advantage of our good liturgy, from a plain old man, who has been long your reader and admirer, you will oblige him, and, I dare hope, many others, from what I have observed of the sense of people of all sorts on this head. I am a member of the church of England, sincerely desirous to see it flourish and prosper, and concerned for every thing which may contribute to render it lovely and beautiful; for which reason, I wish to see an end put to a practice, which would deface the perfectest and most beautiful service in the world: It is the method of chanting the prayers used in cathedral churches, that I mean. I am a constant goer to church, and because, where I live, I can nowhere else find a daily opportunity of doing it; I am glad to go to a cathedral, rather than not go at all; tho' I must own, their way of using the service, I am very much displeased with; and it is out of real value and sincere regard to our excellent liturgy in particular, as well as to devotion in general, that I am so: For I protest, I think, had the enemies of our liturgy set themselves to contrive a way to burlesque it, they could not have thought of a more compleat one; nor can they wish to see it set off more ridiculously and to disadvantage. It is a practice so glaringly absurd, that I wonder it is not, long e'er this, banished every cathedral, as I am told it has been some.—Let a composition be ever so fine, if justice be not done to it in the reading and delivering it, by a proper modulation of voice, and a graceful emphasis, cadence, elevation, and change of note in their proper places, and occasions, and adapted to the different demands in it, it loses of its beauty; and it may be entirely spoiled, and disgraced, by an ill-suited one. Such an ill-sorted (and little or improperly varied) tone of voice in delivery, is by Cassinua de eloquentia, called *cantus & monotonia*, lib. 9. cap. 4. In which he says, *Si quis autem querat, quid fit cantus, dixerim esse clamoriam quandam, & subsultantem quo ferme tenore neniām*; and afterwards, *Primum igitur animadvertas in canticis moderatam, hoc est, vocem etiam in*

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cantu, unus semper tenoris, similem tabulis, quas iano, xpo, quærit; utpellant: non quod non habeant aliquam modulum disparitatem, quam cantus necessario solet includere, sed quod dicit illis aucupium gratissimæ varietatis, qua pro argumentorum dissimilitudine suam gnavi eratores perspergunt atianem: And the description he gives of it is very agreeable to the chanting we have under consideration: For there is no room for consulting a propriety of voice, where they are tied to go thro' each prayer, and all of them in the same uniform, unvaried note, holding up their pitch throughout, and speaking in continued unison, which is the case for the most part in chanting; and where any change of note is used, it is so improper as one (*ubi minime affectatus requiritur pronuntiationis lepos, insurgunt*) as not at all to mend the matter. There are in our liturgy a variety of good collects, prayers, and suffrages, answering to a variety of occasions, and expressing various dispositions of heart.—We confess our sins.—We deprecate God's wrath.—We bewail our misdoings.—We acknowledge our unworthiness.—We ask a supply for our wants.—We express a sense of blessings and favours received.—We exercise thanksgiving.—We celebrate his praise; and besides these different sorts of collects, the petition, confessional, thanksgiving, &c. there is a variety of matter and sentiment in each collect: Now it is certain, that one unvaried tone of voice can never be proper to all these; and the speaking in a constant unison from beginning to end of a prayer (making only an elevation of the voice at the end, where other people would make a cadence) must be doing it the utmost injustice.—The very worst reader will sometimes hit upon a right and suitable, as well as a wrong modulation of voice in reading; but he that, in chanting, is tied to keep a pitch, will be always and constantly wrong, but in the few parts, where that pitch may be proper; if indeed the odd and out-of-the-way tone of chanting can be proper to any part. When the service is well read, the proper adapting the voice to its several parts, gives each its full strength and beauty, and helps them in raising a right disposition in the minds of the audience, and paces a great way in stirring up in them the due frame of heart.—As it exhibits a right temper of soul, which enters into the sentiments it is expressing, it is a means of communicating it to others. But he that speaks grave things, as if he were merry, and bewails his sins with the same sort of tone that he celebrates praise, or returns thanks in, must counter-act the effect; and be the composition of the service ever so good, must in a great measure defeat its operation, and

make it lose its force. And I wonder the absurdity does not strike at the very first setting off—for no sooner has the vicar-choral, or chanter, ended the exhortation, with recommending a pure heart and *humble voice*, in making the immediately following confession, but he sets out a singing it, and lifts up his voice in a manner quite opposite to what he had been so immediately before recommending. In short, there is no other way of accounting for peoples espousing things so absurd, but the infascination which old customs bring even good people so strangely under. A notable instance of which, I was a great many years since told, by a worthy person, who lived where it happened, and which is pat to our case. A good old lady, and a very sensible one too, meeting a worthy bishop, to whom she imagined the restoration of chanting in a certain cathedral to be owing (tho' in truth it was wholly the doing of an old worthless mumpsthus, who happened to be in residence when the truly pious and good dean died, who had put it by during his time) accosted his lordship, whom she mistook for the author, with the following speech; "My lord, I heartily thank you for restoring chanting, tho' I must say, I could say my prayers better before." *Indeed, Madam, answered his lordship, yours is a very odd compliment.*—"O, my lord, replies she—"tis true, I could say my prayers better before, but for all that, I love old things tho' old be restored." This is too generally the case, but I hope in time the better reason will prevail; and the absurdity of sacrificing it to the idol custom, and of disregarding it for the sake of old things, merely as old things, will be seen.

Yours,

PAUL DISTINCT.

Concerning the HERRING FISHERY.

Now is the time for fisher lads to show
What love, or honour, could invite
them to. WALLER.

S I R,

WHENEVER I meet with any book relating to the fisheries, I look upon it with the same veneration as the Mahometans are said to do any written paper they happen to pick up, upon supposition that it may be a fragment of their *Koran*. The cause of my reverence for pieces of this kind, is the weighty importance which the subject they treat of is to the British nations; whose happiness, or infelicity, will be greatly influenced, in proportion as the present undertaking of the *Herring Fishery*, shall be encouraged or neglected.

These

Their reflections were suggested by the perusal of a pamphlet, printed in 1603, and entitled, JOHN KEYMOUR's *Observations made upon the Dutch fishing, about the year 1601; demonstrating, that there is more wealth raised out of herrings and other fish, in his majesty's seas, by the neighbouring nations, in one year, than that the king of Spain bath from the Indies in four.*—And that there were 20,000 ships, and other vessels; and about 400,000 people then set at work, both by sea and land, and maintained only by fishing upon the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The author observes, that he, "being desirous of looking into the world, in order to get knowledge for his country's good, travelled into France, Germany, and divers other places, and free states."

—He adds, that the Dutch build every year 1000 new vessels, tho' they have not, in their soil, either materials to build them, or merchandize to set them forth.—Then, after telling us the vast number of the Dutch fishing vessels, of various kinds, and the prodigious quantity of fish taken by them, on our coasts, he goes on: "Besides the busses of France, Hambourg, and Embden, the Hollanders, with their 2000 busses, do get the start of us, for the herring fishery, 19 weeks; and every buss catches two or three loadings; and they serve near 20 kingdoms, dukedoms, and free states, in the east and north-east regions, before our great fishing begins at Yarmouth: And before our fishing is ended, the Sound, and the rivers that way, are frozen; so that we cannot pass into, nor sell in those places."—Mr. Keymour, after taking notice of the prodigious quantities of cod and ling, caught by the Dutch, adds:—"Which huge quantity of herrings, and other fish, taken in his majesty's seas, they carry into their own country; and afterwards, by their own shipping, transport them into foreign kingdoms, so much to their exceeding advantage, that they, in a short time, will be able to beat all our shipping at sea, as may be conjectured by their former increase in so few years."

He then hints at one excellent piece of policy in the Dutch:—"Besides the principal adventurers [in the busses] I observed, that thousands of men, their sons, daughters, and maid-servants, who take 3l. or 40s. wages per year; some of them have 5, 10, or 20l. adventure, or more, in the busses; whereby they (besides the men-servants) grow to great wealth before they come to be married."—This policy is as salutary as that of the French at Paris, is destructive; there being usually, in the last mentioned city, three lotteries on

foot, the tickets of one of which cost but a small price: The passion of becoming fortunate in these lotteries, is so strong, that a multitude of servants pawn or sell their very cloaths, and often rob their masters, in order to purchase those tickets.

"The return (says Mr. Keymour) of merchandize, ware, and coin, for herrings and other fish (out of other countries) is so great, that it maketh the bank for coin, and staple for all kind of merchandize in Holland, where nothing groweth but a few hops, madder, and cheese. Thus they make the commodities of other kingdoms serve their turns, to set their ships and people at work, whereby they enrich and strengthen themselves, to the admiration of all nations. The states of Holland receive more duties and customs for hests of herrings, &c. and other profits inwards and outwards, in one year, than all the customs of England amount unto in two years. There was paid above 300,000l. 14 years ago, (besides the custom of all other merchandize) for excises, licences, lastage, &c."

Tho' it is probable, that the Dutch do not now gain near so much money as formerly, by the herring fishery, yet the above citations shew the infinite advantage that nation reaped by it a century and an half since: And that they still get vast sums by it, is certain. It is therefore our duty to imitate their industry.

I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,

A BRITON.

The Westminster Committee having, by their Secretary, acquainted Admiral VERNON with his being nominated as one of them, he was pleased to honour them with the following Letter.

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of the 6th, informing me of your being directed, by order of the Westminster committee, to acquaint me, they had, the night before, chosen me a member of it, and accompanied with a copy of the resolutions, which I think are very prudent ones, and will, I hope, produce all the necessary information they desire.

The voters for the city and liberty of Westminster may be said to be composed of the greatest numbers, and many of the most considerable persons of the freeborn subjects of this kingdom, that are intitled to send their representatives to parliament; and as the courts of justice are held in it, should be deemed to be free from the attempts of any corrupt influence, as such crimes must be committed under the eye of

of the courts of justice, which should be thought to deter any one from such attempts to violate the most sacred laws for the preservation of our liberties, those for a free election of our representatives to parliament.

And should it grow into precedent for a returning officer, in such an extensive city and liberty, arbitrarily to fix such a right, in such ambiguous terms, as could best serve his corrupt purposes, to wrest to what construction he pleased—What must become of the liberties of all the small boroughs, if the offences of a presiding officer in so capital a one could be screened from justice for so heinous an offence; that must at once deprive the subject of that only secure basis of our liberties, a free elected parliament.

And therefore, I desire you will assure the gentlemen, who have done me that honour in their good opinions, that no one more sincerely wishes success to their generous endeavours, not only to secure the rights and franchises of the voters, but the freedom of elections to parliament throughout the kingdom.

But as the result of these enquiries must naturally tend to an application to parliament for the general redress, for preventing the fatal consequences of arbitrary returns, besides the particular remedies, the laws have provided against the injuries done to particulars; I am apprehensive it would be improper for me, as a member of the court of parliament, where this redress may be applied for, to appear as a party in such application.

But pray assure the gentlemen, that I am with them animated with the same constitutional regard for the preservation of the boasted freedom of this country: That would soon become an empty farce, whenever returning officers can compose a parliament thro' the influence of their corrupt practices, which shall never want my concurrent endeavours to bring such heinous offenders to justice.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

E. VERNON.

To Mr. John Purser,
secretary to the
Westminster com-
mittee. These.

To which the Committee thought proper to re-
turn him the following Answer.

SIR,

WE had been wanting, not only in gratitude to you, but in justice to our trust, did we not, on all occasions, acknowledge, that, by your example

abroad, the spirit of liberty of this city was kindled at home; and that to our steering to that point of freedom, which your example is continually leading us to, we owe, whatever you are pleased to honour us with your approbation of, as meritorious: To say more, your present attention to the fishery renders unnecessary — Since nothing can tend more to the welfare of this nation, than purging these isles from the craft of the Dutch, and restoring Britons to their native, their natural rights; and tho' they must submit their opinions to your superior judgment, they humbly conceive none can be blamed, in desiring a VERNON for their pilot — to endeavour to bring heinous offenders to justice.

Your most obedient servants, &c.

To Edward Vernon, Esq;

From the London Gazetteer, Aug. 8.

IT is reported of Julius Cæsar, that being asked how so noble a mind as his could act in the ruin of his country, he answered, Nothing but what you call ruin can save it. There are certain political periods, when something very bold and enterprising must be done, to recover a lost and degenerate people; and in such cases patriotism is at best but a dream, so it falls on the governing party in course, to assume to themselves the glory of saving a nation.

The people of any country may be justly esteemed degenerate, when they endeavour to evade, and spurn at laws instituted for their happiness and welfare. I take it for granted, that every law is good, that either lessens a balance of trade against us, or turns it in our favour; and when such a law is made, they must be highly to blame, who from partial and particular views obstruct it.

The cambrick act is one of the laws that the legislature has thought fit to make for the benefit of commerce; and however it may not happen to be so perfect in every respect as could be wished, it is, at all events, calculated to answer the great end for which it was made: To save a large balance of specie at home, that must otherwise be paid to France, and may be the means, in a due course of time, of ripening our own manufactures into perfection; for when once the fashion of wearing French cambricks is eradicated, that for the using of those making in Ireland will gradually take place, and then the advantage will not only be, of saving our money at home, but of making large acquisitions from abroad. In this light it is every man's duty to consider, whether he be the vender or wearer of cambrick,

if it is not an immoral act to transgress a law evidently instituted for the good of the community, and against which no one living can have just cause to complain.

When this is further considered, it really becomes a crime of the deepest dye: A law is made, which prohibits the selling or wearing of cambricks in Great-Britain; A before this law was made, a revenue arose from it for the publick use, upwards of 30,000l. a year, as I best remember. This law being now in force, the tradesman who values his reputation dares not deal in it, tho' it was before a considerable branch of his profits, which those who hazard a breach of the law making no scruple of, the profits that before were general, now vest in particular people; so that the publick revenue is by this means vested in a few bold adventurers, the honest tradesman is deprived of dealing in the commodities, which that law permits to be worn instead of cambricks, a new scheme of smuggling takes place, and this well-intended law is turned into a jobb.

These men are therefore guilty of no less crimes than, first, robbing of their country, to enrich our most dangerous enemies, the French; secondly, robbing the publick revenue, to enrich themselves with the spoils of the people; and, lastly, the plundering of their brethren, to make their own trades flourish. Now, if these be no crimes, nor the acting in opposition to fair and equal laws immoral, then can I not discover how any kind of roguery can be criminal.

As to the ladies; as there are amongst them some yet remaining who dare be Britons, who love their country, and would be as much ashamed to be seen in a linnen that none of the royal family wear, as in E no linnen at all, I must not therefore involve the good with the bad and thoughtless; but as a sense of shame is more peculiar to the English, than any other nation, if that has no effect upon our modern fine ladies, they must not esteem me rude or indelicate when I tell them, that the laws are made to punish transgressors; and that, altho' justice is said to have leaden wings, it is likewise said to have iron hands, and from which their sex will not exempt them.

I must here conclude, by speaking a word or two on the other side of the question, and which, perhaps, had it been attended to in due time, would have saved me this present trouble. It is, that if the dealers in the linnen trade had, when the cambrick act passed, connected their own interest with that of their country, by selling muslins at a moderate price, it is more than probable, that this new

scheme of smuggling had not been thought of; as the ladies, in the first fright, would have stocked themselves with that commodity, and never have thought any more of the other.

Whatever is discovered for the good of any Part of Mankind, can never be made too publick; of which the following is an Instance.

From the CAROLINA GAZETTE.
To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I AM commanded by the commons B house of assembly to send you the inclosed, which you are to print in the Carolina Gazette as soon as possible: It is the negroe Caesar's cure for poison; and likewise his cure for the bite of a rattle-snake: For discovering of which the general assembly hath thought fit to purchase his freedom, and grant him an allowance of 100l. per ann. during life.

C May 9, 1730. I am, &c.

JAMES IRVING.

The Negroe Caesar's Cure for Poison.

Take the roots of plantane and wild hoar-hound, fresh or dried, three ounces, boil them together in two quarts of water, to one quart, and strain it; of this decoction let the patient take one third part three mornings fasting successively, from which if he finds any relief, it must be continued till he is perfectly recovered: On the contrary, if he finds no alteration after the third dose, it is a sign that the patient has either not been poisoned at all, or that it has been with such poison as Caesar's antidotes will not remedy, so may leave off the decoction.

During the cure, the patient must live on a spare diet, and abstain from eating mutton, pork, butter, or any other fat or oily food.

N. B. The plantane or hoar-hound will either of them cure alone, but they are most efficacious together.

F In summer, you may take one handful of the roots and branches of each, in place of three ounces of the roots of each.

For Drink, during the Cure, let them take the following.

Take of the roots of golden-rod six ounces, or in summer two large handfuls, the roots and branches together, and boil them in two quarts of water to one quart (to which also may be added a little hoar-hound and saffras). To this decoction, after it is strained, add a glass of rum or brandy, and sweeten it with sugar, for ordinary drink.

Sometimes

Sometimes an inward Fever attends such as are poisoned, for which he orders the following :

Take a pint of wood-ashes and three pints of water, stir and mix them well together, let them stand all night, and strain or decant the lie off in the morning, of which ten ounces may be taken six mornings following, warmed or cold, according to the weather.

These medicines have no sensible operation, tho' sometimes they work in the bowels, and give a gentle stool.

The Symptoms attending such as are poisoned, are as follows :

A pain of the breast, difficulty of breathing, a load at the pit of the stomach, an irregular pulse, burning and violent pains of the viscera above and below the navel, very restless at night, sometimes wandering pains over the whole body, a reaching and inclination to vomit, profuse sweats, (which prove always serviceable) slimy stools, both when costive and loose, the face of a pale and yellow colour, sometimes a pain and inflammation of the throat, the appetite is generally weak, and some cannot eat any; those who have been long poisoned, are generally very feeble, and weak in their limbs, sometimes spit a great deal, the whole skin peels, and likewise the hair falls off.

Cæsar's Cure for the Bite of a Rattle-Snake.

Take of the roots of plantane or hoarhound, (in the summer, roots and branches together) a sufficient quantity, bruise them in a mortar, and squeeze out the juice, of which give, as soon as possible, one large spoonful; if he is swelled, you must force it down his throat: This generally will cure; but if the patient finds no relief in an hour after, you may give another spoonful, which never fails.

If the roots are dried, they must be moistened with a little water.

To the wound may be applied a leaf of good tobacco moistened with rum.

A Method of managing Cattle, liable to be infected by the present reigning Disease, in order to render it less fatal to them.

WHEN the distemper is in any place, let the sound cattle in the neighbourhood never be permitted to graze or eat so long at one time as they would do, whether it be of grass, clover, hay, turnips, or any other kind of food; but after they have fed an hour or two, more or less, where the pasture, &c. is more or less plentiful, let them be taken up, and kept from feeding nearly the same length of time,

The reason assigned for this management is founded on the following observations: Soon after a beast is infected, it ceases to chew the cud; consequently, the herbage, hay, &c. lies undigested in the maw, and corrupts; and, by the qualities it thence acquires, adds to the violence and malignity of the disease already received by the infection; and it is reasonably supposed that this increase of the distemper, and the fatality attending it, will bear some proportion to the quantity of the food in the maw when the beast was attacked; which, instead of being of use, corrupts, and seems to be one cause of those racking pains in the bowels, and that offensive putrid scouring which attends most of the cattle that die of that distemper.

It has, probably, in part, been owing to this unheeded cause, that the many attempts to find out some certain cure for this disease, have been attended with so little success: And they seemed to have failed not so much from the want of proper antidotes for a malignant disease, as from an incapacity to substitute some proper vent for this undigested food, before it becomes injurious to the animal.

To keep the maw as empty as is consistent with the health and strength of the beast, by taking them up frequently from their pasture or food, seems to be one likely method to prevent them from suffering so much as otherwise they might do, should they be infected; it is therefore recommended to publick notice and observance.

From the London Gazetteer, Aug. 11.

To the F O O L.

G O O D S I R,

I AM one of those unhappy devil-looking sort of little black boys, that go about the streets with a sack on my left shoulder, and a brush and shovel in my right hand, and who often disturb your worship's morning meditations, with the cry of, *Sweep, chimney sweep*; which, I hope, your worship will not take amiss, when you consider we must either make this outcry, or be beat and starved. But, Sir, this is not all our unhappiness, as we are now deprived of a certain advantage, which we thought time and prescription had well secured to us: But the gentlemen of the city, who talk of liberty as much, and act as arbitrarily, as any people in the world, make nothing of turning poor people out of doors, whenever they have a mind for it, by a law of their own making. It was, Sir, upon this principle, that our mansion, called Cheap-side-Conduit, was taken from us, and we obliged

to lie in the streets, subject to be run over by the coaches; and this only because we are poor and can't help ourselves. They at first stopt the water-course, where we were accustomed to quench our thirst, and when they found that was not sufficient to eject us, they then demolished the whole building, under pretence that they wanted to erect a house for my lord mayor, which, the lord knows, was never intended, as it would have been a disgrace to have wounded the seat of magnificence on the ruins of chimney-sweepers hall.

This, Sir, is a grievance within your sphere, and which, I humbly conceive, ought to be remedied as soon as possible, as it is not only the seat of our ancestors, but the proper place of call; and where we are always at hand to save this opulent city from the flames. In consideration whereof, we humbly pray you to petition my lord mayor and his great court of common council in our behalf, that they would, out of the fines arising from the conviction of cambrick smugglers, cause to be erected here a little convenient exchange, where we might sell our foot, be at all calls, and guarded at once against the violent hurricanes of the coaches and carts, and the inclemency of the weather. And this I hope they will do, if it be only to prevent us running against their wives and daughters, and now and then selling their worships new cloaths.

Your worship's humble slave,

CACODEMON.

Another Letter of Seneca to Lucilius, describing the Villa of Scipio Africanus; together with a Comparison between the Journey of Nero's Time, and the Manners of Scipio's. (See p. 273.)

I WRITE to you now from the Villa of Scipio Africanus, where I at present am, and have worshipped his manes, and his altar; both which I respect as the monuments of so great a man. I am persuaded his soul is returned to heaven, whence first it came: Not because he was leader of great armies, (for the mad Cambyfes was the same, and even successful in all his rashness) but for his vast moderation, his temperance, his piety; more conspicuous and admirable in his leaving, than defending his country. There was a necessity, that either liberty or Scipio should quit Rome. "I will not (says he) derogate from the laws and constitution of my country; let the laws and rights of Rome be open and free to all her citizens: And then, O my country! Enjoy thou the benefit I have brought thee, without me: As I have given thee liberty, so will I be the example August, 1750.

and proof of thy having it. If I am grown too great for thy safety, for thy service I depart from thee." How can I but admire such a grandeur of mind? To ease Rome of her fears, and remove her dangers, he went into a voluntary exile. Affairs were then in that posture, that either Scipio must injure liberty, or liberty Scipio; neither of which being fitting and just, he gave way to the laws, and retired to Liternum; thinking his banishment as necessary to the commonwealth, as that of Hannibal. I surveyed this Villa, built with square stone, and surrounded with a wall; I viewed the groves and towers, planted and erected on each side; a capacious cistern and basin for water, was below the house and gardens, large enough to supply a whole army; next a small bath, and that something dusky. It was a very sensible pleasure to consider the manners of Scipio with ours. In this little hole, this corner, did that terror of Carthage, he to whom alone Rome owed her not being taken a second time, wash and refresh himself, after he had been tired with his country toils; for he used the country exercises, and ploughed his ground himself, as the antients were wont to do. Beneath this humble roof he stopt, and this plain unartful floor supported him. Who now, in our days, would endure so mean a bath? Every man now thinks himself poor, if the walls of his bath shine not with large orbs of precious stones; unless the Alexandrian marble be embossed, trusted o'er, and varied with Numidian borderings; unless they are covered all over with Mosaic work; if the vaulted roof be not all beset with looking-glass; unless the Thusian stone, formerly so rare, and only to be found in some particular temple, or public building, line the cistern, into which he descends after his sweating, without soul or life, if the water pours not on him from silver conduits. I speak only now of the pipes and baths of the vulgar; but what shall I say, when I come to those of the freed-men? How many statues are there? How many rows of pillars supporting no weight, but placed there merely for the sake of the expence and ornament? How many cascades of water, that tumble with broken murmurs down several steps or falls? We are arrived to that degree of luxury, that we disdain to tread on any thing, but gems and precious stones. The obscure light enters these baths of Scipio, by little chinks rather than windows, made in the stone-wall, so as not to weaken the building: But now they call these baths beetles-nests, that are not built so open, as on all sides to admit the sun in its meridian altitudes,

A a a

at

at windows as spacious as magnificent ; unless from their seats they can survey the fields and seas. The new inventions of luxury throw the old into the number of things antiquated and out of fashion. Formerly there were but a few baths, and those plain, and without ornament. For why should those things affect ornament which were invented for common use, and not for pleasure ? The ancients had no water poured on them, nor fresh running streams, as if they rose from hot springs. Nor did they think it of any consequence, in what water they made themselves clean. But you cannot imagine with what pleasure I entered these obscure baths, ceiled over with a vulgar plaistering ; and which you must know, was tempered by the hands of Cato, Fabius Maximus, or one of the Cornelii, in their *Ædileships* : For formerly, the *Ædiles* of the greatest quality performed that office, by entering those places of public reception of the people, and examining the water, that it was of a useful and wholesome temperature ; not so hot as this modern invention makes it, where there is no difference between the heat of the baths, and that of a boiling furnace : And it would to a reasonable man seem a punishment, to wash a condemned criminal in it. How rude and unpolished will some of our time think of Scipio, that he let not the day into his sweating-room by large windows ; that he was not boiled in the eye of the sun, and had not a prospect round him, while he sat sweating in his bath ? Alas ! poor soul, he knew not how to live ! He was not washed in purified water ; nay, when it rained, in perhaps what was muddy. Nor indeed had he much reason to be concerned how he was washed ; since he came thither to cleanse himself after his toils, and rinse off the sweat, not ointments. I envy not Scipio, would some of us say ; he was truly an exile, who was bathed after so wretched a manner ; but much more would they say, if they knew that he bathed not every day : For if we believe those that have transmitted down to us the customs and manners of our ancestors, they washed only their legs and arms every day, which by labour had contracted dirt, but their whole bodies only every ninth or market-day. Here perhaps some may reflect, that they were extream nasty, and without the help of perfumes, ointments, and sweet-waters, must needs smell rank of the camp, the field, or the mere man. But after these neat beautified baths were invented, men had more ingrateful, as well as unnatural scents about them ; which Horace, describing a sop and dissolute fellow, hints at, when he says,

Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gorgonius bircum,

Of goats Gorgonius stinks, Rufillus of perfumes.

If I have renewed too many melancholy thoughts in you, by what I have said concerning the degenerate luxury of our age, you must attribute it to the Villa of Scipio, where now I am. Farewel.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I AM so unfashionable as to think it the duty of every individual in Britain to love his country, and to endeavour to promote its welfare ; and that he has a right to offer his thoughts on any subject, in which the good of the publick is concerned.

Being willing to contribute my mite, I desire a place in your Magazine for a few animadversions on a very interesting point, I mean smuggling, which drains us of our money, enfeebles the constitution, and corrupts the morals of the common people, and is become one of the greatest of our national grievances. What a melancholy consideration is it, to think what vast sums are yearly carried over to our worst and most dangerous enemies, the French, along from the coast of Kent and Suffex to St. Michael's mount in Cornwall ? And this infernal intercourse is as disadvantageous to the nation as it can possibly be ; for they absolutely refuse to barter their poison for any of our manufactures. With regard indeed to the Kentish and Suffex smugglers, what honest Englishman will complain, when he hears that the services, which they have the honour to do the great cause of corruption and the B—s, are more than a sufficient atonement for the injury which their country receives ?—I have spent some time at Penzance, one of the largest and most populous towns in the county of Cornwall, pleasantly situated near the center of Mount's bay *. The gentlemen of this place lament the enormous illicit trade with France, carried on by the petty towns in the bay, which is attended with very bad consequences, for it not only makes their enemies masters of a considerable part of their specie, which is the produce of their fish and tin, but debauches men, women, and children. The times, they say, were never better, nor money in greater plenty, than during the late war, when this pernicious correspondence was in a great measure stopped. In order to give some check to it, it has been cursorily talked of, and

* See London Magazine for 1749, p. 566.

and faintly proposed here, to enter into an association, not to purchase the commodities of France; but this is too publick-spirited a thing to take effect in this age. The taking off a part of the duty on rum would also probably give a great blow to it: If therefore our ministers have any relish for such a rational pleasure as the applause of their countrymen, this is a sure way to obtain it; and ways and means might be easily found out for raising an equivalent, that the glorious system of corruption may not suffer thereby. They comply here likewise, with a great deal of justice, that no smack has been stationed on the coast since the peace, tho' it has been greatly wanted; which shews a scandalous neglect *semeuere.*

I am,
Your humble servant,
ANTI-GALLICUS.

The Dutch Method of Curing Herrings.

AS soon as the herrings are caught, they are immediately gutted, and distinguished by three different species, viz.

1. The matkiss herring, which is of the smallest kind; 2. The full herring, which has got a large milt; 3. The spent herring, which is of the poorest sort: Each sort of fish is thrown into a trough, wherein a large shovel of salt is cast, and the fish and salt are well stirred or shovelled up together, the better to incorporate the salt with the blood and juices, which operation is called drilling; then they are taken out and placed in a basket near the man appointed to pack them in casks, the bottoms of which are well sprinkled with Lisbon salt, and the herrings placed therein upon their backs, very compact and regular: Upon this layer is cast a shovel of salt, upon the salt a layer of herrings, and so salt and herrings alternately, till the cask is filled, but the largest quantity of salt is put uppermost, which covers them all; and after standing five or six hours with the head upon them loose, that they may settle well in the cask, they press down the head close and drive on the hoops; when this is done, a hole is bored in the middle of the cask's head, wherein is put an iron or brass pipe, thro' which they blow, in order to find out the leaks in the cask; and if any aperture is found, it is carefully caulked up, as well as the hole at which the pipe entered; for the least air entering therein, may greatly prejudice the fish. After this, the casks are lowered down into the hold, where they remain four days, after which time they are hoisted up upon deck, and their heads struck out, in the room of which they place upon the fish thick and heavy heads, upon which men

stand and press down the herrings exceeding close, till the liquor or brine is raised above the head, which is started thro' the scuppers of the vessel. When the fastest of the liquor is extracted, a purer sort, called blood pickle, is again squeezed from them, which is carefully preserved; for in this liquor consists the virtue of making the fish keep well, which is poured in upon them through the hole in the head of the cask; when the hole is well plugged up, and the hoops driven firm, the operation is done.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, to his Friend at Boston, dated May 19, 1750. (See p. 291.)

THE French inhabitants, except a small number, seem determined to leave the province, rather than take the oaths to his majesty; and it is come nearly to a crisis that must determine the point with them: It is probable, that the French missionaries, as well as the principal officers at Canada and Cape-Breton, have encouraged a defection of this kind, as they find the British ministry resolved to protect and secure so valuable a country: Altho' the bigotry of these Nova-Scotians alone is almost a sufficient motive to carry them from a place where their religion has not the chief countenance and protection of the civil government. If they actually leave us, their improvements are so considerable as to make a number of fine settlements for those who succeed them: But how they are (in that case) to be disposed of, it is not very easy to determine; but as his excellency, governor Cornwallis, has always discovered a capacity of turning every occurrence to a good account, his superior genius will undoubtedly improve this for the publick advantage, and to the satisfaction of those who observe the happy effects of his prudent administration.

Every thing goes on with great dispatch; and whilst the closest application is made in civil concerns, religion is not unthought of; we shall soon have a large church erected on the parade, and for the encouragement of protestant dissenters, a handsome lot is laid out for a meeting-house, and another for a minister, in a very pleasant situation: And next to these, a commodious hospital is built for the reception of the sick and diseased, and a house for the education of orphans and deserted young children. The cod-fish are not so plenty this spring on the banks, as usual, which is imputed to the great quantities of ice that have been driven on them from the gulph of St. Lawrence.

A a a

JOCKEY

372 JOCKEY and JENNY. A New SONG.

Sung by Mr. Lowe and Mrs. Arne at Vaux-Hall;

Jockey.

When Jockey was blest with your love and your truth, Not on
Tweed's pleasant banks dwelt so blithsome a youth; With Jen — ny I
sported it all the day long, And her name was the burthen, and
joy of my song: And her name was the
burthen and joy of my song.

^{2.}
Jenny. E'er Jockey had ceas'd all his
Kindness to me,
'There liv'd in a vale not so happy a she:
Such pleasures with Jockey his Jenny had
known, [rown.
'That she scorn'd in a cot the fine folks of the.

^{3.}
Jockey. Ah! Jockey, what fear now pos-
sesses thy mind,
That Jenny so constant to Willy's been kiod!
When dancing so gay with the nymphs on
the plain, [the swain.
She yielded her hand and her heart to

Jenny.

4.
Jenny. You falsely upbraid; but remem-
ber the day, [bay ;
With Lucy you toy'd it beneath the new
When alone with your Lucy, the shepherds
have said, [you made.
You forgot all the vows that to Jenny

5.
Jockey. Believe not, sweet Jenny, my
heart stray'd from thee, [me ;
Nor Lucy the wanton's a maid still for
From a lass that's so true your fond Jockey
ne'er rov'd, [lov'd,
Nor once could forsake the kind Jenny he

6.
Jenny. My heart for young Willy ne'er
panted nor sigh'd, [the pride.
For you of that heart was the joy and
While Tweed's waters glide, shall your
Jenny be true, [like you.
Nor love, my dear Jockey, a shepherd

7.
Jockey. No shepherd e'er met with so
faithful a fair, [compare ;
For kindness no youth can with Jockey
We'll love then and live from fierce jealousy
free, [as we.
And none on the plain shall be happy

A COUNTRY DANCE.

The COQUET.



First man cast off and turn the third woman, and remain in the second man's place ;
the first woman the same with the third man ;, whole figure at top ;, and right and left
with the top couple ;.

Poetical ESSAYS in AUGUST, 1750.

*A Young Lady's Reasons for taking SNUFF,
sent to a Gentleman who dissuaded her from
it.*

WHEN strong perfumes and noisome
scents

The suffering nose invade,
Snuff, best of Indian weed, presents
Its salutary aid.

When vapours swim before our eyes,

And cloud the dizzy brain,
Snuff, to dispel the mist, applies

Its quick enliv'ning grain.

When pensively we sit, or walk,

Each social friend away,

Snuff best supplies the want of talk,
And cheers the lonely day.

The hand like alabaster fair,

The sparkling diamond's pride,

Can ne'er so gracefully appear,

If snuff should be deny'd.

Nature in vain on distant rocks

Pour'd forth her ambient stores,

To form the curious polish'd box,

Should snuff be us'd no more.

Ev'n commerce (name of sweetest sound)

To ev'ry British ear)

Must suffering droop, should snuff be found

Unworthy of our care.

The smallest pinch of snuff we take

Helps trade in some degree ;

So smallest drops of water make

The vast unbounded sea.

Think, Sir, for sure that reason best

Will move the gen'rous mind,

Think that in granting my request

You benefit mankind. MIRANDA.

TO CHLOE.

WHILST the weather-cock town
veers to ev'ry thing new,
And slave to dull whim, is to vanity true ;
Whilst

Whilst bright nymphs make a prison their
 sav'rite scene, [hero, Maclean * :
 And gaze, whisper, and sigh, o'er their
 Of these follies quite sick, to Vaux-Hall
 lets retire, [spire ;
 And feast on the joy which its beauties in-
 For dry are its walks, and soft summer's
 there found, [wrapt round.
 When London's all dirt, and by winter
 Then haste, (dearest Chloe !) old time's
 on the wing ; [lira sing.
 Though Philomel's dumb, we'll hear Phyl-
 Thy exquisite form I, enrapt, shall survey,
 When prais'd by her voice, from my
 amorous lay.

John's Answer to his Peggy. (See Lond.
 Mag. for June, p. 281.)

WHY taunt thus, dear Peg ! when
 (you know) all the day
 On your delicate lips I with transports
 could stray, [enquire ?
 What number of Smacks make a Hufi, you
 There ! there !—A round hundred : —By
 Jove I'm all fire.

Supplement to the Character of Mr. Vernon
 the Fisherman, inserted in our last, p.
 329.

BUT Vernon scorns this singular ap-
 plause,
 Tho' forward, not alone in virtue's cause.—
 Firm by his side a citizen appears
 Whose publick acts out-number far his
 years.
 Proceed, O Janssen ! in thy triple state ;
 Thou tradesman, senator, and magistrate † !
 Proceed ! each step advances thy renown ;
 And Britain's fishery fix'd thy character
 shall crown.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

IT sure adumbr'd this happy year,
 When rev'rend Herring took the pri-
 mate's chair ! [give,
 As food for th' inward man his doctrines
 On Herrings now our outward man shall
 live.
 The clerick tribe, in honour of their head,
 With pickled herrings daily shall be fed ;
 Their pattern (who the clergy does not
 heed ?)
 Shall teach the vulgar laymen how to feed :
 And courtiers always follow and obey,
 Where kings and ministers have led the
 way ‡.

Mr. Touchit apologizes for inserting this
 attempt at humour, as he calls it, which he
 received with another piece, on a more serious
 subj^t ; and hopes that the use that is made

of one of the most respectable names in the king-
 dom, cannot in this manner give offence.

On the Death of his Grace the late Duke of
 Richmond.

BLESS'D in the vision of effulgence
 bright, [repeat,
 Where happy souls their Maker's name
 Where spring eternal blooms to cheer
 the sight,
 And notes seraphick ev'ry joy compleat ;
 Thy blest'd transition, Lenox, who'd
 deplore ? [more ?
 Or grieve to earth's dull joys thou art no
 But when, with pensive breasts, we
 trace thy mind, [teous deed ;
 Thy hand still open to each boun-
 Thy ear to ev'ry wretch's grief inclin'd ;
 Then ev'ry Briton's melting heart does
 bleed :

When we recount thy godlike virtues o'er,
 Then we repine that Richmond is no more.

Inscribed to the Memory of Charles, late Duke
 of Richmond.

*Quis desiderio fit pudor aut modus
 Tam cari capitis ?* — Hor.

WHAT bounds can limit now the
 falling tear, [sorrow ?
 When honest souls no greater loss can
 What pow'r of courage can we now in-
 voke,
 Or how sustain this unexpected stroke ?
 For fortune in vain we now implore
 Richmond is dead, — and greatness is no
 more.

Assist, Melpomene, this artless lay,
 Enrich the tribute which I mourning pay ;
 So shall my verse, by thine inspiring aid,
 In worthy strains address his sacred shade.
 Heav'n's ! what misjudging error racks my
 brain ?

Ev'n thy assistance, goddess, all is vain :
 Where's worth like his throughout rich
 nature's store ? [no more.
 Richmond is dead, — and worth is now
 Lo ! uncorrupted faith, and truth sincere,
 Drop on his silent tomb an honest tear ;
 See ! steady virtue, too, stands sorrowing
 by,
 And views his relics with a gushing eye :
 Whose sighs her own approaching fall de-
 plore,

Richmond is dead, — and virtue is no more.
 Let ev'ry gen'rous Briton grace his bier,
 Each pay an honest tributary tear ;
 Then mournfully exclaim, in grief sincere,
 " The patriot—husband—father—friend
 is here."

An

* One committed for the highway, for whom some ladies were greatly concerned. † An
 eminent stationer, and master of the stationers company ; member of parliament for the city
 of London ; sheriff of London and Middlesex, and alderman of Breadstreet Ward.
 ‡ Samples of the herrings were sent to his majesty and the duke of Newcastle, at Hanover.

AN ESSAY on TIME.

THO' Time in haste for ever glides
along,

Nor heeds my subject, nor attends my song;
Incessant still beneath my searches floats,
Wastes in my hands, and fades upon my
thoughts; [essay,

Yet would I, muse, the wond'rous theme
And to the fleeting phantom lend my lay.
Thro' all the revolutions, pains, and strife,
That or befall, or busy human life,
Whether we chase our joys, or tempt our
woes,

Pursue our toil, or deviate to repose,
To manhood rise, or verge beyond our
prime, [Time,

One tide transports us, and that tide is
Of this consist our dates, in this commence,
'Tis what admits us here, what bears us
hence;

Involves us in an unrelaxing course;
And what's exempt from Time's imperial
force?

Wide as th' extent of nature's fair array,
Th' unwearied traveller spreads his airy
way;

By nought controll'd, one rigid motion
keeps, [sweeps,

And matter moulders where his pinion
For him fierce lightnings cleave the sultry air,
For him the total band of meteors war;

For him successive seasons, as they stray,
Or scatter genial life, or reap decay.

And as in forests we promiscuous see
The shooting scyon, and the shiver'd tree;
Or midst a silent shower, as rise and break
The bubbles various on the level lake;

So births and deaths, an intermingled train,
For ever swell the records of his reign.
Amongst the stars, or underneath the sun,
Whate'er is suffered, or whate'er is done;

Events or actions, all the vast amount
But stretch his scroll, and add to his ac-
count.

Yet while his stern vicissitudes advance
O'er ev'ry orb, thro' all the vast expanse,
While scenes succeed to scenes, and forms
to forms,

And other thunders roll, and other storms,
Sedate he triumphs o'er the general frame,
And, changing all things, is himself the
same. [define,

Fain would the learn'd th' ideal power
And on the mighty measurer cast their line.
With emulous ardour on the task they wait,
Contrive their circles, and their era's state;

From these compute, by those the tale
devise, [skies:

And vaunt to match our annals with the
Yet ever devious, miss the promis'd end,
Tho' Meto plan, and tho' Calippus mend;

Tho' antient periods be reform'd by new,
And Greg'ry polish, what Hipparchus drew.
Schemes rais'd on schemes, see endless
error start;

And reg'lar nature mocks the boast of art;

And reg'lar nature mocks the boast of art;

And reg'lar nature mocks the boast of art;

And reg'lar nature mocks the boast of art;

In what regard the works of mortals stand
To this great fabrick of the Almighty's
hand,

Is his to view; and sure to him alone
His world, and all its relatives, are known;
And acts and things distant before him lie,
And Time itself retires not from his eye.

But whence, oh muse, celestial voice!
rehear, [sacred verse,

That speak'st the theme, and aid'st the
Whence this progressive now, untaught to
stay,

This glimmering shadow of eternal day?
When first th' Almighty from the womb of
night,

Bade infant nature hear, and spring to light,
Her place he sever'd from the boundless
waste,

And, from eternity, her Time to last;

'Twas then it issu'd on the new-form'd
stage,

With her coeval, and itself her age;
Ordain'd o'er ether, air, and earth, to
range,

The scope of ev'ry life, and ev'ry change.
Its progress note; th' illustrious globes
above,

Shine in its shade, and in its shadow move;
With statèd pace around their orbits play,
And waste th' impatient moments on their
way,

While to a new eternity consign'd,
They haste from that before, to that behind.
So where some streight its ev'ry channel
draws, [pass;

From main to main th' impetuous waters
Yet rush but to return from whence they
came,

The mighty ocean's diff'rent, and the same.
See Time launch'd forth in solemn pomp
proceed, [deed!

And man on man advance, and deed on
No pause, no rest in all the world appears,
Ev'n live-long patriarchs waste their thou-
sand years. [contende,

If Babel's tow'r no more with heav'n
In spiry heights a Nineveh ascends:
See in their fires each future nation stray,
And or desert, or meet the morning ray!

Or visit Lybia's sands, or Scythia's snows,
And brethren scatter that must soon be foes;
See other kings hold other crowds in chains!
And Nimrod but the first of monarch reigns.

These suns behold a Cyrus lord of all;
These view young Ammon triumph o'er
the hall:

Now haughty Rome in martial rigor frowns,
And bears down pow'rful states, and treads
on crowns;

Bids mighty cities in a flame expire,
Nor dreams of Vandal rage, and Gothick
fire.

Mankind and theirs possess one common
thrall: [pires fall.

And, like the gods that sway them, em-

And, like the gods that sway them, em-

And, like the gods that sway them, em-

And, like the gods that sway them, em-

And, like the gods that sway them, em-

And, like the gods that sway them, em-

And, like the gods that sway them, em-

And, like the gods that sway them, em-

And, like the gods that sway them, em-

And, like the gods that sway them, em-

Some periods void of science, and of fame,
Scarcely e'er exist, or leave behind a name;
Mere sluggish rounds to let succession climb;
Obscure and idle expletives of time.
Others behold each nobler genius thrive,
And in their generous labours long survive,
By learning grac'd extend a distant light,
And circling Science has her day and night.
Rise, rise, ye dear contemporaries, rise!
On whom devolve these seasons and these skies!

Affert the portion destin'd to your share,
And make the honour of the times your care;

Be each great end pursu'd, each art sustain'd,
As when Augustus or Eliza reign'd;
When lofty Varius stole the Roman boast,
Or Bacon furnish'd what must ne'er be lost:
Be by each future age your worth confess'd,
O bless the present, and by those be blest.
Still be your darling study nature's laws,
And to its fountain trace up ev'ry cause:
Explore, for such it is, this high abode,
And tread the paths that Boyle and New-
ton trod.

[looks down,
Lo, earth smiles wide, and radiant heav'n
All fair, all gay, and urgent to be known!
Attend, and here are shown delights im-
mense,

For ev'ry intellect and ev'ry sense.
With adoration think, with rapture gaze,
And hear all nature chaunt her Maker's
praise. [sings
With reason stor'd, by love of knowledge
By dread awaken'd, and by hope inspir'd,
Can we, the product of another's hand,
Nor whence, nor how, nor why we are,
demand?

And, not at all, or not aright, employ'd,
Behold a length of years, and all a void?

Happy, thrice happy he! whose conscio-
ous heart

Enquires his purpose, and discerns his part;
Who runs with head th' involuntary race,
Nor lets his hours reproach him as they pass;
Weights how they steal away, how sure,
how fast, [last:

And, as he weighs them, apprehends the
Or vacant, or engag'd, our minutes fly;
We may be negligent, but we must die.

CHAUCER'S RECANTATION.

RECITATIVE.

OLD Chaucer once to this re-echoing
grove [love;
Sung "of the sweet bewitching tricks of
But soon he found, he sullied his renown,
And arm'd each charming hearer with a
frown: [strung
Then self-condemn'd anew his lyre he
And in repentant strains this recantation
sung.

A I R.

I.

Long since unto her native sky
Fled heav'n-descended nativity;

Nought now that's stable's to be had;
The world's grown mutable and mad:
Save women—they, we must confess
Are miracles of steadfastness,
And every witty pretty dame
Bears for her motto—*still she stays*.

II.

The flow'rs that in the vale are seen,
The white, the yellow, blue and green,
In brief complexion idly gay,
Still set with every setting day;
Dispers'd by wind, or chill'd by frost,
Their odours gone, their colours lost:
But what is true, tho' passing strange,
The women never—*fade or change*,

III.

The wise-man said that all was vain,
And folly's universal reign;
Wisdom its votaries oft enthralls,
Riches torment, and pleasure palls;
And 'tis, good luck, a general rule,
That a rash man soon or late's a fool:
In women 'tis th' exception lies,
For they are wond'rous—wond'rous wise.

IV.

This earthly ball with noise abounds,
And from its emptiness it sounds,
Fame's deaf'ning din, the hum of men,
The lawyers' plea, and poets pen;
But women here no noise suspect,
Silence distinguishes their sex:

For, poor dumb things! so weak's their
mould, [scold.

You scarce can hear them—when they

C H O R U S.

An hundred mouths, an hundred tongues,
An hundred pair of iron lungs,
Five heralds, and five thousand cries,
With throats whose accent never tires;
Ten speaking-trumpets, of a fine
Would deafen with their din surprise;
Your praise, sweet nymphs, shall ring and fly,
And those that will believe it—*may*.

A Simile. To FLORE at Cambridge.

AS when the spring has spread the
woods
With gorgeous green, and fann'd the floods,
In all the breezy bow'rs,
The buxom, bursting buds perfume
The ambient air with opening bloom.
Of fragrant, flaunting flow'rs:

Thro' all the mirthful meads of Kent,
The various sweets with speaking scent
Perplex our puzzled senses,
Nor can we, O ye flowers, decree
Which is the fairest softest she,
Or which most sweets dispenses:

So, Florio, thro' thy labour'd day
Such nervous beauties we survey
In ev'ry lively line,
We can't determine which is best,
Where with like lustre all the rest
Sublimely dazzling shine.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.



THE 10th of last month was a trial at the king's bench, before the Rt. Hon. the lord chief justice Lee, between one Carnon (said by his counsel to be chairman to lord Trentham) and one Blair, plaintiffs, and Sir Thomas Clarges and John Upton, Esq; defendants, for committing the plaintiffs to the house of correction, for outrageous behaviour at the late Westminster election; when the jury, which was special, gave a verdict for the defendants.

It having been represented to their excellencies the lords justices, that Ruth Barney, widow, was on Monday the 11th of June last, about ten at night, as she was passing thro' Thomas's street, near Parker's lane, in the parish of St. Giles, met by a young man of a low stature, in a blue-grey coat, with a brownish wig, to her unknown; who laid hold of her, swearing he would lie with her; upon which, after having for some time struggled; she got away from him; but within a few yards he came up to her again, threw her down, and immediately ran a stick, stuck with five nails reversed, up her body, saying, Now, you bitch, I have done for you, and presently afterwards ran away, in company with two others who had not appeared before the cruelty was committed: In this condition she was left, and must probably have expired, had not an elderly woman come to her relief, and pulled the stick out of her body: Their excellencies, for the better discovery and bringing to justice the person who committed this act of cruelty, have promised a reward of one hundred pounds to any person who shall discover the offender.

On July 27, James Maclean was apprehended, and committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, for robbing the Salisbury coach, in company with another person not yet taken, on June 26th last. They had both Venetian masks on, and the same morning robbed lord Eglington in a post chaise, and carried off a considerable booty. Maclean is a tall handsome, well-made man, dresses extremely gay, and was discovered by offering some gold-lace to sale, which he had ript from the rich cloaths found in a portmanteau taken from the Salisbury coach, to the very lace-man of whom it was first bought. At his lodgings a coat of lord Eglington's was

August, 1750:

found, and his blunderbuss; a whip of Thomas Lockyer, Esq; with his name on it; and a clergyman's whip, &c. with several rich suits of his own; and in the pockets of a frock a pair of pistols loaded; in searching his drawers 21 purses of various kinds were found all crammed into one, and a great variety of rings and other effects, to the value of 200l. A few days after, there was a great number of persons of distinction at justice Lediard's house, to hear the examination of this Maclean, which lasted about an hour and an half, when he confessed several robberies, and frequently shed tears, which occasioned some ladies, who were present, to do the same, and who, after he had passed his examination, presented him with a purse of gold. [See the verses to Chloe, p. 173.] He confessed he was one of the persons who robbed the Hon. Horatio Walpole some time since, about Knightbridge, of his gold watch, which he advertised, and, upon paying the reward, had it again. He was conducted back to the Gatehouse, by a serjeant's guard, for fear of a rescue.

The above circumstances occasioned the following humorous piece in the London Gazetteer:

Dear Fool,

WHAT a pity it is that poor Mr. Maclean is in so much danger!—so clever a gentleman, with so fine a white hand, it would do you good to be robbed by him; when he stopped my coach, you cannot think how I was concerned to see his poor hand tremble, I fancy he was not well; and then he took my purse with such a grace, and seemed so sorry when he took it, that I was resolved I would not ask him for fear he should give it me again.—I don't find but that he has behaved like a gentleman for above these six years; and indeed, if he were only an honest, dirty tradesman in distress, who had robbed to pay off a hungry creditor, I would not concern myself about the fellow.—If others have been hanged for going on the highway, I am sure they were not such fine, proper gentlemen as he, and did not wear such genteel cloaths.—indeed I believe he was a very honest gentleman, and never took more than he could get.—Pray, dear Fool, use your interest to save him: For if he is hanged, it will set a great many ladies a crying. I am sure

B b b

he

he robbed only to support his extravagancies, and it will be hard if he suffers for that. I am,

Yours till death,

DOROTHY WHIMPER.

P.S. We are told from Cuper's, that Mercury is to fly down to Neptune, on a message from Jupiter; I cannot think what this message should be, but I long sadly to know: Pray, Mr. Fool, tell me what it is about, I suppose you know. Is it not about Mr. Maclean?

THURSDAY, Aug. 2.

A court of hustings was held at Guildhall for the choice of a sheriff of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing, when Mr. Robert Scott, citizen and cooper, was selected, in the room of Mr. Samuel Hawkins, who had disqualified himself. (See p. 313.)

At Rochester assizes, William Luckhurst, who was concerned with Collington and Stone, lately executed at Maidstone, in setting fire to the barns and ricks of Mr. Clarke, and was admitted an evidence against them, was tried for felony and burglary, when he was acquitted of the latter, but found guilty of the former, and ordered for transportation. (See p. 186.)

TUESDAY, 7.

A barbarous murder was committed at the sea-side near Yarmouth, on the body of Robert Bullen, about 18 years of age, son of a farmer at Thrandelton in Suffolk; he was walking about the town, and seeing some sailors in a boat in the haven, desired to partake of the pleasure of sailing with them, and accordingly was admitted; on his coming ashore, one Barchard a sailor, (with whom he had been in the boat,) carried him to the fort and haven's mouth, to show him those places, whom for his civility he treated very handsomely; and it is supposed on paying the reckoning, the sailor saw gold and silver about him, which tempted him to perpetrate this horrid action: In their return from the haven's mouth, Barchard finding him much in liquor, attempted to shove him into the sea, but the young man making great resistance, he found that impracticable; on which the villain took stones and knocked him down, and then dispatched him with a knife, giving him upwards of 20 wounds in the head, robbed him, and left the body in the sand; next morning some gentlemen's servants riding to water, found the body most terribly mangled. Barchard was immediately taken and committed to goal on suspicion, and a few hours after confinement, confessed the fact.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

This day were executed at Tyburn, Henry Web and Ely Smith, for robbing Henry Smith in Bream's Buildings; Benjamin

Chamberlain, for robbing Mr. Powel in Chancery-Lane; Thomas Crawford, for robbing Capt. Harris in East-Smithfield; with Samuel Cook and James Tyler, for robbing farmer Darnel near Hackney.— They were carried in two carts from Newgate, at eight in the morning. Mr. Sheriff Janssen attended with the high constables; as likewise did the city marshal (for the first time) with his officers, as far as Holborn Bars. Most of these malefactors discovered an unconcern which no ways suited their condition. The procession went on with great order, and the execution was over by half an hour past ten. Crawford, who had shewn great resolution in his way to the gallows, turned exceedingly pale when the rope was about his neck.—The bodies of the criminals were delivered to their friends; three hearers attending for that purpose.—The regulations made in the sheriffalty of Mr. Alderman Janssen, have been productive of two excellent effects (among others:): First, the reviving the former decency and solemnity of executions: Secondly, the restoring the civil power to its ancient use and lustre.—May future magistrates copy the example here set them!

It is remarkable, that the above six malefactors suffered for robbing their several prosecutors of no more than six shillings.

Little villains must submit to fate,

That great ones may enjoy the world in state.

GARTH.

THURSDAY, 9.

A man genteely dressed, was committed to the New Goal, Southwark, for taking away some goods from off the keys; since which he has impeached a gang of about a dozen, who used to appear well dressed, and passed for merchants' clerks: Their practice was, to wait a convenient opportunity when the coast was clear, then to call a cart and porters to load goods, to be carried to a certain warehouse by them appointed, and give the cartman a formal note of delivery, which was directed to one of their gang. Among the number impeached by this fellow, is the receiver of the goods, who was always thought a man of substance and reputation, and was the next day apprehended. This practice, it seems, has prevailed some time, to the great detriment of the honest proprietors.

The timber bridge built on stone piers over the Thames, from Walton upon Thames in Surrey, to Shepperton in Middlesex, the middle arch of which is 110 feet in the clear, is now completely finished, and all sorts of carriages pass, and repass over the same, paying a toll but once per day.

Over

Over the door leading to the cloysters in Westminster-Abbey, an elegant monument, to the memory of the late field-marshal Wade, is just finished by Mr. Roubliac. From the midst of a very curious pedestal, on which is affixed a medal, arises a Doric column of red marble, crowned with an urn; this column is adorned with a trophy composed of his various ensigns of honour, arms, &c. which the figure of Time, placed on the left side, appears ready to destroy, but is repulsed by another figure on the right, which represents Fame. Several ornaments enrich the base, on which is the following inscription.

To the memory of
GEORGE WADE,

Field-marshal of his majesty's forces,
Lieutenant general of the ordnance,
Colonel of his majesty's third regiment of
dragoon guards,
Governor of Fort William, Fort Augustus,
and Fort George,
And one of his majesty's most honourable
privy council.

He died 14 March, 1748, aged 75.

This monument, for the noble simplicity of the design, and elegant execution of the figures, is justly esteemed a masterpiece of modern statuary.

MONDAY, 13.

One of the vases above the gilt gallery of St. Paul's, by a board's being put out against it, was thrown down, and in its fall went thro' the cradle which the men work in to repair the dome, and wounded the plumber who was then at work. It touched afterwards upon the stone gallery, and from thence fell on the top of the south isle, where it made its way thro', and lodged on the brick-work of the arches that support the roof, and there broke the fastening or chain that held up one of the sconces, which fell into the church, and damaged the pavement. The plumber's labourer had just quitted the cradle before this accident happened, or it might in all probability have killed him.

SATURDAY, 18.

Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, with prince William and prince Henry and the princess Augusta, attended by the duke of Queensbury and several other persons of distinction, set out on the 10th, on a tour to Southampton and the isle of Wight. They were received with the utmost demonstrations of joy at all the places where they passed, and at Southampton, about 9, this evening, were met at their landing from the isle of Wight, by the corporation in their scarlet robes, &c. and conducted to the council-chamber, where they were addressed in the name of the corporation in a loyal and affectionate speech, by the town clerk, in the absence of the recorder, who was on the circuit; and in the end he played his

royal highness's acceptance of the freedom of their town: To which his royal highness returned the following answer.

Gentlemen,

This instance of you duty to the king and your affection to the princess and me, are very agreeable to us; and I readily accept the freedom with which you have been pleased to present me, and shall always be ready to promote the happiness of your town.

Then the deputy mayor, (the mayor being indisposed) in the name of the corporation, intreated his royal highness to permit the princes present to be made free of the town. To which he was graciously pleased not only to consent, but also to direct his two eldest sons, prince George and prince Edward, to be enrolled with them, which was accordingly done. Their royal highnesses, with their children, walked out on the balcony of the council-chamber, on which the populace expressed the greatest satisfaction by loud huzzas. About ten their royal highnesses, with the princes and princess, set out in their coach to the seat of William Midford, Esq; in the neighbourhood, where the two princes reside for the benefit of the salt-water; and they were attended to the end of the town with flambeaux and a prodigious concourse of people.

THURSDAY, 23.

This morning, about two o'clock, Robert Solomon, a smuggler, who was tried and convicted about two years ago, and detained for a fine of 10,000l. to the government; and Robert Clarke, an outlawed smuggler, not yet tried, broke out of Newgate by the following stratagem, and got clear off. Their friends had at different times conveyed to them divers pieces of board, with plates at each end, so contrived as to put together with screws, nuts and grooves, so as to form a plank capable of bearing 1000 weight; which they laid from their window in the Press-Yard to the ridge of a house in Phoenix-court, from which they descended, by means of some sheeting and blankets, tied together in strong knots, and fastened to the building.

In the morning, about six o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was felt at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, but no damage ensued.

SATURDAY, 25.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to the 30th instant, was ordered by their excellencies the lords justices, to be further prorogued to Oct. 25.

THURSDAY, 30.

James Cooper, for robbing Robert Boyd, park-keeper to Sir Kendrick Clayton, bart. and being concerned with William Ducalis, B b b 2 (since

(since dead) in shooting and robbing Robert Saxby, groom to John How, Esq; of Barrow-green in the county of Surrey; Jasper Vincent, a coachmaker's apprentice near Bishopsgate, and Charles Lewis, for robbing Mr. Honeychurch and Mr. Tonkin, in Fair-street, Horse-drawdown; and John Roney, for robbing Mr. Hazlewood, in Deptford-yard, in Jan. 1748, who were condemned at Kingston assizes, were this day executed on Kinnington-Common.

AN EPIGRAM.

Occasioned by some Letters in the London Gazette against the Linen-Drapers, for Smuggling of Cambricks, the favourite Wear of the Ladies. Written by a Lady.

Mr. F O O L,

I Can't forbear to let you know,
Our sex regard you as their foe;
You'll rail at drapers juggling!
What is't to you, Sir, what we wear?
'Tis true, we like things *enter'd* fair,
But,—faith,—we're fond of *Smuggling*.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

SIR Hugh Hamilton, of Rosenall, bart. in Scotland, to Miss Peggy Stirling.

July 26. Hon. capt. Montolieu, only son of lieut. gen. baron St. Hippolite, to Miss Leheup.

11. Richard Clarke, of Blake-hall in Essex, Esq; to Miss Nanny Fytche.

Aug. 4. Capt. William Fielding, son of the late lieut. gen. Fielding, to Miss Hester Nichols, of Tewkesbury.

7. James Frederick Malhard, Esq; to Miss Margaret Beardly, of Cambridge.

13. William Harvey, of Chigwell, in Essex, Esq; one of the representatives of that county, to Miss Skinner, of Layton-Stone.
16. Stamp Brooksbank, Esq; jun. eldest son to Stamp Brooksbank, Esq; deputy governor of the bank, to Miss Lamborn, of Hackney.

27. John Proby, jun. Esq; nephew to earl Gower, to the Hon. Miss Allen, daughter of the lady dowager Allen.

July 30. Countess of Marchmont, delivered of a son.

Aug. 3. Rt. Hon. Lady Fitzroy, wife of ——— Jeffreys, Esq; of a daughter.

15. Countess of Carrick, in Ireland, of a son and a daughter.

16. Hon. Mrs. Stert, wife of — Stert, Esq; and neice to the dutchess of Norfolk, of a son.

17. The lady of the marquis of Hartington, son to the duke of Devonshire, of a daughter.

Lady Hillsborough, of a daughter, in Ireland.

DEATHS.

July 20. THOMAS Jordan, Esq; at his seat at Gatewicke near

Rygate in Surrey, a gentleman possessed of a considerable estate there. He was many years a representative in parliament for that borough; and in the commission of the peace for the said county.

21. Sir Alexander Seton, of Pitmedden, in Scotland, bart.

22. John Ferguson, Esq; eldest son of Lord Kilkerrah, in Scotland.

Sir Francis Curzon, bart. at his seat at Water-Perry, in Oxfordshire.

27. Nicholas Stapleton, Esq; at Hamme-Smith, possessed of an estate of 3000l. per. ann. in Yorkshire.

28. Rev. and learned Conyers Middleton, D. D. publick librarian to the university of Cambridge, aged 67; a gentleman much admired for being the author of the *Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero*, and several other learned pieces; but particularly remarkable for his late *Free Enquiry into the Miraculous Powers of the primitive Church*, which set several gentlemen of both universities to work with their pens, in order to confute him: (See an abstract of it in our Magazine for 1749, p. 17, &c.)

30. Mrs. Letitia Pilkington, well known to the world for her memoirs, in Ireland.

Aug. 2. Capt. Charles Smith, lieutenant governor of Greenwich hospital, aged 88.

3. Rev. Henry Head, D. D. rector of Cranford, in Middlesex.

4. Sir Robert Maud, bart. in Ireland.

6. William Nicholson, Esq; at Danbury, in Essex, a justice of the peace for the said county (having been upwards of 30 years in the commission) and one of the deputy lieutenants of the same.

8. At Godalming, in Surrey, in the 51st year of his age, the most noble prince, Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond, and duke of Lenox in North Britain, and duke of Aubigny in France, Earl of March and Darnley in North Britain, baron of Sertrington and Turbolton, knight of the most noble order of the garter, master of the horse to his majesty, a lieutenant general, colonel of the royal regiment of horse guards blue, lord warden of the forest of Windsor, high steward of the city of Chichester, doctor of physick, fellow of the royal college of physicians, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, and fellow of the royal society. His grace is succeeded by his eldest son Charles, now duke of Richmond, in the 16th year of his age. (See p. 374.)

11. William Ashe, Esq; member of parliament for Heytesbury, in Wiltshire.

Hon. Edward Waldegrave, Esq; brother to the earl of Waldegrave. He died in France, whither he went for the recovery of his health.

15. Mr. Samuel Yeomans, an eminent chemist

chemist and druggist in the Poultry, and one of the common council men for Cheapward.

17. Gerard Van Neck, Esq; a worthy, eminent, and very wealthy merchant in Austin Friars, at his seat at Putney.

Lady Katharine Verney, daughter of the Rt. Hon. earl Verney, of the kingdom of Ireland, and sister to the countess of Harborough.

Rt. Hon. Henry Rolle, lord Rolle, baron of Stevenstone, so created in 1748. He is succeeded by his elder brother.

20. William Webb, Esq; counsellor at law, at his house in Bloombury-square.

21. Edward Holloway Esq; treasurer of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals, and one of the governors of St. Bartholomew's.

23. Dr. Wintle, warden of Merton college, Oxford.

24. Richard White, Esq; deputy-governor of his majesty's Tower of London, aged 84.

30. Simon Michell, Esq; of Red-Lion-street, Clerkenwell.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. William Gorluck, presented to the vicarage of Foley-Croft, in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry.—Mr. John Cutler, to the vicarage of Cressing, otherwise Kirsting, in Essex.—Mr. George Finley, to the rectory of Stalham, in Suffolk.—Owen Gough, M. A. to the living of Harlington, in Bedfordshire.—Mr. Horton, vicar of Heston, and lecturer of Hampton, in Middlesex, to the rectory of Hifcome, near Godalming, in Surrey, vacant by the death of Dr. Conyers Middleton.—Charles Bean, M. A. to the vicarage of St. Mary, in Warwick.—Mr. Cha. Scottow, to the mastership of the hospital founded by Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, in the town of Warwick.—Mr. Charles Wighton, to the rectory of Garford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.—Mr. Robert Whatley, to the prebend of Fridaythorpe, in the cathedral church of York: He is succeeded in the prebend of Belton by Mr. Archdeacon Blackburne.—John Aymer, M. A. to a prebend in the cathedral church of Bristol.—Mr. Gilbert, to the rectory of West-Kenton, in Wiltshire.—Rt. Rev. Dr. Joseph Butler, bishop of Bristol, translated to the see of Durham, void by the death of bishop Chandler.—Mr. Robert Lowth, poetry professor in the university of Oxford, presented to the archdeaconry of Winchester.—Mr. George Clark Black, to the rectory of Cranford, in Middlesex.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

THE king has been pleased to grant unto the right Hon. Francis Seymour Conway, baron Conway, of Ragley in the county of Warwick, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, the dignities

of a viscount and earl of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name title and title of viscount Beauchamp and earl of Hertford; and in default of such issue male, to Henry Conway, Esq; his brother, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten.—Hon. lord Frederick Cavendish, son to the duke Devonshire, made an ensign in col. Drury's company, in the first reg. of foot guards.—Rev. Dr. Parris, master of Sidney college, Cambridge, unanimously chosen principal librarian of that university, in the room of Dr. Conyers Middleton, deceased.—Capt. Danley, made deputy-governor of Greenwich hospital.—John Cay, Esq; barrister at law, made steward and one of the judges of the court of his majesty's palace of Westminster, or chief judge of the Marshalsey Court, in the room of Sydney Stafford Smythe, Esq; now one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JAMES Hunt, of Aylsham, in Norfolk, money-scrivener.—Rich. Pollard, of Bristol, dealer in corn.—John Foyster, of Banham, in Norfolk, shopkeeper.—Josiah Butcher, of Hambrook, in Gloucestershire, maltster.—George Bird, of High Holborn, shoemaker.—James Jennings, now or late of Gracechurch-street, poulterer.—Samuel Ellwood, of Cranborn-alley, near Leicester-fields, haberdasher.—Philip Castner, of St. Paul, Shadwell, sugar-baker.—John Collier the younger, of London, merchant.—Carsten Trostler, of Ratcliffe-highway, sugar-refiner.—Joseph Osborn, of Bridgewater, whip-maker and grocer.—Robert Harford, late of Bristol, hosier.—Hester Wilford, of Shrewsbury, widow, and grocer.—William Rowe, of Clare-court, Drury-lane, stay-maker.—James Real, of Helstone, in Cornwall, haberdasher of small wares.—John Portlock, of Leadenhall-street, hosier.—Seth Ward, of Burton upon Trent, merchant.—Francis Smith, of Watling-street, linen-draper.—John Chamberlain, of Shoreditch, linen-draper.—John Hemington, late of Oundle, in Northamptonshire, mercer.—Benjamin Hickney, and John Palmer, of Bristol, booksellers.—Nathaniel Edmunds, of Burr-street, Middlesex, vintner.—John Wrexall, of Bristol, merchant.—John Holding, of St. Martin's in the Fields, victualler.—Carsten Dirs, of St. George's in the East, sugar-refiner.—Edmund Bourne, late of Sunderland, merchant.—John Philpot, late of Mile End, and John Hutchinson, late of Plaistow, merchants.—David Smith, of Portsmouth-Common, Hants, linen-draper.—Bernard Pooley, of Norwich, Woollen-draper.—William Waldron, of Winchester, maltster.—Andrew Pringle, late of Fen-court, in Fenchurch-street, merchant.—Andrew Mounther, now or late of Portsmouth, sailmaker.

PRICES

Y,
etc.

Wheat 28s to 31s qu
Barley 15s to 16s 6d
Oats 11s to 12s 6d
Beans 16s to 18s.

THE 3d inst. N. S. his serene highness the prince of Orange issued a proclamation for preserving the game in the province of Holland; and the 5th he issued another by which he annulled the proceedings of the magistrates of Oude-water in relation to a tumult that lately happened there, and ordered all of them to be dismissed from the magistracy, and those named in the proclamation to be established in their stead.

The parliament of Paris having passed sentence of death upon three of the ring-leaders of the late tumults in that city, they were accordingly executed the 3d inst. N. S. at the Place de Greve in Paris; and for preventing a new riot or rescue, the place of execution was surrounded with detachments of guards, and the whole body of guards were assembled under pretence of exercising them, in order to be prepared to assist their detachments in case of any disturbance. One of the criminals, son of a reputable tradesman at Paris, behaved; both at his trial and execution, in an enthusiastic manner, glorying in what he had done, and declaring that he suffered with great satisfaction, since he looked upon himself as dying a martyr for the liberties of his country. The 22d his most christian majesty published an edict, reviving a former, for obliging all the beneficed clergy to deliver, within six months, a true and full account of the income or revenue of their respective benefices. And on the 26th, a little after six o'clock in the evening, the dauphiness was brought to bed of a princess, on which there were great rejoicings at Paris, but not near so much as would have been, had it been a prince.

As the French have several German regiments in their service, and some of them were in garison at Strasbourg, a bloody fray happened on the 26th and 27th ult. between them and the French régiments in garison there, in which 30 were killed and a much greater number wounded; and there would have been a much greater slaughter, if the officers had not interposed, and at last got them separated, and the authors of the tumult secured.

July 30, N. S. Arrived at Cadix the *Nostra Señora de Monferrate*; and the *Nostra Señora de la Caridad* from la Vera Cruz, and brought with them 1,04,000 dollars in silver, and 2000 in gold, besides a great quantity of other valuable effects. The deputies of the commerce in Spain some time since petitioned the king, that the galleons, and flotilla might be sent to the West-Indies as heretofore; but their request has been rejected, and register ships are to continue to be licensed to take

in cargoes for America and the South-seas; from whence it is concluded, that the negotiations with the British court are not near a conclusion.

July 31, About seven in the evening departed this life, John late king of Portugal, and is succeeded by Joseph, prince of Brazil, his eldest son, who presently appointed the abbe de Mendoza, formerly envoy to the states general, and M. Carvalho, who was employed in the same character at the British court, his secretaries of state, the former for the marine, and the latter for foreign affairs; and father Gaspard, who had for a long while been prime minister to the late king, and who was hated by the people, made the best of his way to a convent, where he has hitherto remained in safety; so that convents in that country seem to be as good a sanctuary for unpopular ministers, as senate houses are in other countries.

Aug. 1, N. S. Prince Charles of Lorraine set out from Vienna for the Netherlands, and arrived at Brussels the 26th.

Aug. 12, Upwards of 264 barrels of British herrings arrived at Humbergh, which, according to the samples, appeared to be of a perfect good quality, and were sold for 122 rix dollars, or 241/8s. sterling, the last. (See p. 374.)

July 12, Arrived at Berlin Mustafa Aga, secretary to the Chan of Crime Tartary to compliment his Prussian majesty upon his glorious reign, and to acquit himself of the other commissions wherewith he was charged. As soon as the king was informed of his arrival, he ordered his expences to be defrayed during his residence in that capital; and after having had his public audience, at which he delivered a letter from his master, and another from the Chan of Bessarack Tartary to the king, he set out soon after the middle of this month on his return with letters in answer to the two he brought, and loaded with presents for his two chancs, and with 2000 crowns in Fredericks d'or for himself.

Aug. 18, N. S. The new treaty of subsidy between the elector of Bavaria and the maritime powers, by which he is to hold 12000 men in readiness to march upon demand, was signed at Herenhausen.

Aug. 4, N. S. The extraordinary dyet of Poland was opened, but ended as usual with doing nothing but wrangle and dispute; for what was intended for giving success had the quite contrary effect, which was this; the palatine of Podolia had resigned his palatinate, and thrown himself again into the quest for order, with a view to be chosen a member of the dyet, which he accordingly was at the dyet meeting at Chelm; and it was thought that he would have

have been chosen marshal of the dyet ; but so far otherwise that several members insisted, that this was a dangerous innovation, and protested against his being allowed to take his seat as nuncio in that assembly ; so that the time for the dyet's continuance expired before they could chuse a marshal.

The principal news we have lately had from Russia, is the violent prosecution set

up by the government against brothels or bawdy-houses. A strict inquiry has been made into all houses reputed to be such ; and a vast number of prostitutes has been seized : Such of them as are natives are to be confined in houses built for that purpose and put to hard labour ; and such of them as appear to be foreigners are to be sent out of the kingdom by sea, and landed in some of the neighbouring countries.

The Monthly Catalogue for August, 1750.

DIVINITY and CONTEMPORARY.

1. **A** LETTER to the Rev. Mr. Baily, at Cork. By John Wesley, M. A. price 3d. Robinson.

2. *The Scheme of Divine Providence, upon which the Christian Religion is founded*, pr. 1s. Butler.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3. *A Description of the first Discoveries of the ancient City of Heraclea, found near Portici, a Country Palace belonging to the King of the Two Sicilies. Translated out of the Italian of Don Marcello di Venuti*. By Wicket Skurray. Handsomely printed in 8vo, pr. 1s. 6d. Sew'd. R. Baldwin, jun.

4. *Discourses on Government*. By Algernon Sydney ; with the Author's Life. Printed at Edinburgh, in two Vols. 8vo, pr. 10s. Wilson.

5. *The Trials of all the Prisoners at Rochester Assizes, where nine persons were capitally convicted*, pr. 3d. Walker.

6. *A Dissertation concerning the Origin and Antiquity of Barley Wine*, pr. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

7. *The Trials of the Prisoners at Kingston Assizes, where four Persons were capitally convicted*, pr. 4d. Nicholson.

8. *The Life and Adventures of Joe Thompson : A Narrative founded on Fact*. In two Pocket Vols. pr. 6s. Hinton.

9. *An Attempt towards the Eulogium of Dr. Conyers Middleton, who departed this Life July 28, 1750*, pr. 6d. Carnon.

10. *The Spirit of Laws*. Translated from the French of Baron de Montesquieu. With Corrections and Additions : In two Volumes, pr. 12s. Nourse.

11. *Histoire de Bertholde ; contenant ses Aventures. Bons Mots, sentences, &c.* pr. 2s. Buckland.

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18. *The British Physician : Or, Family Instructor in the Knowledge of Medicine*. By Geo. Augustine Clarke, M. D. pr. 3s. Hodges.

19. *A short comparative View of the Practice of Surgery in the French Hospitals, with some Remarks on the Study of Anatomy and Midwifery*, pr. 1s. Robinson.

20. *The Doctrine and Application of Fluxions*. By Thomas Simpson, F. R. S. In two Volumes, pr. 10s. 6d. in Boards. Nourse.

POETRY.

21. *Juvenilia : Poems on various Subjects of Devotion and Virtue*. By Thomas Gibbons, pr. 5s. Buckland.

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23. *H—ll in an Uproar : A Satire*, pr. 6d. Watkins.

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SERMONS.

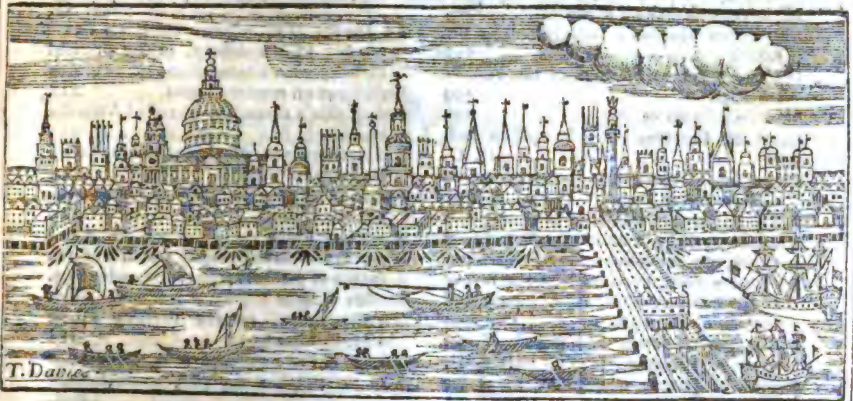
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27. *An Assize Sermon at Maidstone in Kent, March 20, 1749-50*. By Peter Pinnel, M. A. pr. 6d. Cooper.

28. *Four Sermons on bringing up Negro Slaves in the Knowledge and Fear of God*. By Thomas Bacon, Ruler of St. Peter in Talbot County, Maryland, pr. 2s. Oliver.

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With a most Beautiful VIEW of the North-West Prospect of the Town of MAIDSTONE in KENT, elegantly engraved on Copper.

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T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.
S E P T E M B E R, 1750.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,



It appears that our British herrings have been mostly cured with what is called Lowndes's salt, and as they have been highly approved by all people of taste, both abroad and at home, some account of that gentleman's salt may be agreeable to your readers, and the publishing his process in your Magazine must be of publick benefit.

Mr. Thomas Lowndes was born of an ancient and good family in Cheshire, and having passed a great part of his infancy at Middlewich in that county, he became early in life thoroughly acquainted with the common way of making salt there. Being a gentleman of great curiosity, and a true publick spirit, as soon as business would give him leave, he travelled to France, not with a design, as most of our travellers do, to import vices, vanities, and virtues, but to observe the whole process of their making salt in the country about Rochelle, by means of no other heat than that of the sun. After having made himself master of their whole process, he returned to England the same honest, plain, and true English gentleman he was when he set out on his travels; and as soon as the other business he was engaged in would permit, he went over to Holland, to discover their method of purifying salt, which made their white herrings much better than ours, even when we use the best foreign salt.

From these observations, and many thymical experiments he afterwards made, he found out a method of making salt from brine, as good, or better, than French bay-salt, as he modestly expressed it; but it is to be hoped, that it will prove better than that salt, even when purified as they do in Holland, and it is certain, that it may be afforded much cheaper.

September, 1750.

As he had spent much time and money in making this discovery, he justly thought he deserved some publick reward for an invention that might be of such infinite advantage to his country. For this purpose he, in May, 1746, got presented to the house of commons, a petition, setting forth, That every state in Europe justly yielded the preference to Great Britain and Ireland, for being always able to supply their inhabitants, in a most plentiful manner, with all the conveniences of life, good salt only excepted; but that for the said commodity, we were forced to have recourse to foreign nations; and that authentic vouchers would plainly prove, that from abroad we purchased about 30,000 tons of salt yearly; that the petitioner had been at great expence both of money and time, in endeavouring to improve the brine salt of this kingdom, which, he hoped, by his means, was then brought to that perfection, as to equal, if not excel, the best French bay-salt; that by order of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, specimens of the petitioner's salt had been laid before the college of physicians; and that the said learned body (upon mature consideration) had made a favourable report, a copy of which was annexed; that the petitioner, on the 7th day of March last, did, by a letter to Mr. Corbet, secretary to the admiralty, propose certain conditional terms, which, if complied with, the petitioner offered to disclose his method of making the said salt; but that the lords of the admiralty, by a letter of the 28th of the said month, declared, that it was not in their power to agree to those terms, both which letters were annexed; and submitting to the house the terms mentioned by the petitioner to the house.

The house gave this petition the deserved reception; for as soon as it was read, it was ordered it be referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house for that day next; and accordingly, on that day next, the house resolved itself

C. S. A.

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into a committee on this petition, having first referred to the same, the estimate of what foreign salt had been consumed in England and Wales for seven years, ending at Lady-day, 1746; and an account of the quantity of salt imported into England and Wales in seven years, ending at Christmas, 1745, distinguishing the countries from whence imported; and after some time spent in the said committee, Mr. Speaker refused the chair; and Dr. Cotes reported from the committee, that they had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report, and had also directed him to make a motion to the house, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon it was ordered, that the report should be received next morning.

Accordingly next day the report was received, and the resolutions agreed to, which were as follow:

1. That the improving the brine salt of this kingdom would be a great advantage to the trade and navigation of this country.

2. That the proposal made by Mr. Thomas Lowndes, for discovering his method of making brine salt, is reasonable.

After which, upon the motion of Dr. Cotes, it was resolved, That an humble address should be presented to his majesty, to desire, that his majesty would be graciously pleased to direct the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or the lord high admiral, for the time being, to enter into an agreement with the said Mr. Thomas Lowndes, pursuant to the said proposal, and to cause to be made the several trials mentioned in the same, in such manner as they should think fit; and that his majesty would be graciously pleased to order such sum and sums of money, from time to time, to be paid to the said Mr. Thomas Lowndes, upon the certificate of the said commissioners, or lord high admiral, for the time being, as should be mentioned in such certificate; and to assure his majesty, that that house would make good the same.

Upon this Mr. Lowndes, by a letter of the 8th of July, communicated to the lords of the admiralty his proofs for making salt from brine, as good, or better, than the best French bay-salt; which was as follows:

Let a Cheshire salt-pan (which commonly contains 800 gallons) be filled with brine to within about an inch of the top; then make and light the fire; and when the brine is just luke-warm, put in about an ounce of blood from the butcher's, or the whites of two eggs: Let the pan boil with all possible violence; as the scum rises, take it off; when the fresh or watery part is pretty well decreased, throw into the pan the third part of a pail of new

ale, or that quantity of bottoms of malt-drink: Upon the brine's beginning to grain, throw into it the quantity of a small nutmeg of fresh butter; and when the liquor has salted for about half an hour, that is, has produced a good deal of salt, draw the pan, in other words, take out the salt. By this time the fire will be greatly abated, and so will the heat of the liquor. Let no more fuel be thrown on the fire, but let the brine gently cool, till one can just bear to put one's hand into it; keep the brine of that heat as near as possible; and when it has worked for some time, and is beginning to grain, throw in the quantity of a small nutmeg of fresh butter; and about two minutes after that, scatter throughout the pan, as equally as may be, an ounce and three quarters of clean common allom pulverized very fine; and then instantly, with the common iron scrape-pan, stir the brine very briskly in every part of the pan, for about a minute; then let the pan settle, and constantly feed the fire, so that the brine may never be quite scalding hot, nor near so cold as luke-warm: Let the pan stand working thus for about three days and nights, and then draw it.

The brine remaining will by this time be so cold, that it will not work at all; therefore fresh coals must be thrown upon the fire, and the brine must boil for about half an hour, but not near so violently as before the first drawing; then with the usual instrument, take out such salt as is beginning to fall (as they term it) and put it apart; now let the pan settle and cool.

When the brine becomes no hotter than one can just bear to put one's hand into it, proceed in all respects as before; only let the quantity of allom not exceed an ounce and a quarter. And in about 48 hours after draw the pan.

This was the process delivered in to the lords of the admiralty by Mr. Lowndes, and in his letter to them, he added several remarks and explanations, for shewing the defects in the common way of making salt, and the advantages of his; and the proposal he first made to the lords of the admiralty, and afterwards laid before the house of commons, on which they came to the second resolution before-mentioned, was thus:

As the proofs of the goodness of his salt naturally fell under these four heads; domestic uses, beef for the royal navy, pork for the same, and the fishery of America; he proposed, that six months should be allowed for the first, two years for the second and third, and twelve months for the fourth: That if upon due proof it should appear, that his salt equalled

led or excelled French bay-salt, he should be paid 1000l. upon each of the three first heads, and 4000l. upon the last, for a discovery of his secret. But if his salt should appear to be inferior, he desired nothing, tho' what he had done could not be denied to be an improvement of no small publick utility.

How the proofs have answered, or whether the money has been paid to his executors, I have not yet learned; for the poor gentleman himself died * before he could reap any benefit from his project, which will certainly be of great advantage to his country.

I am, &c.

Our wonder, now, does our past folly show,

Vainly condemning what we did not know.

CONGREVE.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE above motto is directed to some persons, who were so indiscreet as to rail at the undertaking of the herring fishery, before they had read or heard a word concerning it; But who, since the happy success of our two buffes, have changed their note; and are now become as strong advocates for, as they before were enemies to it: A charge, Sir, that can no ways affect you; none of your brethren having either so early, or so fully, served this grand national project as your self. Hence I doubt not but that some farther observations (tho' unconnected) on the herring fishery, will be very acceptable to you.

Of the many great pens, which have been exercised on this important subject, none seems to have writ to so much purpose as Sir William Monson. This gentleman informs us, that, to his own great experience, he had added that of persons (both living and dead) he could meet with. On this foundation he raised his excellent naval tracts; and from these I have extracted the particulars following.

Speaking of our behaviour (such as he would have it) towards the Dutch, in our carrying on the herring fishery, he goes on thus:—"The principal work I aim at, is how to undertake the Hollanders with our own weapons; and how to equal them with pinks, buffes, and other vessels, till we be made partners with them in their fishing; not by hostility or uncivil usage; nor to deprive them, by his majesty's prerogative, which the law of nations allows us; or out of envy to their labours; or to revenge discourtesies; Only we will seek to

do what nature dictates, viz. to enjoy and make use of our own, by the countenance of our blessed king."—This moderation, in Sir William Monson, is praise-worthy.

Our sagacious author makes the interesting remarks following, with regard to the herring fishery off Yarmouth.—"The Hollanders get ships built at Yarmouth; freight them with red herrings; sail these ships to Holland, and then to the Straits.—They often send ships from Holland, which meet, (off the sands at Yarmouth,) such ships as come from thence, laden with herrings; when the Dutch ships, taking in these cargoes, carry them immediately up the Straits, many days before our great ships can be fitted out from Yarmouth. Fish therefore should be shipped only on English bottoms."—This excellent writer takes notice, elsewhere, of another abuse.—"The Dutch (says he,) thin Ireland of its timber and other commodities:"

Here follow some other miscellaneous observations of Sir William.—"The Irish herrings, and pilchards, exceed ours.—Herrings and cod are the staple and vendible fish for profit.—The coast of Holland yields the least quantity, and the worst choice, of fish.—The greatest store of fish that maintains the Dutch, is taken in our seas; and brought, in well-boats, to Holland."—The following remarks seem curious.—"The fish in the Mediterranean

are not comparable to those in the ocean, either as to quantity or goodness.—The greatest store of fish, for food, is upon coasts, especially islands, where they have room to swim in; or in shoal water, where a line may reach the bottom; for in the main and large ocean, it is impossible to find ground with all the lines you can lengthen. The fewest fish are between the tropicks, where no use is made of them. Yet in the hot and southern seas are the following fish, (for food,) viz. the dolphin, the bonito, the dorado, and the flying-fish. These swim high, and sometimes appear above water. But fish more naturally desire the cold and northern seas, than the hot and southern shores, where the sun has a very predominant power.—In many parts of Norway and Finland, fish serves for bread to the inhabitants, after it is dried in the frost, and made stock fish."

The subsequent remarks may not be unworthy of our attention.—"The Dutch do not begin to fish off Brasse Sound till June 24 (N. S.) they not thinking the herrings fit to salt till then, because of their fatness. At this time herrings are in fine order, but their goodness is spent by that time they reach Yarmouth. However, after

* See London Magazine for 1748. p. 236.

after having swam round the East and South of England, and the West of Ireland, they get to the Lewis islands, and grow the largest and best herrings in the world.—The Dutch catch at Brassy Sound, with 2000 buffes, 100,000 half of herrings, which, at 1s. per last, makes one million sterling. These buffes come and go three times in a season [which ours need not do] to Brassy Sound; and each buff lasts 20 years.—In Sir William's time, the Sound was the first and greatest market; but, in this age, Holland and Germany are the first markets.

The above observations are purely mere matter of curiosity, and the rest may be found useful. However that be, the rest you have shown for the herring fishery, gives me just reason to believe, that it will be a great pleasure to you, to publish any hint, which might contribute, ever so little, to promote an undertaking, whence numberless benefits may arise to these kingdoms, whose prosperity and glory are most sincerely wished, by,

SIR, Your humble servant,
NAVIGATOR.

It is purely to gratify our Readers Curiosity, that we give them the following Rhapsody; which, however, has made some Noise in the World.

A SERMON Preach'd at Cheltenham, before a Polite Audience, on Sunday, August 5, 1750. By the Reverend Mr. Edward Pickering Rich, A. M. Which occasioned his being silenced for three Years. To the World. By M^{rs} Rev. Dr. S.—d.

DOCTOR,

I remember, last Sunday at Cheltenham, I preached before you and a very polite congregation. Those of the best family, most wit, and most beauty, have prevailed upon me to print my sermon; and none but such, I assure you, could have prevailed. After sermon we received the sacrament together; and, after that, you most charitably came to the coffee-house, and there openly declared, that you would sooner have been dead (which, God knows, would have been no loss, but to your most ingenious party) than have heard the preacher. Now, good doctor, was there not a part of the communion service where you are to be in charity with all the world? Repent, and go and hang thyself; for I never saw a more proud, more ill-natured, ignorant creature in my life.

I am, your most abused,
Cheltenham, But still forgiving brother,
Aug. 5, 1750. Edw. Pickering Rich.

• M^{rs} Rich, is his Father's host.

A P R A Y E R.

YE shall pray for Christ's holy catholic church; the churches of England and Ireland. Pray ye likewise for his sacred majesty king George; send him safe home from Hanover, and that he may never go there again; for their royal highnesses Frederick prince of Wales, the princess of Wales, the duke, the princesses, and all the royal family. Pray ye likewise for the two universities of this land; grant that loyalty, learning and good manners, may, in those places, always flourish and abound; Pray ye likewise for archbishops and bishops, send some of them to be more orthodox, and more full of faith. Bless both houses of parliament, and send the majority of them (for they greatly want it) more honesty and understanding.

To these our prayers let us add our thanksgivings for all God's mercies and blessings, especially for the redemption of the world by Jesus Christ, his blessed Son, and our Lord and Saviour; who hath taught us thus in few words, to pray:
Our Father, &c.

ECCLÉS. i. 2.

Vanity of Vanities, says the Preacher; Vanity of Vanities; all is Vanity.

THE Solomon had sweet music to delight his ear, beautiful women, delicious gardens, and glittering buildings to please his sight; exquisite meats and drinks to satisfy his taste; yet you find that even beauty, (most beautiful of all) the richest, finest wiles; haips ever run'd with sweet melodious voice, and amaranthine bowers themselves were vain: Who then can judge so well as Solomon the wise? Who teach us better who pleased every thing, and by experience found, that all was vain? Try then to prove what Solomon asserts.

First, Women; lovely women, first of all in my esteem; but even those women I must prove are vain. Suppose they have grace in all their steps, heaven in their eyes, in all their gestures dignity and love; as my dear poet elegantly sings; yet still how fleeting are those joys they give; those dear high joys that a moment last? Suppose they have wit at will; then will their sorrows for ever, ever run, and the poor husband dearest, sigh, sigh, a fool.

Next then we will prove the vanity of wine, fallacious, false, intoxicating juice. Wine, when too plentifully drank, creates suspicion and fierce misdemeanors, most silly quarrels,

quarrels, and even the blood of those that erst were friends. Wine spurs us on full fast to violate our friend's daughter, or our neighbour's wife. O, drunkenness! thou antipathy to fight, too unpolite for such an audience here to hear thy beastly name.

Next then, how vain, how very vain, to take the dread, the great Almighty's name in vain; yet the great vulgar use it every day.

Now for that mean mechanic sin, a lye; a lye, that men of honour frequent tell, but cannot brook the word, a lye, again.

Left now you falsely judge that I am a doctor *, grave, formal, sour, and a foe to joy, know then that all such creatures I despise. Attend, attend, and you will find I am not.

First then, I greatly praise the marriage, spotless bed; but then your consort must be very fair, meek, prudent, virtuous. What avails her wealth, if you, like Saul, must see an Ender's witch? Such are those fools that marry sole for gold; such every day I see, and pity them. — From hence the harlot joyless, unadorned, meets her rich master in a masquerade, and gives him oft the malady of France. Polite distemper! Such favours France bestows.

But now indulge the bowl, drink plentifully round to Chedworth's health; but drunkenness, that beastly sin, abhor.

Like me, with great sincerity speak the truth, as I e'erwhile most boldly did to Bolingbroke the wife; but O! the base, false Bolingbroke; false to his queen, say so his country false; and would be false to thee, wife George! but you most prudently trust not his honours.

A hypocrite no mortal man can know; none but a God can search his double heart.

— Ingratitude's so monstrous and so black a crime, that none but devils ever practise it. — But who comes yonder, creeping in my sight? — A half-starved miser! Penny-less than rich; coveting his ill-got treasure come per erst. The man that God and men of spirit hate. O! may all misers heirs full soon enjoy their heaped-up treasures with a generous mind.

Well then, all earthly joys, you find, are vain, as I by much experience tell you so: For I those vanities too oft have try'd, and still am able to pursue the same; but hope that heaven will forbid the thought.

— Believe me, heaven is the place alone where great and lasting joys are to be found; and if you ask the preacher, which the way that must lead thither? — Fear your glorious God; all his commandments keep, for they are lasting, pleasant, sweet, and full of peace. — So is, &c.

— *Quid non mortalia postura coris,
Auri sacra fames?* VIRG.

OF all the passions with which the mind of man is infected, none appears so unaccountable, and the pleasure arising from its gratification so little satisfactory, as the inordinate desire of wealth: In other affections, possession of the object abates desire, and we rest satisfied with fruition; but in this, every acquisition is a spur to the passion itself; nor can we leave accumulating till we are ourselves gathered into the grave.

What pleasure arises from avarice, the avaricious indeed only know, as they alone can feel it; but if a judgment is to be formed from appearances, they cannot but be miserable, they cannot but be blind to every real good, and dead to every rational enjoyment: It is even not uncommon for this disposition to push its unhappy votaries upon means destructive of the end proposed, and, when in the breast of one ignorant of men and things, is sometimes fatal. As example is said to be more prevalent than precept, I shall give an instance of the truth of this last assertion in the character of Chremes, with regard to the disposal of an only daughter; and, in order to shew the different effect of a generous principle, shall take the liberty to contrast it with that of Pamphilus, under the like circumstances.

Chremes having acquired an extensive fortune by all those means which avarice naturally suggests, and esteeming riches the only essential to the happiness of his child, sacrificed her to the arms of Philander, who, by the blameable indulgence of parents, and his own foolish confidence in the estate he was born to, neglected the improvement of his mind, and was, consequently, destitute of every truly valuable accomplishment, and had nothing but the largeness of his patrimony to recommend him, which was indeed a sufficient, and the only possible recommendation to Chremes. This young gentleman, from a thoughtlessness of temper, from the want of oeconomy in the management of his domestick affairs, and common sense in the occurrences of life, was, in the course of few years, reduced from affluence to want, and himself, his wife, and several children, are now dependent on Chremes, to his heart-breaking anguish, for support.

Pamphilus, whose means were large as those of Chremes, but very differently acquired, took early notice of young Erasmus, traced him thro' the progress he made with an inconsiderable beginning, to the possession of genteel circumstances:

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He knew his active mind, his natural and acquired abilities, and, judging from his careful management of a small fortune, his capacity of improving a larger, tendered him his daughter Miranda. The youth received the offer from his hands with rapture; nor has Pamphilus had the least reason to repent of an action founded on such principles: He sees his daughter blessed in an affectionate husband; the talent with which he had entrusted him greatly improved; and Erastus himself making a principal figure in the community to which he belongs.

Had Chremes met with a success equal to his warmest wishes, how gross, how *for did*, must have been his greatest satisfaction! while the heart of Pamphilus is dilated with that noble, that exalted pleasure, which flows from a consciousness of well-doing, from a sense of having drawn merit from obscurity, and given to virtues a fair field for their exertion: He reads in every look of Erastus the grateful sensations of his heart, and thanks Providence for having given him the blessing of a son which nature had denied him. I think the following simile, which shall serve for a conclusion, may not unaptly be applied to Pamphilus.

Thus heav'n from nothing rais'd his fair creation,
[beauty,
And then with wond'rous joy beheld its
Will pleas'd to see the excellence he
gave. RowE.

A true Extract from the Custom-house Books, of the Cambricks imported from France, the four Years preceding the general War.

Years	Pieces
1740	— 67373
1741	— 65777
1742	— 75014
1743	— 61500
Total	— 260064

Which at 40s. per piece prime cost, will appear to be 539,328l. sterling, which divided by 4, shews the annual sum, being 134,832l. which the French are obliged to some gentlemen for: Besides, perhaps, as many smuggled into the kingdom directly, or that by clandestine exports pay no duty.

A DESCRIPTION of the Town of MAIDSTONE in KENT: With a beautiful VIEW of the same, on a large COPPER-PLATE.

MAIDSTONE, as to the name, is thought by some to be a contraction of Medway's-town, it being situate on that river, over which it has a very fine bridge. It is 27 computed and 36 measured miles south-east from London, and

is an ancient, large, fair, sweet, populous, and well frequented borough town, enjoying many privileges granted to its inhabitants by king Edward VI. and confirmed by queen Elizabeth; before whose time its chief magistrate was called a port-reeve, but her charter terms him a mayor, who has 12 assistants, called jurats. It sends two members to parliament, who at present are William Horfmondon Turner, and Robert Fairfax, Esqrs. Here is one of the county goals, and the assizes are usually held here; it being deemed the county town, where all publick business is transacted, for which it is most convenient, as being situate in the heart of the county: And Pennenden-Heath, near it, is famous for the meeting of the freeholders for the election of knights of the shire. This Heath also, in the Conqueror's time, was pitched upon as the properest place to adjust the difference between archbishop Lanfranc, and Odo earl of Kent, the Conqueror's brother, who had notoriously encroached upon the lands and privileges of the sees of Canterbury and Rochester, during his abode in this county. There is abundance of gentry in and near Maidstone, which renders it a very polite place. Here is a boarding school, and a free school for the education of youth, and in the high-street there is a conduit, which serves the town with water. The custody of the weights and measures regulated by the king's standard, is fixed here by act of parliament. It has a very plentiful market on Thursdays. The clothing trade, which was formerly very considerable here, is now generally gone to decay in all this county; the only manufacture now carried on in and near this place being the making of linen thread. The river Medway is navigable quite up to the town, with hoys and barges of 50 or 60 tons burden, in which great quantities of hops, cherries, timber, wheat, &c. are sent to London. In June, 1648, a bloody fight happened between Sir Thomas Fairfax, general for the parliament, and some Kentish gentlemen that had taken up arms for king Charles I. and posted themselves in this town; which they so well defended, tho' unequal in number, that he could not gain it till after three assaults by storm, which it sustained with so much bravery, that the parliament veterans owned, that whatever they gained was by inches, and dearly bought, and that they had never met with the like desperate service in all the war. The archbishops of Canterbury had formerly a palace here. [See a description of the county of Kent, with a new and correct MAP of the same, in our Magazine for November last.]

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 356.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was C. Popilius Lænas, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE Hon. gentleman who spoke last, would gladly, I find, turn the debate upon the question, whether it was wise or prudent at this juncture to make such a motion; but this is not the question now before us: The motion has been made and seconded: The house is consequently in possession of it; and it must appear in our votes, unless the noble lord and those who seconded him will please to withdraw their motion, which, I believe, they will not agree to; and therefore the question now before us is, whether it would be wise or prudent in us to put a negative upon such a motion?

This, Sir, is the only question now before us, and upon this question I must be of opinion, that nothing could be more derogatory to the honour of the nation, and to the dignity of this house, than to put a negative upon such a motion. When I say this, Sir, every gentleman must suppose that, in my opinion, nothing could be more unwise or imprudent; for no gentleman will give himself either the time or the trouble to consider consequences, when his honour is immediately at stake. If a gentleman just recovered from a violent fever, should receive a blow, would he delay resenting it till he had recovered his strength? Would not he upon such an occasion reflect, has he not the highest authority for concluding,

L—d S—ge.

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that the battle is not to the strong, nor the race to the swift? Would he not in such a case resolve to place his confidence in him who gives the victory, and to follow the affront with quick and immediate resentment? If he did not, he would forfeit his character as a gentleman; and I am sure, it can never be wise or prudent for any gentleman to incur such a forfeiture.

But, Sir, if it be imprudent in a gentleman to forfeit his character, it is still more so in a nation. A weak state may be affronted or attacked by a potent enemy: An enemy that in all human appearance it could not long resist; but if it shews a proper resentment, if it manfully fights every inch of ground, some of its neighbours will thereby be encouraged to come to its assistance, and providence, or, if you please, fortune, according to the old proverb, will be its friend. We have a strong instance of this in the case of the Romans during the second Punick war: We have had a late instance in the case of the queen of Hungary: When that undaunted princess found herself obliged to retire from Vienna, and throw herself into the arms of her brave subjects, the Hungarians: When she made that memorable speech to them, in these words: "Abandoned by my friends, persecuted by my enemies, attacked by my nearest relations, the only resource I have left, is to stay in this kingdom, and commit my person, my children, my scepter and crown, to the care of my faithful subjects:" At this time, I say, Sir, could any one have thought that she would have been able to have stood against the multitude of her enemies; yet she resolved never to submit to the shameful terms designed to be imposed

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imposed

imposed on her by her enemies ; and providence, it seems, approved of her resolution ; for, contrary to all human appearance, a very few months not only restored her to her own capital, but put her in possession of the capital of one of her enemies ; and the consequence now at last is, that her family is now again in possession of the imperial diadem, without any very great loss of power or dominion. Whereas had she acted according to the Hon. gentleman's rules of prudence, another family would have been established upon the imperial throne, and in the possession of so great part of her dominions, that her family must have always depended upon them for a protection against the Turks.

This, Sir, is a recent proof, that nothing ought to be so dear to a nation as its character, and that it never ought, in any circumstances, or at any conjuncture, to submit to what may give the world a mean opinion of its courage, resolution, or power. Let us then consider what will be the consequence of our putting a negative upon this motion. Do not all the world know, do not the French themselves confess, that we have a right to see the port of Dunkirk absolutely demolished? Does not every one know, that no one step has been taken ever since the late peace, to demolish even the works which the French had erected there during the late war? If after this we should reject a motion of this kind, will not all our neighbours be thereby induced to think, that we have not the courage to vindicate our rights? Will not the French look upon it as a surrender of the right, or at least as a declaration, that the British parliament will give itself no trouble, whether the port at Dunkirk be demolished or no? And after such a declaration from parliament, can we expect that the French court will give ear

to any instances his majesty may be pleased to make for having it demolished? No, Sir, we can expect no compliance with any such demand ; for the French court know perfectly well, that his majesty will never go the length of declaring war upon the refusal of a demand, which his parliament seems to think of no moment, whether it be complied with or no ; therefore the question now before us is, in effect, whether you think that the fortifications lately erected for defence of the port of Dunkirk ought to be demolished or no? And I should be sorry to see a majority of this house upon the negative side of such a question.

The Hon. gentleman, Sir, was pleased to say, that it was a matter of very little moment, whether these works be demolished a few months sooner or later ; because in time of peace they can be of no prejudice to us, nor of any advantage to the French. But I must ask him, whether he thinks, that the French would demolish them after the breaking out of a new war? For if they would not, it must be to us of the greatest moment to have them demolished as soon as possible ; because no one can tell how soon a new war may break out between the two nations ; and I hope, he will allow, that in time of war, these works would be of great prejudice to us, and of great advantage to the French ; especially as they would take that opportunity to add new works, and perhaps to make the port and harbour of Dunkirk as complete, and as defensible as it was at the time of the treaty of Utrecht.

But our agreeing to this motion would, he says, manifest a jealousy, a suspicion of the faith of France ; and that we are already endeavouring to pick holes in the late treaty of peace, Sir, can our desiring to have the

the terms of a treaty complied with, be supposed to be a picking of holes in that treaty? Is it not, on the contrary, a proof of our being resolved to abide by that treaty? And if we shew that we have a jealousy or suspicion of the faith of the French, it is what they deserve, by their delaying to do, what might have been done, and what ought to have been done above twelve months ago. Could a man say, that I had a suspicion of his honesty, should I demand and insist upon payment of a bill, that had become due, and should have been paid 15 or 16 months before? Could he blame me, should I even expressly tell him, that as I knew his ability, I could not but suspect his honesty?

Surely, Sir, we are not, by the management of that gentleman and his former and present friends, brought to such a wretched condition, that we dare not so much as ask for what is due to us. If we are, I shall grant it is a good argument against our agreeing to this motion; but would it be consistent with the dignity of this house, to admit of such an argument, without making the least inquiry into the means by which our country had been brought into such a wretched condition? Could such an inquiry be attended with any bad consequences to the nation? Could it be of dangerous consequence to any man in the nation, unless there be some amongst us that have been guilty of something worse than misconduct? Therefore, Sir, if by putting a negative upon this motion, we expose our country to contempt, I hope, we shall so far take care of our own honour, and of the character of this assembly, as to follow that negative with a motion for an inquiry into the present state of the nation, and the conduct and conclusion of the late war.

Upon this Julius Florus stood up, and spoke to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

I MUST confess I do not comprehend the distinction which the noble lord who spoke last endeavoured to establish, between the wisdom of making and that of rejecting a motion; for if it was unwise to make it, surely there can be no imprudence in rejecting it; and according to my view of things, I must not only think that it is unwise and dangerous, but also that it seems to be wicked. I say, Sir, that it seems to be wicked, because it seems to have been made with a design to inflame the people against his majesty's government, or to involve the nation in a new war with France, when neither our own circumstances, nor the present circumstances of Europe can admit of our engaging in such a war with any hopes of success. I hope, the noble lord had no such design: I hope, his motion proceeded entirely from his not considering the present circumstances of our affairs, either foreign or domestick; for if he viewed our affairs in the same light I do, and which I think the only true light they can be viewed in, he could not have any good design in making such a motion at such a time.

I shall grant, Sir, that a nation, as well as a private man, when attacked, must make the best defence it can; but surely no nation ought to provoke a war, when it is conscious of its being the weaker party; nor would any man in his senses provoke another to a boxing match, when he is but just recovered from a violent fever, and the other in full strength and vigour; and it must be allowed, that a nation, when affronted, may suspend its resentment, with much less danger

W——n P—t, Esq;

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to

to its character, than a private man can do. Supposing then it were true, that the French had refused or unreasonably delayed to demolish the works lately erected for defending the port of Dunkirk, this can be no reason for our declaring war, or taking any step that may tend towards a declaration of war against them on that account, unless we had a chance at least for obtaining by war, what we found we could not obtain by negotiation. If we did declare war without any such chance, we should forfeit all pretence to the character of being a wise and cautious people, which is a character at least as necessary to be preserved, as that of being a brave and warlike people.

I believe, every gentleman must now see, Sir, that neither the case of the Romans in the second Punic war, nor the case of the queen of Hungary, can be any way applicable to the case now under consideration. They were both attacked, notwithstanding their having taken every method that prudence or caution could suggest to prevent it. Is this now our case? Are we attacked, or are we in danger of being attacked? I believe, I may venture to prophesy, that the French will not attack us, or declare war against us, unless we provoke them to it by some such step as this now proposed: Nay, I believe, they will not attack us, unless we attack them first, or give them reason to believe, that we are preparing to begin the attack; and should this house agree to the motion now made to us, I am persuaded, they would look upon it as a prelude to an attack, in which case we could not expect, that they would demolish any works they thought necessary for the defence of any part of their dominions. Consequently, I cannot think that any gentleman will agree to this motion; but such as are of opinion, that it ought to be followed by a

declaration of war; and before any gentleman embraces such an opinion, surely he ought to consider, whether in our present loaded condition, we could hope for carrying on a war with success against the whole house of Bourbon, and such of the other powers of Europe, as they might prevail on to join with them against us; for in the present circumstances of Europe, there is not one power upon the continent that would be able to assist us; and were any of them able, if we should by our imprudence precipitate a war, at an unlucky conjuncture, we could not expect that any of them would incline to assist us.

On the other hand, Sir, a very few years will, I hope, free us from a great part of that load of debt we groan under at present, and will establish our publick credit upon a basis which it will be hardly possible to shake; to which I shall add, that many accidents may happen, that will contribute towards strengthening and uniting our friends upon the continent, or towards weakening and disuniting our enemies; whereas no contrary accident can with any reason be apprehended; and in such circumstances would it not be the height of imprudence in us, to insist so peremptorily upon the most just demand as to bring on an immediate war? Gentlemen may be as merry as they please upon the word negotiate, I have formerly made as free with it as any gentleman in this house; but the circumstances of affairs are now very much altered, and in the circumstances I have fairly and truly set before your eyes, I shall always think it much better to negotiate than to conclude, or fight. By negotiation we keep our just claims alive; but by fighting, or concluding, we may be obliged not only to give them up, but to yield to some of the unjust claims of our adversaries.

But,

But, Sir, besides the many arguments that may be drawn from the rules of common discretion, a very strong argument may be drawn; against our agreeing to this motion; from the nature of our constitution. The power of making peace and war will certainly be allowed to be a prerogative inherent in the crown; and as a necessary consequence, his majesty must necessarily have the sole power of negotiating and treating with foreign states. This prerogative, I shall admit, ought, like every other, to be made use of for the good of the people, and the honour of the crown; and when it is otherwise made use of, or neglected to be made use of, the parliament may interpose with its advice, or in order to punish those that were the authors of such use or neglect; but unless it can be alledged, that this prerogative has been made a bad use of, or that it has been to the great hurt of the people neglected, the parliament ought never to interpose in any affairs relating to peace or war, negotiating or treating. Can any thing of this kind be alledged with regard to the works lately erected for the defence of the harbour of Dunkirk? In the late treaty of peace, his majesty has taken all possible care to have them demolished, by an express article for that purpose; and tho' that article is not as yet complied with, yet the time elapsed since the conclusion of that treaty is not so long, as to lay a foundation for accusing his majesty or his ministers with any neglect upon that head, much less with a neglect by which the people have suffered. This motion then is certainly premature, and consequently our agreeing to it must, from the nature of our constitution, be deemed an incroachment upon the prerogatives of the crown.

The late erected works at Dunkirk are not, I believe, Sir, so extraordinary but that they might have been demolished before this time, had the French set about it presently

after the ratifications of the definitive treaty were exchanged; but let us consider, that they were to be demolished at the expence of the French; and the French finances as well as our own having been very much exhausted during the late war, we cannot wonder at their not having been as yet able to spare such a sum as was necessary for defraying the expence of demolishing those works. At least we may suppose, that they have made use of this as a pretence for not entering upon the business; and for the little time that has yet passed since the ratifications of the treaty were exchanged, we could not refuse to admit this as an excuse, without incurring the censure even of our friends upon the continent, especially as the demolition could not be undertaken but during the warm and calm weather of the summer, and but one summer has passed since that time.

The delay in the execution of that article of the treaty cannot therefore, Sir, be supposed to proceed from our being in such a wretched condition as not to dare so much as ask for what we have a right to; for tho' our condition is not at present very good, yet it is not yet quite so wretched, nor will it ever be so, if we take care not to involve ourselves in an unequal war, and at an unlucky conjuncture; but if we were now in such a wretched condition, I should think it no reason for setting up a parliamentary inquiry into the means by which we were brought into that condition; for the means are publicly known, and known to be such as no man in this kingdom can be blamed for. If there be any secret in the late conduct of the affairs of Europe, it is in the question, how it was possible for our ministers to obtain so good a peace as they did; for I must confess, that when the French laid siege to Maestricht in the beginning of the year 1748, I had such

a gloomy prospect of affairs, that I thought it next to impossible to preserve our friends the Dutch from the imminent ruin they were then threatened with, or to maintain the present emperor upon the imperial throne; and if the Dutch had been ruined, and the emperor dispossessed, this nation would have been so far from being in a condition to insist upon what it had a right to demand, that we must have yielded to every demand our enemies might have been pleased to make upon us.

This, Sir, is my opinion of the conduct and conclusion of the late war; and let those who have a contrary opinion be the movers and supporters of what the noble lord who spoke last was pleased to propose, as well as of the proposition now under our consideration.

The next that spoke was M. Fabius Ambustus, whose Speech was in Substance thus.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

THE Hon. gentleman was pleased to say, he could not see how it would be imprudent to reject a motion that had been imprudently made; to which I must apply the old observation, that there are none so blind as these that will not see; for it is certain, that we have now nothing to do with the question, whether the motion was prudently made or no. We are only to consider, whether it be now most prudent to agree to it, or to put a negative upon it. For my part, I must think, that if there was any imprudence in making this motion, it consisted in the danger of having a negative put upon it; and if this was the only imprudence, the Hon. gentleman cannot but see, that it would be extremely imprudent in us to reject the motion; and I must submit to gentlemen, which seems to be most wicked,

H—y B—t, Esq;

to press for the performance of an article in a treaty, that is of the utmost consequence to this nation, or to furnish our enemies with a pretence for not performing it at all; for if the French could not last summer spare the expence of demolishing the port at Dunkirk, it was because they applied all the money they could possibly spare towards repairing and augmenting their marine; consequently, they will have this pretence, and will certainly make use of it every summer, until they have got their marine in such a condition as to be superior to us at sea; and when they have done this, can we expect that they will ever demolish the port of Dunkirk, or shew the least regard to any instances we can make on that head?

The Hon. gentleman was pleased to observe, that the demolition of that port can be undertaken only in summer, and that but one summer has passed since the conclusion of the treaty of peace. Sir, I must insist upon it, that the demolition may be carried on in winter as well as summer; and if it were otherwise, I will say, that to let one summer pass over without so much as one stone or one pile's being removed, is a very great neglect in us, and a high contempt put upon us by the French; because we must have that article performed, before we can insist upon the performance of any other; for it would be the height of imprudence in us, to insist upon the performance of any other, so peremptorily as to endanger a rupture, before we have seen the articles of former treaties as well as the last relating to Dunkirk punctually complied with; and I believe the French will perform no article, which they think worth their while to contest, upon any other consideration but that of preventing an immediate rupture.

As this, Sir, is my firm opinion, I should be under the greatest anxiety, had

had I the same opinion of the superior power of France, that has been, I am sure, unwisely, I hope; untruly, expressed by the two Hon. gentlemen who have spoke against this motion. To talk of our being the weaker party, and of our being unable to support a war against the whole house of Bourbon, in such a numerous assembly, and when there are so many strangers in our galleries, is certainly much more imprudent than it was to make this motion. As this is post night for France, I do not question but the Hon. gentlemen will have the honour of having what they have said upon this subject, transmitted in several letters to both the courts of Versailles and Madrid; and I am fully convinced, that while we have at the helm of our affairs gentlemen, who have such a mean opinion of the power and courage of their country, we shall never be able to obtain any proper concessions from either of those courts.

But, Sir, if both or either of those courts should continue to delay doing us justice, I hope, his majesty will be able to find ministers who have a better opinion of his power, or at least not so high an opinion of the power of his enemies; and indeed, I do not wonder that those gentlemen who thought us no match for Spain, and therefore tamely submitted for twenty years to all the insults and indignities put upon us by that nation, rather than venture a rupture, should now think us a very unequal match for the whole house of Bourbon. We know, what sort of men are taught by experience; but even the lessons of experience, I find, are thrown away upon them, otherwise the late war must have convinced them, that we are at sea an overmatch for the whole house of Bourbon; and if we wisely and steadily pursue a true British scheme of politics, we shall always continue to be so; but if

we pursue what seems to be our present scheme, if we be extremely frugal as to every article that relates to our marine, and extravagantly lavish, as to every other article of publick expence, I make no doubt, but that France alone will in a few years become an overmatch for us at sea; and if ever that should happen, Britain, instead of Flanders, will become the seat of war, bloodshed and desolation; for even in that case, I hope, the people of this kingdom would not act such a cowardly part, as tamely to give up either their liberty or independency.

But surely, Sir, if we have any apprehension, or if we think there is a possibility, that the house of Bourbon may in a few years become an overmatch for us at sea, it is a reason for our insisting peremptorily upon an immediate execution of every article of the late treaty, and upon their doing us justice with respect to every other point in dispute between us; for if we should allow them to put us off with sham pretences, now when it is certain that they are not a match for us at sea, can we expect better treatment, after they find themselves in a condition to overpower us upon the ocean as well as at land? Therefore, if no justice can be expected but by a new war, the sooner we engage in it, the better; consequently, supposing this motion was made with a design to procure us justice or provoke a war, it was so far from being a wicked, that it was a wise and a right motion; for if it should be agreed to, and a new war should be the consequence, it could not be now said that the parliament had precipitated us into a war, no more than it can be said that the parliament precipitated us into the war with Spain, by what it did it in the years 1738 and 1739. It was not the proceedings in parliament, Sir, that precipitated us into that war; but the truckling sub-

missions

missions of our ministers for so many years before, and the trash of treaties they had concluded, were such, that a war was become absolutely necessary before the parliament interposed; and it was become necessary for the parliament to interpose, A because it was apparent, that our ministers were resolved to sacrifice both our trade and navigation in the American seas, rather than go to war. The parliament therefore did at that time nothing but what was their duty; but I shall readily B grant, that they did not the whole of their duty; for they should not have left the conduct of the war to those who had shewn themselves so very fearful of entering into it; and if ever the like should happen again, I hope the parliament will take care C not to be guilty of the same failure in their duty; for we know from experience, that a minister generally behaves like, a stepmother with respect to those projects which are none of his own; and this might perhaps appear to have been lately the case, D if a strict and impartial inquiry were to be made into the conduct of the late war, either with Spain, or upon the continent of Europe.

It is really to me diverting, Sir, to hear the Hon. gentleman throwing out his defiance, and declaring E his readiness to concur in a motion for an inquiry into the conduct and conclusion of the late war, and yet at the same time opposing every motion that may tend to giving gentlemen the proper lights into any part of that affair; for surely F no gentleman who inclines to have a strict and impartial inquiry made, either into the conduct of the war, or the conclusion of the peace, will move for our going into such an inquiry, till we have all the proper and necessary lights upon G our table. As every motion for this purpose has had a negative put upon it, it is very easy to say, that the late treaty of peace was such a one as we were forced to accept of,

by the disappointments and defeats we had met with in the prosecution of the war, and by the danger our allies the Dutch were brought into; but if we had the proper lights before us, I believe, it would be very easy to shew, that all the disappointments and defeats we met with, as well as the danger to which the Dutch were exposed, were all owing to our own misconduct; and that our conduct was in some cases so glaringly ridiculous, that it is hardly possible not to suspect it of having been designed. But as we can at present argue upon this subject only from printed news papers and pamphlets, I shall not trouble the house with any such arguments, tho' I must make some observations upon the circumstances of affairs at the time the treaty was concluded, in order to shew that we were not under an immediate necessity to accept of such dishonourable terms of peace.

To begin, Sir, with our own affairs here at home; I shall allow that our publick credit had met with a very great shock, but how was that shock occasioned? Sir, it is well known, that it was occasioned by some peoples endeavouring to make a job for themselves and their friends, of the subscription for annuities voted by parliament. When the vote was passed it was expected, that the subscription would, presently after the first payment's being made, bear an advanced price, and consequently would be a lucrative job to every man that could raise money for making the first payment, and obtain the favour of being allowed to be a subscriber. For this reason the courtiers resolved to keep it to themselves, and no man was allowed to subscribe unless he was a courtier, or would make the whole first payment, and allow some courtier to go shares with him in the subscription. This disgusted all the monied men in the kingdom, as well as those who were the agents of

of the moneyed men abroad; and they resolved to let our ministers see, that money could not be had, without keeping up a good correspondence with those that had it. By this means the subscription soon fell to a great discount, and this affected A all our other funds; because many were obliged to sell out of the old funds, to make good their payments upon this new subscription, and the real moneyed men resolved not to be purchasers. I say, the real moneyed men, by which I mean those who have a sum of money by them unemployed; for if a man had a million settled in the publick funds, and no ready money besides at command, he could not be deemed a moneyed man, with regard to any new subscription.

It was this, Sir, that gave the shock to our publick credit; but if the courtiers had been made to suffer for their avarice, and some other proper methods taken to recover the confidence and the good will of the moneyed men both abroad D and at home, and to invite them to become subscribers, our publick credit might soon have been restored, so as to enable us to prosecute the war with vigour both by sea and land; and the Dutch were not in such imminent danger as some gentlemen would make us believe; for, besides the strong city of Maastricht, the French must have made themselves masters of several other well fortified towns, before they could have entered any of the Dutch provinces; and before they could have done this, the Russians would have joined our army, which would have enabled the duke to give them battle, with a probable view of success, especially as the French army would have been not only fatigued by the sieges they had been engaged in, G but very much diminished, as they must have left a strong garrison in every town they took, in order to

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keep the communication open with their own country.

When I consider the circumstances of the Dutch in the year 1672, I am surprized, Sir, to hear any gentleman pretend, that in the beginning of the year 1748, they were in any danger of immediate ruin. In 1672, the French were in possession of three of their provinces, and almost at the gates of the city of Amsterdam; and besides this, they were engaged in a most fierce B and dangerous sea war with this nation; yet they found means to extricate themselves out of all these difficulties, and might have made France heartily repent the invasion she had made upon them, if they had not been afraid that by conquering their enemies, they might C at last conquer themselves, which induced them to make a separate peace with France, very much against the will of the prince of Orange, who knew that it proceeded not from their fear of France, but from their fear of too great an increase of his power.

It could not therefore be the immediate danger to which the Dutch were exposed, that made us agree to that treaty, nor could the French have compelled them to enter into any alliance against us: As little could it be the danger to which the king of Sardinia was exposed, as experience had shewn how difficult and expensive it was for the French to carry on a war in Italy, whilst we were masters of the Mediterranean; and no one can pretend to say, that either the queen of Hungary or we were in danger of an attack upon any part of our dominions. How then, Sir, came this peace to be so necessary at that instant of time? For my own part, I can see no cause for this necessity, unless it was the danger many of our courtiers were in of being ruined, by the share they had in our new

E &c

sub-

subscription, if the preliminaries had not been at that time agreed on; and consequently, I must reckon, that Cape-Breton was sacrificed, and hostages given for the security of our making that sacrifice, to the preservation of a set of courtiers A here at home; for it was not given as a consideration for the restitution of Flanders; because in consideration of that restitution, the queen of Hungary gave up Parma, Plascentia and Guastalla; and Modena was surely a sufficient compensation B for Savoy and the little county of Nice.

Having now shewn, Sir, the necessity, and the only real necessity we were under for making peace at that instant of time, let me examine what sort of necessity the French were under. For this purpose I must desire gentlemen to recollect what was then well known all over Europe, that a famine had spread itself all over the kingdom of France, and that most of their manufacturers both in silk, woollen, and linen, D were thrown idle, for want of the necessary materials of which those manufactures are composed; and what made those misfortunes the heavier was, that during the war they could not easily find a remedy; because in the preceding year, by E the diligence of some of our sea commanders, their marine were almost totally destroyed, so that they had no convoy for their merchant ships, by which means they were in all parts of the world exposed to our privateers as well as men of F war. Then as to their colonies in America, it is well known, that if the war had lasted another year, and we had taken care to prevent their getting any considerable quantity of provisions; like the people of Egypt to Pharaoh, they must have sold G themselves to us for bread.

After this, which every one knows to be a true description, I may appeal, Sir, to gentlemen, whether

France or this nation stood most in need of a peace; and as the gentlemen who oppose this motion have in a manner confessed, that their late treaty of peace can be justified only by the necessity we were under, if France was in a greater and more immediate necessity than we, they stand self-condemned without any inquiry. But they are not, it seems, satisfied with having unnecessarily accepted of a very bad treaty of peace; for the few advantages that were thereby stipulated for us; are, it seems, to be wholly, or in a great measure, given up; particularly the article relating to Dunkirk, is, I find, to be given up even by our ministers, as to every thing that was done towards restoring that port before the war; for they have told us, that it is not proper for us at present, to insist upon having the harbour made entirely useless even for small trading vessels. For God-sake, Sir, what did we put such an article into the late treaty for? The article says, that Dunkirk is to remain upon the footing of ancient treaties; and the Hon. gentleman told us, that by *ancient* treaties are meant all treaties preceding that at Aix-la-Chapelle. If so, then both the Treaty of Utrecht and the treaty of 1717, for demolishing of the port of Mardyke, are included; and from these treaties it is evident, that the *entire destruction* of the port of Dunkirk was intended and agreed to by France; consequently, this was again stipulated and agreed to by the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle. But now, it seems, we must not ask what they have so often, and so lately promised. Dunkirk is to remain a port for trading vessels; and that, without any limitation of burden; so that the French may make it fit for receiving their East-India ships; and then, as soon as a war happens, we may be assured, it will be made a station for their men of war.

Thus

Thus it is, Sir, and thus it has been before this time; the nation is flattered and amused with a fine article in a treaty; and that article is soon after given up by our ministers; for the French, I have been told, were encouraged to put Dunkirk in the condition it was in at the breaking out of the late war, by a letter from a certain British minister, who therein said, that we would be content with less than the total demolition of that port; and from what afterwards happened, it was plain, that he had good authority for saying so; but nothing can afford a stronger argument for agreeing to the motion now before us, than such a conduct in our ministers; because it will signify nothing for his majesty to stipulate advantages to his people by treaty, if his ministers take upon them to give them up, either expressly, or by connivance; and the only way, by which his majesty can discover, whether they do so or no, is by the parliament's making now and then an inquiry into their conduct as to foreign affairs. Therefore I shall always be for any motion that has such a tendency; and however much our ministers may be afraid of France, I hope this house will never shew so much fear of it, as to be deficient in our duty both to our sovereign and our country.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

A Summary of the most important Affairs, that happened last Session of Parliament; Continued from p. 362.

JAN. 16, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the merchants, weavers, throwsters, dyers, and other manufacturers of raw and thrown silks; setting forth, That of late years they had improved the manufacture of silk, so as not only to supply our home consumption, but to export great quantities; and that the supply of fine short raw silk had been heretofore from Italy and Spain, except a small precarious portion from China; but that the exportation of such sorts of silk had been of late absolutely prohibited in both those countries; by which the price of thrown silk, the only species allowed then to be exported from Italy, had risen from 30 to 40l. per cent. above its usual, which had already occasioned the putting down a great many looms, and would a great many more: That nothing could more effectually secure this branch of business to the nation, than the producing a supply of raw silk in some of his majesty's dominions, which might be done in the southern colonies of America, 500 pounds of raw silk having since the peace

been imported into London from Carolina and Georgia, which, upon trial, had been found to answer all the purposes of the best Italian organzine; and that, if proper encouragement were given to the production of raw silk in his majesty's colonies of America, it would be a means, in a few years, of securing a constant and considerable supply, and would be a saving to the nation of some hundreds of thousand pounds, annually paid to Italy and Spain for thrown and raw silk; besides many other national advantages, which would accrue by the returns thereof in goods to America; therefore praying such relief as the nature of the case should require.

This petition being referred to the consideration of a committee, and a great many accounts relating to the manufacture, importation, and exportation of silk, being laid before the house by order, and referred to the said committee; before they made any report, viz. Jan. 26; it was resolved, that the house would, on the Tuesday following, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the state of the silk manufactures of this kingdom; and the report from this last committee having been made, the following resolutions were, Feb. 9, agreed to by the house, viz.

1. That the encouraging the importation of China raw silk, to be manufactured in this kingdom, will be a publick benefit, and greatly contribute to the increase and improvement of the silk-manufacture.

2. That for the encouragement of the importation of China raw silk, the several and respective duties now payable thereon, by virtue of several acts of parliament now in force, shall, from and after the 24th of June, 1750, cease, determine, and be no longer paid.

3. That in lieu of the duties so determined, there shall be payable and paid, from and after the said 24th of June, the same rates and duties upon all China raw silk imported into this kingdom, as are now by law payable for raw silk of the growth of Italy.

4. That from and after the said 24th of June, the like draw-back shall be allowed upon the exportation of China raw silk, as is now allowed upon the exportation of raw silk of the growth of Italy.

Upon these resolutions a bill was ordered to be brought in, and that lord Duplin, Mr. Horatio Walpole, sen. Sir William Calvert, Mr. Alderman Baker, Mr. Neale, Mr. Scrope, Mr. West, and Mr. Matthew Robinson, should prepare and bring in the same.

This bill was accordingly presented by the lord Duplin, Feb. 16, and having passed

passed both houses without opposition, received the royal assent, March 14, being then entitled, *An act for repealing the duties now payable upon China raw silk, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.*

We shall now return to the committee to whom the petition above-mentioned was referred, whose report was made to the house by Sir William Calvert, Feb. 11, and referred to a committee of the whole house; and their report being taken into consideration, March 1, the following resolutions were agreed to, viz.

1. That it will greatly tend to the increase and improvement of the silk manufactures of this kingdom, to encourage the growth and culture of silk in his majesty's dominions in America.

2. That the duties now payable on raw silks, imported from his majesty's dominions in America, do cease, determine, and be no longer paid.

Upon these resolutions it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, and that Sir William Calvert, and Mr. Colleton, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, March 21, the bill was presented by Sir William, after which it passed both houses without opposition, and received the royal assent at the end of the session, being then entitled, *An act for encouraging the growth and culture of raw silk in his majesty's colonies or plantations in America.*

March 30, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the fellowship of English merchants for discovery of new trades, commonly called the Russia company, setting forth, That the petitioners were rendered incapable to import raw silk from Persia thro' Russia, under the act of the 14th of his majesty's reign, chap. 36. by reason of an interdiction of their trade to Persia; therefore praying to be enabled to import in British built shipping, navigated according to law, from any place belonging to the empire of Russia, raw silk of the growth of Persia, being purchased in Russia by barter with woollen, or other manufactures, goods, or commodities, exported from Great-Britain to Russia, or with the produce arising from the sale of such goods so exported, as aforesaid.

This petition was accompanied with another of the bailiffs, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the weavers of London, setting forth, That the importation of Persia silk from Russia had been for some time discontinued, the importers not being able to take the oath required by the above-mentioned act, because the British factors were not permitted to carry their goods thro' Russia directly to Persia; and that

by this means they would be disabled from purchasing any Persian silk for the future, which would be a great prejudice to our silk manufacture; therefore praying for such relief as should appear reasonable.

Upon these petitions a bill was ordered to be brought in; and that Mr. Heratip Walpole, sen. the lord Duplin, and Mr. Charles Townshend, should prepare and bring in the same; and accordingly Mr. Walpole presented the bill to the house the next day, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was the day following, and committed to a committee of the whole house, for the Tuesday then next.

This dispatch was probably made to prevent opposition, as the bill interfered with the trade of the Turkey company; and in all such cases it is well known, that the publick interest is never impartially considered by those whose private interest seems to be in danger. Accordingly, on the 24th, a petition was presented and read from the Turkey company, setting forth the great benefit of their trade to the nation, and concluding, That if the bill should pass, it would be attended with very great disadvantage to the nation, and diminish, very considerably, the exportation of the woollen manufactures and products of this kingdom; and therefore praying to be heard by their counsel against the bill; which was granted; and the petitioners for the bill had leave to be heard by themselves or counsel, in its favour, both, upon the report from the committee.

Accordingly, the report from the committee being made by the lord Duplin on the 29th, and ordered to be then read, the counsel were called in; and after they had been heard, and the witnesses on both sides examined, the first amendment made by the committee was read a second time, upon which a motion was made for adjourning the further consideration of the report till Tuesday then next; but upon putting the question, it was carried in the negative, the amendments all agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time the Tuesday then next.

As petitions are never wanting upon such occasions, there were, on the 31st, two petitions presented against the bill, one from the principal inhabitants of the town of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, and of Lowestoff, in Suffolk, concerned in the exportation of fish, and other commodities, to Italy and other places in the Mediterranean sea, alledging, That the bill would be prejudicial to the fish merchants, and other traders, up the Mediterranean. And the other petition was from the merchants and principal traders of the city of Exeter, alledging,

alleging, That the bill would be prejudicial to the Levant trade, in which all the woollen manufacturers of the kingdom were immediately interested; that the balance of trade was considerably in favour of Russia, consequently, if the silk from thence should be purchased with our manufactures, the hemp and other goods imported from thence must be paid for in bullion; that whatever quantities of silk should come from Russia, so much the less would come from Italy and Turkey, by which our ships for those parts would be deprived of their home freights, on which was their principal dependance, to the great prejudice of our navigation; and that the Turks and Italians might be induced to prohibit our woollens and fish, and take the same of the French, which would increase the riches and power of our rivals, at the same time that it diminished our own.

Both these petitions were ordered to lie on the table until the third reading of the bill; and, April 2, another petition, with much the same suggestions, was presented against the bill, from the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of Truro, in Cornwall; which was likewise ordered to lie on the table, until the third reading of the bill.

April 3, the bill was read a third time, and a motion being made for the bill to pass, and a debate arising thereupon, it was moved to adjourn the debate till that day month; but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative; after which the bill was passed, and Mr. Horatio Walpole was ordered to carry it to the lords, where it met with the same opposition it had done in the commons; but as the objections against it proceeded all from apprehensions which did not seem to be well founded, or from facts which could not be proved; and as there was a most solid argument in its favour, namely, that it must always be for the national interest to have all materials for manufactures sold as cheap as possible; and as it is certain, that every commodity will be sold the cheaper, the more markets the buyer has to go to; this prevailed with their lordships, as it had done before with the commons, to open a new market for raw silk; and this was the more necessary, as in our present circumstances we ought to encourage the trade both of Russia and Persia, rather than that of Turkey, which last empire may, perhaps, in the next war, be our declared enemy.

For these reasons, among others, the lords passed the bill without any amendment; and it received the royal assent at

the end of the session, being then entitled, *An act for permitting raw silk, of the growth or produce of Persia, purchased in Russia, to be imported into this kingdom, from any port or place belonging to the empire of Russia.*

The last of the bills passed into laws, which we think necessary to take any particular notice of, was that relating to the African trade. As this affair had been brought before the house, and much agitated in the preceding session; and as we gave a full account of it in our summary of that session*, we shall be the shorter upon it now.

Jan. 18, the company's petition was, with his majesty's recommendation, presented to the house, and read; setting forth the importance of the African trade, and their own distressed circumstances; and proposing, That if the house would make a sufficient provision for the maintenance of their forts and castles, so that the burthen thereof might not lie on the trade, they were ready and able, and did offer to procure a subscription of a sufficient joint stock, to be employed in the said trade, under all reasonable regulations, and also to take upon themselves the satisfying of their debts; submitting to the house, whether such a joint stock, to be actually employed in the said trade, was not, in the nature of things, the best security that could be given to the nation, for the due application of the money granted for the maintenance of the said forts; and declaring, that they were ready to submit to all such regulations, on behalf of the separate traders, as the house should think fit; therefore praying, &c.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table; and, Feb. 6, there were presented to the house and read, a petition from the merchants of London trading to Africa; another from the city of Bristol, under their common seal; a third from the merchants adventurers company of Bristol, under their common seal; and a fourth from the Africa merchants of Liverpool; all against a joint stock company, chiefly for the reason, that the forts and settlements in the hands of such a company, would be prejudicial to the separate traders, whereas they might otherwise be of great service.

These petitions were likewise ordered to lie upon the table; and then Mr. John Pitt, from the commissioners for trade and plantations (by his majesty's command) presented to the house several plans and schemes for securing and improving the African trade, that had been laid before them; together with a representation from the said commissioners, relating to the said papers; and it was resolved, that the house

* See Lond. Mag. for last year, p. 406.

house would, on the 15th, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the said papers.

Feb. 9, there was presented and read, a petition from the merchants, traders, and others, of the town of Lancaster, setting forth, That the petitioners were informed, that a scheme was then carrying on for monopolizing the trade to Africa, which, if carried into execution, and that extensive trade put under the direction of a joint stock company, would be highly prejudicial to the merchants then concerned in that trade, and to the nation in general; and therefore praying, &c. After which a multitude of petitions, to the same effect, were presented to the house; and on the 17th, the creditors of the company petitioned against allowing them to take upon themselves the payment of their debts, insisting upon their utter inability to do so, and that they offered to undertake the same, with no other view but to force their creditors to a composition, by litigating their most just demands.

At last, upon Feb. 19, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the subscribing planters and merchants interested in, and trading to the British sugar settlements in America, alledging, That the very existence of the sugar colonies depended upon the British trade to Africa; that the French were daily encroaching on the rights of the British subjects there, and that, unless immediate care was taken to preserve the forts and fortifications on that coast, they would soon become masters thereof, and thereby exclude the subjects of Great-Britain from every part of that coast, as they had already done from the gum coast; And further alledging, That the British forts and fortifications there ought to be put into, and constantly kept, not only in a defensible, but in a respectable condition; and that, as the aid of parliament was absolutely necessary for that purpose, the ends of granting such aid would be much better answered, by committing that trust, and the application of the money the house should think proper to grant, to an incorporated body of men, with a joint stock, made answerable under penalties for the due execution thereof, than to any temporary, mutable, and transient set of men whatsoever, who might renounce it at pleasure, and who would be answerable each for his own acts only; and that the trade to Guinea would be carried on more beneficially to the nation and its colonies, if besides leaving it free and open to all his majesty's subjects, a company with a joint trading stock, should be likewise permitted to trade thither, than

it could possibly be by private traders only; so as such company were invested with no rights or privileges to exclude, obstruct, or hinder any other of his majesty's subjects from trading thereto, and with the particular condition of being refrained from carrying more than a certain number of negroes annually to the British colonies; that their reasons for these positions being contained in their representation to the board of trade, then before the house, they would not trouble the house with a repetition of them; and that the interest of the petitioners in preserving and extending this trade, was of such a nature, as made it impossible for them to have any other views, but such only as were for the honour and interest of the nation; therefore praying, &c.

This petition was referred to the last above-mentioned committee, as were all the petitions and papers relating to this affair; and a great many persons being ordered to attend, the house, upon the said Feb. 19, resolved itself into the said committee, viz. to consider of the papers presented to the house, the 6th instant, by the board of trade, relating to the African trade. As the affair was of the utmost consequence, and as the merchants were of two contrary opinions about the most effectual method for securing and improving the African trade, the house were at great pains to examine thoroughly into the nature of it, so that they were seven days in the committee upon it; and, March 2, their resolutions were by Mr. Hoblyn reported, and agreed to by the house, being almost in the very same words with those agreed to the preceding session.

Upon these resolutions it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in, and that Mr. Hoblyn, Mr. Southwell, the lord Strange, the lord Duplin, Mr. Salisbury, Mr. Gildart, Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Horatio Walpole, sen. Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Fane, Mr. Charles Townshend, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Nugent, should prepare and bring in the same.

March 6, Mr. Hoblyn presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the Monday following, and to be printed; after which the bill passed thro' both houses without opposition, and received the royal assent at the end of the session, being then entitled, *An act for extending and improving the trade to Africa.*

But we must observe, that, March 13, being the day after the second reading of the bill, a petition of the African company was presented to the house and read, setting forth their property in the forts and

and fortifications on the African coast, and offering to surrender the same together with their charter, on condition, that the house would grant them 180,000*l.* or an annuity for the same, at the rate of 3*l.* per cent. per ann. redeemable by parliament, to commence from March 31, and subject in the first place to the payment of the company's just debts, within a time to be limited, the surplus to belong to the proprietors of the stock, in proportion to their respective shares. And at the same time a petition of their creditors was presented to the house and read, relying upon the goodness of the house to provide for their payment.

Both these petitions were referred to a committee of the whole house, in which it was said, that the publick ought not to pay the company any more than the present value of their forts and settlements, according to the survey thereof to be made. On the other hand, it was insisted, that in justice and equity the publick was indebted to the company in a greater sum than what they now demanded; for those forts and settlements should have been purchased by the publick the moment the trade was laid open, and should from that time have been supported at the publick expence; but so hardly had the company been dealt with, that in the year 1698, the trade was laid open by act of parliament, without allowing them any consideration for their forts or settlements, or any thing towards the future support thereof, but a duty which never was, nor ever could be collected; nor were they from that time to the year 1730, ever allowed any thing by the publick for the support of their forts and fortifications upon the coast of Africa; and if they have exhausted their capital, and run themselves in debt, first by erecting those forts, and afterwards by supporting them, the publick ought in justice and equity to make it good; for from what the French have lately done upon the gum coast, it is plain they or the Dutch, or both, would have usurped an exclusive privilege of trading to the whole coast of Africa, if our company had not erected and supported forts and garisons upon that coast; and as the company supported them for 31 years after the benefit of their exclusive privilege was taken from them, if we compute their expence at 10,000*l.* a year, the least it was ever rated at, we must admit, that the publick owes them 310,000*l.* without allowing any thing for interest, or for the expence of erecting those forts; and supposing you deduct from this sum what the company ever received by means of the duty imposed in 1698 upon the separate traders, the residue will

amount to a larger sum than is now demanded by the company, as the price of their property.

This however did not prevail with the committee to allow the company any certain sum; for the resolution they came to, which was afterwards approved by the house, was in the very same words, with that of a like committee in the preceding session, which our readers may see in our Magazine for last year, p. 409. col. 1. D, E.

We now come to those bills which were last session brought in, but had not the good fortune to be passed into laws, of which the only very remarkable one was that for limiting the time for soldiers being obliged to serve in the army. Jan. 12, Mr. Thomas Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill for limiting the respective times at, and conditions upon, which, every non-commission officer or soldier, new, or who may hereafter be such, in his majesty's service, shall be intitled to be discharged from the said service, notwithstanding a number of forces by land shall by authority of parliament be kept on foot; which motion being seconded, was agreed to, and the said Mr. Pitt, the lord Baltimore, and Mr. Sydenham, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

As a bill of the same nature had been brought in the preceding session, the bill was soon prepared, and on the 17th it was presented to the house and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which a motion was made, that such a number of copies of the said bill be printed, as shall be sufficient for the members of the house; whereupon it was moved, by way of amendment to the motion, to insert after the word (copies) these words (of the enacting part and the proviso) but this amendment being upon the question rejected, the question was then put upon the motion, and passed in the negative by 192 to 99; the principal speakers for the motion, that is to say, for printing the whole bill, being the said Mr. Pitt, the earl of Egmont, general Oglethorpe, the lord Strange, Mr. Nugent, and Mr. Vyner; and the principal speakers against it were, Mr. Secretary at war, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Pitt, and Mr. Horatio Walpole, sen.

Jan. 26, the bill was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole house: Feb. 7, the house in a committee went thro' the bill, and the 13th the report was received and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be ingrossed; in all which stages it met with little or no opposition; but when it came to be read a third time, which

which was on the 16th, and a motion being made for its passing, a long debate arose, in which the principal speakers for the bill, were Mr. Willis, admiral Vernon, Mr. Thomas Pitt; lord Strange, Mr. Frowfe, general Oglethorpe, earl of Egmont, Mr. Hen. Bathurst, and Dr. Lee; and the chief speakers against it were Mr. Hay, col. Haldane, col. Lyttelton, lord Barrington, col. Campbell, lord George Sackville, col. Conway, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Legge. At last the question being put, it was carried in the negative by 154 to 93.

There was another unfortunate bill brought in last session, which tho' not remarkable in itself, became remarkable by the mighty support it received, and the at last more mighty opposition it met with; for in all its stages it was better attended, than the most important affair that happened last session. The bill we mean, was that for repairing the road leading from Westwood gate in the parish of Knotting in the county of Bedford, over Ditchford bridge, through the towns of Kettering and Rothwell, in the county of Northampton, to the town of Market-Harborough in the county of Leicester. Upon almost every step made in this affair, there was a debate and division, and at last, when a motion was made, Feb. 13, for the bill's being ingrossed, there ensued a long debate, after which the question was put, and carried in the negative by 203 to 154.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

THAT wonders or miracles have not yet ceased in christendom, I think has been proved to the satisfaction of all men that are not disposed to wrangle about words: For, was it not a miracle, or something near a kin to one, to see learned men maintain so fierce a squabble on the subject, as if christianity must stand or fall, according as they could prove, or disprove, the existence of miraculous powers in the church after the days of the apostles?

I will not make one in the number of miracle-mongers, by pretending to set up as a judge of the controversy: But thus far I may pretend to decide; that if the Free Inquiry and the Free Answers were all burnt, christianity would sustain no great loss thereby. (See *Lead. Mag.* for 1749, p. 17, &c.)

However, I must own it was an heroic undertaking, to go to pull down the edifice of the whore of Babylon all at once, by

striking at its grand prop, miraculous powers, whereby she eludes the world. But there is a shorter way to destroy popery, root and branch, without meddling at all with the fathers of the three or four first centuries. We want no other authority against the Roman church, than the scripture: Here we may find arguments enough to confute all her erroneous doctrines.

For example; is any one staggered by the stories of miracles wrought in the Romish communion, in our days, or some centuries ago? Let him only inquire what purposes those miracles may be designed to serve; what doctrines they are intended to countenance or confirm; and then bring the matter before the bar of divine authority: And if he finds such miracles calculated to promote image-worship, or to convince people of the lawfulness and expediency of having more mediators than one between God and man, or urged as a proof of the truth of the doctrine of transubstantiation, or to support any other doctrine not contained in holy writ; he may then suspect a cheat, and, without any more ado, reject such miracles, upon this single principle, that God cannot work miracles to bear witness against the truth; and therefore, they must be juggles of artful men, or else wrought by the power of satan.

To make this plainer; let us suppose a miracle recorded, no matter in what age, nor by whom attested; and that it is said to have been wrought by the intercession of some saint or martyr, in consequence of prayers put up to him before his shrine, or a block of wood or stone fashioned in the similitude of a man to represent him: In this case, any sober thinking man may spare himself the trouble of an inquiry into the character of the vouchers of the miracle, as to their veracity and understanding, and, without any hesitation, pronounce the story to be a forgery: For, in this instance, it is evident there is a breach of the first and second commandments; and God can have no hand in countenancing and promoting the violating of his own laws. Such a conclusion may be formed by any considerate christian, tho' he has never seen the inside of an university.

But it too frequently happens, that great scholars write rather for themselves than for the information of the world: They had rather make a parade of their profound erudition, than stoop to the capacity of the generality of mankind; and so by multiplying proofs, and heaping up authorities upon authorities, to display their learning, and shew their admirable talent

talent at managing a dispute, a large volume is thrown out to the publick, which, whatever profit it may bring to the author or bookfeller, leaves most of the readers little better, if not worse, informed, than it found them.

In the name of common sense, who were to be judges of this controversy about miraculous powers in the church? the learned, or the illiterate? If the former, they did not want a long, elaborate Inquiry, nor the Answers to it; and, if the dispute was submitted to the determination of the latter, or carried on for their instruction, they could not be judges of it. Must a tradesman or a mechanick fall to consulting the writings of Justin, Irenæus, Ignatius, Origen, Tertullian, Cyprian, Ambrose, Austin, Basil, Jerom, &c? No, he wants to make shorter work of it, that he may have time to mind his calling and provide for his family, whilst he is inquiring whether he ought to embrace or reject the doctrines and practices of the church of Rome; and very rationally concludes that as all articles of faith are contained in, or fairly deducible from, the bible, this is the only authority that should be appealed to in controversies about religion; the sentiments of uninspired writers, whether ancient or modern, being of no weight on either side of the question, but only serving to spin out the controversy, and bewilder the disputants as well as their readers.

Your humble servant,

SIMPLE X.

From the General Advertiser.

Instructions for the Choice of a Wife:
Written by a Gentleman to a young Tradesman his Nephew.

Dear Nephew,

AS you earnestly press me to assist you with my advice in the choice of a wife, I take it for granted, that your trade is equal to the expenses of a family; for no wise man will be encouraged, by the hope of future gain, to stake his happiness upon a contingent event, as no good man will deliberately involve another in his own distress. Let not your principal concern be the lady's portion, but her family and alliances; I do not mean with respect to magnificence and splendor, but an extensive trade and correspondence, from which greater advantages may be derived to a man of business, than from a very considerable fortune, which, if put into trade without such advantages, will gradually diminish; and with this aggravation, that after sudden affluence has introduced lux-

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ury, and rendered expensive living habitual, mediocrity will be deemed indigence, and indigence will become an insupportable calamity. Neither suffer great expectations to betray you into a state of servile dependence; you will then become a slave to the humour of the person whose fortune you hope to inherit; a wretch, perhaps, whose heart is rendered callous by avarice, and whose temper is soured by old age or disease; and if you should be the survivor, you will probably have the mortification to find, that, for some causeless or capricious disgust, the wealth which you expected to possess, is bequeathed to a stranger.

Let your wife be religious, but not a bigot; otherwise her time and her thoughts will be wholly employed in devotional exercises, and her family affairs totally neglected; besides, if her opinion be different from yours, she will accuse you of superstition or infidelity, and harass you with controversy, till you will fly from home, as an office of inquisition, in which your wife is not only judge, but executioner.

Avoid her, in whom the love of pleasure appears to be a predominant passion, however enticing her wit, or however alluring her beauty. Domestick affairs will be deemed unworthy of her notice, and the expences which attend the indulgence of such a disposition will never affect her, till she is exhausted; nor will she be convinced that her desires are unreasonable, till the gratification of them is become impossible; for the love of pleasure acquired in youth, is so deeply rooted, and the opportunities of gratifying it so many, that a reformation cannot be hoped even from the conviction of the necessity of attempting it, and an earnest desire to effect it, if there is not a degree of fortitude and resolution, which has been seldom found in the strongest minds, with all the advantage of habitual virtue.

Plain natural good-sense is an essential qualification, and is,

"Athe's no science, fairly worth the seven."

This, joined with that economy which it naturally produces, is the very basis of matrimonial felicity; without these, all other accomplishments would be either useless or hurtful, as these are the principles which direct every quality to its proper use, and make all conducive to the general good: And if you should suffer by inevitable losses, and the hopes that were founded on honesty and diligence should be disappointed, the woman who is possessed of these virtues will still reduce your

Fif

Your expences within the bounds of your income, and you may with her live, in a manner, intrenched, and almost bid defiance to every assault of fortune.

But there is no single quality of so much importance as sweetness of temper; to be easy and cheerful, to meet you with smiles, when the business of the day is over, to soothe the anguish and anxiety that are produced by hurry and disappointments; to be so perfectly yours, as to enter into your different passions and affections so deeply, as to feel them with you and for you, is to alleviate every sorrow, and double all the felicities of life.

But this is a disposition which is so exactly imitated by complaisance and good-breeding (which an elegant writer aptly terms an artificial good-nature) that you will find all your sagacity necessary to discover the difference.

With regard to person, rather chuse one in whom there is nothing that disgusts you, than a celebrated beauty; for time and fruition will certainly make you indifferent. But the beauty of your wife will attract the eyes of others, and will, perhaps, produce an attempt upon her chastity; if she resists, she will not fail to make a merit of her resistance, and having her vanity constantly flattered by the praise of others, she will expect a degree of respect, little short of adoration, from you; a respect, which familiarity with the object is known to have no tendency to increase.

Notwithstanding common prudence seems to countenance, and the baseness and villainy of some seem to justify the practice of making settlements, yet I disapprove of it upon the whole; and tho' in some cases it may have answered good purposes, yet I doubt not but it has greatly contributed to render those very persons unhappy, for whose advantage it was intended, as it unavoidably occasions a difference of interests, and naturally tends to destroy that union, without which no matrimonial happiness can subsist.

However, if the parents of the lady whom you shall chuse by the foregoing rules, think a settlement necessary, I would not have you forego her upon that account; but do not suffer her to part with the power of disposing of her money without the consent of trustees; for if any opening for the increase of your trade, the purchase of an extraordinary bargain, or the pursuit of any rational scheme should offer, you will find, to your mortification, that in every trustee you have got a master. Neither grant a settlement large enough to make her independent, lest you put into her hand a rod, which it will be well for you, if you are not frequently obliged to kiss.

I cannot quit this subject without adding one maxim, which, tho' generally neglected, is of great service; be constantly diligent to keep alive desire, and preserve that delicacy of affection, which is so justly celebrated and so seldom felt.

Most people, after they are married, imagine their point is gained, and lay aside all those little arts, that, by hiding their natural infirmities, and avoiding disgusting indecencies, raised expectations which should not be disappointed. It should be remembered, that the same means which were used to gain affection, are absolutely necessary to preserve it: And I think an indelicate behaviour, and gross familiarity, if they do not alienate affection, never fail to quench desire. Observe, then, a scrupulous regard to decorum, nor indulge yourself in familiarities that violate decency; steadily preserve in your conduct a proper degree of complaisance; for it is a kind of barrier, which if once broken down, rudeness and incivility will rush in upon you, and bring along with them neglect and contempt, which may possibly grow into a fixt aversion.

After all, you are not to expect perfection, and must be satisfied, if the good qualities are sufficiently predominant in the person to stamp the character; and when you are possessed of this amiable, this truly desirable object, treat her with all that regard and tenderness she so well deserves: For tho' with a person of a contrary cast you must be inevitably unhappy, yet your felicity, even with one of this turn, must in a great measure depend upon your own conduct: In one word, endeavour to make her happy, and you will find your own happiness will follow, as a necessary consequence.

WE lately received a very remarkable speech of Sir Charles Sedley, on salaries, places and pensions, &c. which he made in the house of commons at the beginning of K. William's reign; but as our readers may see this speech, with remarks, in our Magazine for the year 1741, p. 73, 74, our correspondent will excuse us for not inserting it here. However, we shall give our readers his story, concerning Sir Charles, which he wrote at the end of the speech, and is as follows:

This gentleman (says our correspondent, meaning Sir Charles Sedley) was father of the late countess of Dorchester, so created by K. James II. famous for her wit and good-sense; and as he was a man of great wit, and a member of the convention, being asked by a friend, what he had been about, as he came out of the house of commons, the day on which the prince and

and princess of Orange were voted king and queen of these realms, he answered, that he had been doing an act of gratitude. What's that, says his friend? Why, says he, king James made my daughter a countess, and I have been making his a queen.

The Last Will and Testament of GERARD VAN NECK, Esq;

Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

In the Name of GOD: Amen.

I Gerard Van Neck, of London, merchant, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and ordain my last will and testament in manner following. First, and principally, I resign my soul to God Almighty, and hope for salvation thro' the merits of my blessed Redeemer, Jesus Christ. I desire to be interr'd at the discretion of my executors, herein after named, but without any pomp.

As to my temporal estate, I dispose thereof as followeth:

I name and constitute Sir Matthew Decker, bart. and my brother Joshua Van Neck, executors of this my last will and testament.

I will, that my executors shall have the space of 12 kalendar months next after my decease, if they shall think so long a time necessary, for the payment of the following legacies: But all my just debts, and funeral charges, must be first and immediately paid.

I will, that my executors do pay to the East-India company, the sum of 200l. which I have engaged should be paid to them after my decease, for the use of their hospital.

I give to the deacons of the Dutch church in Austin-Friars, London, 250l. for the use of the poor of the said church.

I give to the elders of the Dutch church in Austin-Friars, London, 750l. towards the repairs and support of the said church.

I give to each of the ministers of the said church, who shall be so at the time of my decease, 100l.

I give to each of the ministers of the French church in Threadneedle-Street, who shall be such at the time of my decease, 25l.

I give to the ministers and church-wardens of the French church at Wandsworth, in Surrey, 500l. in trust, to apply the interest thereof to the maintenance of the ministers, and to the repair of the said church; and give them besides 50l. for the use of the poor.

I give to each of the ministers of the said church, who shall be such at the time of my decease, 30l.

I give to St. Thomas's hospital, 200l.

I give to the hospital of the foundlings, 200l.

I give to St. George's hospital, Hyde-Park Corner, 200l.

I give to the French hospital near the Artillery-Ground, formerly called the Pest-house, 200l.

A I give and bequeath to each of my following god-sons and god-daughters, the sum of 100l. viz. Gerard de Visme, Gerard Tust, Master Billets, Miss Chamier, Esther de Commarque, two Masters de Jong, each 100l. Jacob Rigail, Master Vernezobre, Master Rozenhagen, Gerard Laurence Hillera, Van Neck Torriano, Miss Croft, Gerard du Carel, John Silvestre, and Miss Jeanne Auriol; and my will is, that these several legacies thus bequeathed to my god-children, should be paid them at the age of 21 years respectively; and that the interest accruing in the mean time be joined and added to the principal, and go to the increase thereof;

C and my further will is, that it shall be lawful for my executors, as they shall think fitting, to apply any part or the whole of such legacies towards putting out any of my said god-children to any trade, profession, or business: And, that my executors may be as little incumbered with trusts as possible, my will is, that they have power, as soon as they think fitting, during the minority of my said god-children, to pay any or all of these legacies to their respective parents or guardians, and that the receipt of such parents or guardians shall be full and sufficient discharges to my said executors.

I give to the Rev. Mr. Laurence, 30l.

E I give to the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, our minister at Putney, 30l.

I give and bequeath to my said executors, the sum of 10,000l. in trust, that they do, within a convenient time after my decease, lay out and invest the same in such parliamentary funds as they shall think proper, in their own names, and pay the produce or interest thereof, in equal portions, to the children of my brother Abraham Van Neck, until the death of their father, or their respective marriages, which ever first shall happen; and if any of them should marry during the life of their said father, then such child to be paid her share of the capital of the said fund at her marriage; but in case their father should die before their or any of their marriages, then the capital of the said fund, or what shall remain thereof, shall be divided amongst the said children, or their representatives, in such manner, that each shall take an equal share of the whole sum of 10,000l. of the fund in which it shall be invested.

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I give and bequeath to my sister Geertrude Staal, her executors or administrators, the sum of 10,000l.

I give and bequeath to my sister Dina Mulda, the sum of 10,000l.

I give and bequeath to my sister Catharina Van Neck, the sum of 10,000l.

I give to the two daughters of my late brother Lambert Van Neck, each 5000l. **A** and if one should die, the other to enjoy the whole.

I give and devise to my brother William Van Neck, the sum of 10,000l.

I give and bequeath to my brother Joshua Van Neck, his executors and administrators, the sum of 10,000l.

I give and bequeath to my brother Jacobus Van Neck, his heirs, executors, and administrators, the sum of 10,000l.

I give to Sir Matthew Decker, bart. my executor, 500l. as a small token of my gratitude for the friendship which he has shewn me during my life; and 100l. to lady Decker.

I give to Mrs. Ann Dupuy, for the care of me while I lived with my brother, the sum of 500l.

I give to Mr. Charles Van Notten, as a token of the friendship I always had for him, 300l.

And as a token of my gratitude for the friendship which Mrs. Du la Mon, the wife of Mr. James Du la Mon, has shewn my late dear wife, and the trouble she has been at for me, I give and bequeath to my executors, the sum of 2000l. in trust, that they shall, within a convenient time after my decease, place out and invest the same in some parliamentary funds or securities, in their own names, and during the joint lives of the said Mrs. Du la Mon and her husband, pay her the interest, or produce thereof, upon her separate receipt, without the controul or intermeddling of her husband; and in case she should survive her said husband, then from and immediately after his decease, in trust, to transfer or make over to her the said Mrs. Du la Mon, or her assigns, the said securities or funds in which the said sum of 2000l. shall have been invested.

And as Mrs. Du la Mon, whilst she has continued in my house, has been accustomed to live in the same manner as if she were my sister, I think myself bound, as well in justice, as thro' gratitude for all her trouble, to enable her to live in a handsome manner when I am no more; and therefore, over and above the before-mentioned legacy, I give and devise to the said Mrs. Du la Mon, an annuity or yearly rent of 500l. for and during the term of her natural life, to be paid to her on her own separate receipt, without the controul

or intermeddling of her husband, which separate receipt shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors, by four quarterly payments, to wit, March 25, June 24, Sept. 29, and Dec. 24, in every year, the first payment to begin and to be made upon the first of the said days which shall happen next after my decease; and as I rely entirely on the punctuality of my executors in performing the desires I express in this my will, there shall be no security required from them for the payment of this annuity or yearly rent, (valued at 5000l.)

I give moreover to the said Mrs. Du la Mon, my four largest silver candlesticks, all my cases of silver-handled knives, spoons, and forks, one of my silver tea-kettles, all my house linen, whether in my house in London or in Putney, all my coaches, equipages, horses, and in general all that belongs to the stables, desiring she may sell for her own profit what she shall not want for use.

I give to Sir Matthew Decker, bart. and **C** Mr. Peter Simond, and the survivor of them, the executors and administrators of such survivor, the house at Putney, wherein my brother Joshua Van Neck now dwelleth, with all the gardens, out-houses, edifices, and all appurtenances therunto belonging, for the term of ninety-nine years, if the said Mrs. Du la Mon shall so long live, upon this special trust and confidence, that they shall permit the said Mrs. Du la Mon, for and during the said term, to dwell in the same, and quietly to enjoy it, with all the appurtenances thereof, without payment of any rent or consideration for the same, save only the land-tax, and such other parliamentary taxes as may be hereafter laid upon the same; and from and after the determination of the said term, or after the death of the said Mrs. Du la Mon, I give the said houses, with all the appurtenances therunto belonging, to my said brother Joshua Van Neck, his heirs and assigns for ever.

All the furniture of my dwelling-houses in London and in Putney, except what I have before given to the said Mrs. Du la Mon, I give to my said brother Joshua, upon this condition nevertheless, that he leaves in the house wherein he now dwelleth at Putney, all the furniture that shall be therein at the time of my decease, for the use of the said Mrs. Du la Mon during her life; and if any difficulty or dispute should arise upon this bequest (which I hope will not be the case) between my said brother and Mrs. Du la Mon; my will is, that they submit the whole to the decision of the said Sir Matthew Decker, and Mr. Peter Simond, and abide by what they shall determine concerning the same.

I give to Mrs. Daubuz, widow of the late Mr. Stephen Daubuz, and Miss Daubuz her daughter, to each 100l.

I give to baron Augustus Schutz, and his brother the col. Schutz, each 500l.

I give to my friends Monfr. Hop, John Herman Billerbeck, col. De Jeant, Mr. James Du la Mon, Mr. Henrick Van Ouryck at the Hague, the Rev. Mr. Eynard, and Mr. Peter Simond, each 200l.

I give to my good friends who favoured me with their companies on Fridays, viz. to Mr. Tim. Waldo, major de la Vabre, Mr. Claude Desmaretz, Mr. Claude Aubert, Mr. John Peter Blacquiere, Mr. John Porter, Mr. James Porter, Mr. Michael Rouge, Mr. Etienne Maffie, Mr. Claude Amayand, Mr. Stephen Godin, Mr. Stephen Guione, Mr. George de Sauffure, Mr. Francois Maynard, capt. James de Normandie, Mr. James Chalie, Mr. Matthew Testas, Mr. Samuel Pichel, to each, and every one of them, 100l.

I give 500l. to Mr. Henry De Putter, and to Mrs. De Putter my large diamond ring, which I promised to leave her by my will many years ago.

I give to Miss Reau, daughter of capt. Reau, at Hammersmith, whom my late spouse omitted in her will, 200l.

I give to my good friend Mr. James Cleopard Simond, 100l.

I give to Mr. Mack Liotard, 500l.

I give to Mr. Jer. Joye, and to Mr. D. Mark Cephas Tutet, 100l. each.

I give to Mrs. Susannah Frontin, 500l.

I give 500l. to be divided among the clerks of the compting-house, wherein my brother Joshua and I carry on our trade, in such manner and proportion as my said brother shall think fit.

I give 100l. to my servant Daniel Bonhofte, if he be living with me at the time of my decease.

I give to Benjamin Burt, my butler, if he be living with me at the time of my decease, 50l.

I give 350l. amongst the servants of the house, in such manner and proportion as my brother Joshua shall think fit to be divided, only I desire that the said Daniel Bonhofte, and Benjamin Burt, may have their proportion, notwithstanding the above legacies, abovenamed, to them given.

I give 200l. to the poor of Putney parish; and 1000l. to be divided between the poor English, Dutch, and French, in such proportion as my executors shall think fit.

I give to Mr. Daniel Olivier, who is in our compting-house, 200l. and to Mr. Walpole, who is assisting there, 100l.

(The total of these legacies amounts to 100,000l.)

All my houses, tenements, and hereditaments, of what kind or nature soever, or wheresoever (except what is before devised) and all the rest and residue of my real and personal estate whatsoever, after payment of my debts, funeral charges, and legacies, I give, devise, and bequeath, to my dear brother Joshua Van Neck, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns for ever.

I desire, that when it shall please God to take me from this life to him, the trade of my compting-house may be continued, for the benefit of my estate, to the 31st of December which shall happen next after my decease, and I desire that my affairs may be then settled and liquidated; after which time my said brother Joshua Van Neck, may do what he shall think fit; but what I recommend to him is, ever to prefer justice and honour to profit and lucre, and a good repute to the desire of riches. I recommend it also to him, to do all the good he can during his life, in proportion to the wealth with which it shall please God to bless him. May it please God to inspire me with the same sentiments, while he shall please to spare me in this life. Amen.

I revoke all wills and testamentary dispositions by me heretofore made; and in testimony that this is my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand, seal, and my name to every sheet hereof, being three, and twelve pages, this 25th day of October, in the year of our lord 1748.

GERARD VAN NECK.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by Gerard Van Neck, to be his last will and testament, in the presence of us the witnesses underwritten, who have, at his request, and in his presence, and the presence of each other, set our hands as witnesses to the execution of this his said will.

James Godin, junr.
Jacob Wilkinson,
Peter Laffage.

[No. I.]

CODICIL to my Last Will and Testament, dated Oct. 25, 1748.

I GIVE and bequeath to my god-son George Amayand 1000l. upon the same terms and conditions as the rest of my god-sons and god-daughters.

I give and bequeath to my god-daughter Girardin Vander Dussen, at Delft, 200l. upon the same conditions as to all my god-sons and god-daughters.

And whereas my niece Catharina Van Neck, daughter to my brother Abraham Van Neck, has received from me when

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the married 5000 gilders, my intention is, that she shall receive so much less for her portion out of the legacy of 10,000l. which I have given or bequeathed to the three daughters of my said brother Abraham Van Neck in my will and testament, and which legacy I reduce so far as this sum of 5000 gilders amount to in sterling money. —As I have lost my worthy friend Sir Matthew Decker since the execution of this my last will and testament, I constitute and appoint in lieu of him, for my executor of this my last will and testament, my dear friend Mr. Peter Simond, jointly with my dear brother Joshua Van Neck.

And if any difference should arise between my said brother Joshua Van Neck and Mrs. Du la Mon, about the disposition or contents of my said will and testament, then my will is, that such difference shall be determined and decided between my said friend Mr. Peter Simond and Mr. John Peter Blacquiere and whatever they shall award they shall submit to.

I give and bequeath to my said dear friend Mr. Peter Simond 300l. more, besides the legacy of 200l. mentioned in my will; and to my friend Mr. John Peter Blacquiere 100l. more than the 100l. mentioned in my will and testament.

I give and bequeath to Mr. Daniel Olivier, for the true affection he has served us with, 1000l. sterling.

And as Mr. John Lotiard has been a good while with me to supply his brother's absence, it is my will, that the said Mr. Lotiard shall share for 200l. in the legacy of 500l. to Mr. Mark Lotard, in my said will and testament.

London, the twenty-third day of March, seventeen hundred forty-eight.

GERARD VAN NECK.

I make the following addition to this my codicil to my last will and testament, dated the 25th of October, 1748. — I give and bequeath to the Rev. Mr. Marcombe 200l. sterling. I give and bequeath to Miss Susanne Maffe, eldest daughter of Mr. Etienne Maffe, 105l. sterling, for a ring. London, the month of August, 1749.

GERARD VAN NECK.

[No. II.]

I Gerard Van Neck, of London, merchant, do make this second Codicil to my last will and testament, in manner following. Whereas I have by my said will bequeathed the sum of 10,000l. sterling to my sister Dina Mulda, and the like sum of 10,000l. sterling to my sister Catharina Van Neck, I do hereby revoke each of the aforesaid legacies, to each of my said sisters, and in lieu thereof. I give and bequeath to my sister Dina Mulda the sum of 5000l. sterling; and I give and bequeath

to my sister Catharina Van Neck the sum of 5000l. sterling. I give and bequeath to my good friend Mr. Peter Simond, and my brother Joshua Van Neck, the sum 5000l. sterling, in trust, that they do, as soon as they can conveniently, after my decease, invest the same in government or other securities, at their discretion, and pay the interest thereof to my said sister Dina Mulda, during her life, by half-yearly payments; and from and immediately after her decease, pay and assign, or transfer the said sum of 5000l. or the security it shall have been invested in, to my brother Jacob Van Neck, burgomaster of the Hague, if he be then living, if not, to his legal representatives. I give and bequeath to the said Mr. Peter Simond, and my brother Joshua Van Neck, the further sum of 5000l. sterling, in trust, that they do in like manner invest the same in government or other securities, at their discretion, and pay the interest thereof to my said sister Catharina Van Neck, during her life, by half-yearly payments, and from and immediately after her decease, pay, assign, or transfer the said sum of 5000l. or the securities it shall have been invested in, to my said brother Jacob Van Neck, or his legal representatives. And whereas I have by my said will, devised, or bequeathed, to Mrs. Jeanne du la Mon an annuity of 500l. per ann. to be paid her during her life, and have charged my brother Joshua Van Neck, whom I have made or appointed residuary legatee in my said will, with the payment thereof, now, my will being that my said brother Joshua Van Neck shall have it in his power to redeem the said annuity for the sum of 5000l. sterling, I do then hereby declare, and my will is, that, if at any time after my death my said brother Joshua Van Neck shall pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Mrs. Jeanne du la Mon the full sum of 5000l. sterling, the said annuity shall cease and determine from the time of such payment. And in case my said brother Joshua Van Neck should chuse or resolve to pay the said sum of 5000l. in lieu of the said annual annuity, in such case, I give and bequeath to the said Mr. Peter Simond, and my brother Joshua Van Neck, the said sum of 5000l. in trust, that they do invest the same in government or other securities, at their discretion, and pay the interest thereof to the said Mrs. Jeanne du la Mon, without controul or intervention of her husband Mr. James du la Mon; her single and separate receipt shall be a full discharge to my said trustees. And after the decease of her said husband Mr. James du la Mon, to assign, or transfer to the said Mrs. Jeanne du la Mon the said sum of 5000l.

or the securities it shall have been invested in, for her own use and benefit, and to dispose of at her own will and pleasure.

In witness my hand and seal, the fifth day of December, 1749.

GERARD VAN NECK.

[No. III.]

I Gerard Van Neck of London, merchant, do make this third Codicil to my last will and testament, in manner following. Whereas a contract of partnership has been contracted between my brother Joshua Van Neck, Mr. Thomas Walpole, and Mr. Daniel Olivier, for three years, to begin the first of Jan. 1750-51, and to expire the thirty-first of December, 1754; and that the marriage of the said Daniel Olivier with Miss Susanne Masse is chiefly grounded upon the advantage of the said partnership, and the prospect of the duration thereof; now I give and bequeath to Mr. Peter Simond, and Mr. James Masse, in trust, 2000l. three per cent. annuities, to pay the interest thereof to my said brother Joshua Van Neck, during the term of three years, or so long as the said partnership shall be expired, [original so] and if after the expiration of the said term of three years Mr. Daniel Olivier should be excluded out of the said partnership, then my will is, that my said trustees, in order to indemnify the said Mr. Daniel Olivier thereof, shall transfer to him the said 2000l. three per cent. annuities for his own use and benefit. But in case the said partnership is prolonged after the year 1754 for three years longer, then, and in such case, the said 2000l. three per cent. annuities shall and must be transferred by my said trustees to my brother Joshua Van Neck, for his own use and benefit.

I give to Mrs. Ariol, wife of Mr. Elie Ariol, 205l. for a ring.

London, the 26th of May, 1750.

GERARD VAN NECK.

I give to my good friend major de la Fabre, above the 100l. mentioned in my will, 300l. more. London, the same date as above, 26th of May, 1750.

GERARD VAN NECK.

This will was proved at London, with three Codicils annexed, the thirty-first day of August, 1750, before the worshipful Andrew Coltee Ducarel, doctor of laws, surrogate of the right worshipful John Bettesworth, also doctor of laws, master keeper or commissary of the prerogative court at Canterbury, lawfully constituted by the oaths of Joshua Van Neck, Esq; the brother and surviving executor named in the will, and Peter Simond, Esq; executor named in the first Codicil; to whom administration was granted, being first sworn duly to administer.

Wm. Legard,
Pet. St. Eloy,
Hen. Stevens, } Dep. Registers.

August, 1750.

Soon after the Publication of this Will, appeared a well wrote Pamphlet, entitled, Reflections, moral and prodential, on the last Will and Testament of Gerard Van Neck, Esq; deceased: In which his Character is attempted. The Author professes his Design in writing it, was for the Good of Mankind, and therefore we shall give our Readers a few Sketches of it.

LIFE, says he, is a voyage, and the profit cannot be computed with certainty till the vessel is arrived in port. This gentleman lived and died a merchant, and his last will is such a computation, and shews us exactly what he was worth; not in money, that is trash; but in good sense, probity and piety: He possessed much, because he was not possessed by it; he was rich, because he knew how to use his riches.—By his example we may see, that honest industry has not lost its force, even in this degenerate age: Former times have afforded us instances of men, who have left vast fortunes with great characters behind them: Such was Sir Thomas Gresham in England, Mr. Harriot in Scotland, and the great earl of Cork in Ireland.—In succeeding times we have seen very large estates suddenly and surprizingly acquired; but the publick has not been much edified, either by the manner of getting them, or the way in which they were bestowed. We have here an instance of the old kind, wherein a fair character was the first step to a fair fortune. He leaves this as a legacy with his wealth, and, no doubt, the better legacy of the two. To prefer virtue to lucre, and peace of mind to full coffers, is the wholesome advice of one who knew the just value of both; who could be content with a little well got, till providence rewarded him with a great deal, and when he had that, was not corrupted by it; who minded business, and loved business, did it with exactness, and by his own example gave the best lesson to those about him; who could taste without surfeiting on pleasure, and enjoy the comforts, and even the delights of life, without being diverted from its duties. All these make him a fit example for the rising generation; and let our young men not more ardently wish to obtain than to deserve his fortune, which he gained without envy, enjoyed without censure, and has left without reproach.

Elsewhere he says: Merit was his aim, when his means were small; and his only care, when the world took notice of his wealth,

wealth, was to oblige them to confess that he deserved it. Happy example!—He has shewn, that a man of business may be a man of probity; that piety does not exclude the knowing and using the world, and that it is possible to be a very honest and a very upright man, without being a weak one.—He knew that the wealthy are rather treasurers than proprietors of what providence gives them: He knew this, and held his office as one that was sensible that there would come a day of account. His great care therefore was to keep that account always clear, that he might not be embarrassed when it was to be made up.—If we look upon his will, we shall see, that he had considered death as a period that must necessarily happen, and had provided for it as a wife and good man should.—The ruling passion commonly stands confessed in persons wills. Their real inclinations there break out, and they shew their fear in erecting hospitals, their vanity in directing funerals and monuments, their attachment to this world even in leaving it, by vain endeavours to prevent what they have heaped together from being dissipated: In short, pride, vanity, resentment, and all the passions that disturb the human mind, appear in the wills of those, who had not divested themselves of those passions, before they disposed of their effects. But there is none of this in his, the same discretion appears in his dying as in his living moments; and we may be assured, from the manner of his last distribution, that his former conduct was sincere, that he had well considered, and therefore wisely discharged the offices of life, and found it from thence the easier to do, once for all, what he had practised as his duty every day. By the same rule that he divided the parts, he disposed of the total, and closed, with the like presence of mind and integrity, that he had shewn in keeping his account current.

Then having touched upon the several parts of his will, as his giving first to the cause of religion and charity, then to his relations, then to his friends and intimate acquaintance, and lastly, to his servants, he concludes with observing, that it is a good rule for the conduct of life, and to prevent the fear of death, to think often of our dissolution, of which providence gives us hints every day; as this gentleman made the thoughts of death contribute towards leading a good life, as well as to fit him for a good end; as the close of his will shews.—So whole and complete was his character, as a christian, a man of prudence, and a man of business, so truly worthy of the best titles, those founded on filling the various offices of civil life, of being a good husband, a good brother, a

good relation, a good friend, and a good master, that nothing seems to be wanting to establish it as a just example.

Yea, the FISHES of the Sea, also, shall be taken away, Hosea iv. 3.

S I R,

THE above text was lately employed by a celebrated preacher in Holland, who made much sicer with his countrymen, than I ever intend to do. I also shall contract the tendency of his menace, which was, that all the Herrings should be taken from them, because of their iniquities; whereas my most sanguine hopes extend no farther, than that we may share this *fishery* with that nation of bees. I am no ways for quarrelling with them, as we have formerly been friends; and are firmly persuaded, that if the powers on each side, do but consider things in a just light, they may so dispose of matters as to reap great advantages, reciprocally, by a strong union.

C Many objections have been raised with regard to the possibility of our succeeding in this fishery. One of the most popular of these was, that we should never be able to cure herrings as well as the Dutch. But the contrary of this has appeared, by the publick approbation which our Shetland pickled herrings met with from his Majesty and his whole court, at Hanover this summer; as likewise from the purchasers of them at Hamburgh. Those which have come to London have likewise been pronounced excellent.—I make no doubt, but that all the other objections will be found equally groundless and idle.

EIn the mean time, let our countrymen exert their utmost endeavours for the improvement of this glorious, infant undertaking. It is in this view that I send you the following remarks, most of which are drawn from Mr. Dobbi's *Essay on the Trade of Ireland, Part II.*

FIt is granted (I think) that the Dutch employ such of their buffes as sail to Shetland, on no other fishery except that of herrings; but the above gentleman is of opinion, that we may far exceed the profit which the Hollanders make by their buffes, by sending ours to fish also for cod, ling, &c. The author then hints at the places where those abound, as the East-coast of Britain, the Irish channel, the bays in the western isles of Scotland, the banks westward of the Lewes islands, to the north of Ireland, and to westward of Killibeg, Sligo, and Galway; in the deeps of St. George's Channel, off Lancaster, and on the North of Ireland: But the greatest quantity of the best cod and ling in Europe, is among the Lewes and western islands

stands of Scotland, and on the banks to the westward of them, extending a great many leagues to sea. Here was the grand Fishery which supplied Europe, before the discovery of Newfoundland; and it was there the French and Biscayners furnished themselves, and all the southern and western coasts of Europe, with cod and ling.

"By this cod and ling fishery, (says our author) an additional advantage may accrue to us, which the Dutch have not. Our buffes might be fitted out in the beginning of spring, with all materials, nets, hooks, and lines of all kinds, for white-fish; and be employed from the middle of February, to the middle of May. During this interval, they may repair to the Lewes, and the banks south-westward of them; and there, with long-lines, hand lines, &c. they possibly may make twice their loading in those three months; and run to Lewes, Ilsa, or Killibags, in case stormy weather should beat them off the banks, and get fish there. The monies got on this occasion, is so much paid, in the prime cost of the bufs, before she begins the herring fishery that season. If they salt the cod and ling in bulk, without barrelling them, the profit and quantity will be still greater. But this is on the supposition, that the ships come away as soon as loaded, and do not wait the whole season.—When this cod-fishery is over, the nets, and all materials, for the herring fishery, may be got ready; and, by the middle of June, the ships in question will repair to the rendezvous off Shetland, and fall in with the mighty shoal of herrings, as the Dutch do."

Mr. Dobbs adds, that the herring and cod fisheries would be of vast advantage to our trade to Norway and the Baltick, as we should not then be obliged to send ready money for timber or naval stores, nor have the Danes import them to us. Our freight, out and home, by our supplying them with fish, would make sailing so cheap, that we should carry every thing in British and Irish bottoms. We should, for the same reason, be the granary and magazine of Europe, as the Dutch now are. For it is by their fish, that they buy up grain and naval stores at Riga, Coningsberg, Dantzick, and other maritime cities within the Sound; and thus, by having a full freight out and home, they can undersell all other nations who deal in those commodities. We then should soon be gainers by the carrying trade. This also would give full employment to our poor, and add vastly to our numbers; who consequently would take off our provisions;

September, 1750.

* The admiralty of the north extended from Yarmouth along the eastern coast northward.

and give farther employment to our farmers, in tillage, and other improvements at home.

Fishing for Herrings, off Shetland, is justly the grand object of the gentlemen, who, I am sensible, built and fitted out our four buffes. But it may, perhaps, be found worthy of the legislature, next session, to encourage likewise our fishing for cod, ling, &c. NAUTICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE laudable spirit which prevails at present for improving our fisheries, especially those upon our own coasts, has made me curious to enquire into the history, as well as nature of that business; and from thence I have been fully convinced, that in former ages we not only had, but exercised a right, to lay a tax upon every ship or vessel passing thro', or fishing in the narrow seas.

This may be proved from many passages in our ancient records, but one is so express, that I am persuaded your readers will be glad to see it; and that it may be the more authentick, I shall first give it you in the language in which it was originally wrote, and then I shall give you a translation, or rather the sense of it, in modern English.

It is a law or regulation taken from the parliament rolls of the 2d of Richard II. and is in the words following.

"C'est l'ordinance et grante, per l'aduis des marchands de Londres et des autres marchands vers la North, per l'assent de tout les communes de parlement, par devant le comte de Northomberland et le maire de Londres, pur la garde et tuicion du mier et costers del admiralté de North a ove deux niefs, deux bargis, et deux ballingers armez et arraies pur la guerre sur les countagis que s'ensuiuent.

Primerement, pur prendre de chescun nief et Craier, de quel portage es il soit, ge passe per la mier de deinz la dicte admiralté alant et retournant pur le voyage, de chescun tonnetight 6d. horspris neifs charges ove marchandises en Flandres ge seront frettez et dischargéz à Londres, et neifs charges ove leyneis et peaulx à Londres ou ailleurs dedeinz la dicte admiralté que seront dischargéz à Calesis; les queux neifs les gardeins de la dicte mier ne seront tenus de les conduire sans estre allowez.

Item, De prendre de chescun vesseau peffoner ge pessent sur la mier dudite admiralté entour harang, de quelle portage q'il soit, au un femail, descun tonnetight 6d.

G g g

Item,

Item, De prendre des autres niefs et vesseaux peffoneurs que peffont entour autres peffons fur la mier dedeinz la dicte admiralté, de quele portage q'il soit, en trois femaigne, de chefcun tonnetight 6d.

Item, De prendre de tous autres niefs et vesseaux paffanz par mier dedeinz la dicte admiralté chargez ove charbons au Novel Chastiel ou Teyre, de quel portage q'il soit, en le quarter de un an, de chefcun tonnetight 6d.

Item, De prendre de touz autres niefs, craiers et vesseaux, paffanz per mier dedeinz la dicte admiralté, charges ove biens de marchanz queconques en Elpreux, ou en Northway, ou en Scone, ou en escune lieu en mesme les paries de pardela, pur le voyage alant et retornant, de chefcun last (quir ou lastas graves 6d.).

This is the regulation in the original, and in English the sense of it is thus :

"By the advice of the merchants of London, and other merchants of the North, with the consent of the commons in parliament assembled, and in the presence of the earl of Northumberland, and the mayor of London, it is enacted and ordained, That for the guard and tuition of the seas and coasts, within the jurisdiction of the admiralty of the North, two ships, two barges, and two billingers *, armed and arrayed for war, shall be appointed to levy the following impositions.

First, To levy from every ship and vessel †, of what burden soever, that shall pass thro' the seas within the jurisdiction of the said admiralty, 6d. per ton for every voyage out and home, excepting ships loaded in Flanders, and bound to, and to be unloaded at the port of London, and excepting ships loaded with wool or skins at London, or any where within the jurisdiction of the said admiralty, and to be unloaded at Calais; which ships the guard-ships of the said seas shall not be obliged to convoy unless they be paid for it.

Item, To levy from every fishing vessel, of what burden soever, that shall fish for herrings in the seas within the jurisdiction of the said admiralty, 6d. a ton per week.

Item, To levy from all ships and vessels passing thro' the seas within the jurisdiction of the said admiralty, of whatsoever burden, with coals from Newcastle upon Tyne, 6d. a ton each quarter of a year.

Item, To levy from all ships, hoys, and vessels, passing thro' the seas within the jurisdiction of the said admiralty, loaded with merchant goods of any kind in Prussia, Norway, or Scandinavia, or in any other place that way, 6d. per last in weight or bulk, for every voyage out and home."

Now, Sir, as this act was made when we not only had a minor king upon the throne, but were engaged in wars both with France and Scotland, I must suppose our right to levy this tax upon foreigners, as well as natives, was not at that time so much as contested; for had it been contested, the government would not certainly have revived the dispute at such an unreasonable and dangerous conjuncture. But as the reign of that unfortunate prince soon became troublesome, and as the deposing and murdering of him, occasioned the bloody contest for the crown, between the houses of York and Lancaster, which involved the nation in continual broils, or civil wars, for 110 years afterwards; that is to say, from the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. to the end of that of Henry VII. the levying of this tax, or keeping any ships of war at sea for that purpose, was, I suppose, neglected, so that the right itself came at last to be contested, and seems now to be given up, nor, indeed, would it be prudent to revive it in our present circumstances.

Therefore I do not write this with any design to advise the reviving of this our ancient right, but to shew, how careful a nation ought to be, not to let any right it has once acquired go into disuse; and as it was acquired by other nations submitting to it, till at last it became incontestable, and if continued, would have been extremely burdensome and inconvenient to them, it should be a warning to us, not to submit any longer to the right which the Spaniards have of late years set up, and have already too long exercised: I mean, that of searching our ships in the seas of America, and seizing and confiscating them, when they find on board any of those goods they are pleased to call contraband.

I am, &c.

A new Paper having lately made its Appearance, under the Title of The Rambler, we shall now and then give our Readers some Extracts from it.

From the Rambler, Sept. 10.

CORNELIA having humorously represented a country lady, as making cookery, pastry, sweetmeats, gellies, conserving and preserving fruit, &c. the great business of her life, in which all her cares center'd, and about which her time was wholly employed, and bringing up her daughters in the same way; concludes thus.

It is, indeed, necessary, if I have any regard to her ladyship's esteem, that I should apply myself to some of these economical

* Barges and billingers were of old names for particular sorts of ships used in war. † Craters was a name for a ship of burden, or one designed only for carrying goods.

nomical accomplishments ; for I overheard her, two days ago, warning her daughters, by my mournful example, against negligence of pastry, and ignorance in carving : for you saw, said she, that, with all her pretensions to knowledge, she turned the partridge the wrong way when she attempted to cut it, and, I believe, scarcely knows the difference between paste raised, and paste in a dish.

The reason, Mr. Rambler, why I have laid lady Bustle's character before you, is a desire to be informed, whether, in your opinion, it is worthy of imitation, and whether I shall throw away the books which I have hitherto thought it my duty to read, for the *Lady's Closet opened*, the *Complete Servant-Maid*, and the *Court Cook*, and resign all curiosity after right and wrong, for the art of scalding damascenes without bursting them, or preserving the whiteness of pickled mushrooms.

Lady Bustle has, indeed, by this incessant application to fruits and flowers, contracted her cares into a narrow space, and set herself free from many perplexities with which other minds are disturbed. She has no curiosity after the events of a war, or the fate of heroes in distress ; she can hear, without the least emotion, the ravage of a fire, or devastations of a storm ; her neighbours grow rich or poor, come into the world or go out of it, with utter regard, while she is pressing the geily bag or airing the store-room ; but I cannot perceive that she is more free from disquiet than those whose understandings take a wider range. Her marigolds, when they are almost cured, are often scattered by the wind ; the rain sometimes falls upon fruit, when it ought to be gathered dry. While her artificial wines are fermenting, her spirits are disturbed with the utmost restlessness of anxiety. Her sweetmeats are not always bright, and the maid sometimes forgets the just proportions of salt and pepper, when venison is to be baked. Her preserves mould, her wines sour, and pickles mother ; and, like all the rest of mankind, she is every day mortified with the defeat of her schemes, and the disappointment of her hopes.

With regard to vice and virtue she seems a kind of neutral being. She has no crime but luxury, nor any virtue but chastity ; she has no desire to be praised but for her cookery, nor wishes any ill to the rest of mankind, but that whenever they aspire to a feast, their custards may be wheyish, and their pye-crusts tough.

I am now very impatient to know whether I am to look on these ladies as the great patterns of our sex, and to consider preserves and pickles as the business of my

life ; and whether the brewers of wines, and the distillers of washes, have a right to look with insolence on the weakness of

CORNELIA.

The bad Consequence of Vicious PLAYS.

THE amusements of the theatre are capable of the greatest benefit, when rationally applied, but of the most pernicious consequence, when its productions tend to promote infidelity and licentiousness : A melancholy instance of which is contained in the story of Eugenia ; a young lady, whose unnatural sweetness and benevolence of disposition was improved by a virtuous education ; her person, equally amiable with her mind, drew the attention of one of those fashionable men of honour, who call the basest of actions by the name of gallantry ; this gentleman was resolved to gratify his desires at the expence of all the ties of truth and humanity ; and therefore spared no vows or promises to gain the affection of Eugenia, whose natural innocence and artless heart, hindered her from having the least suspicion of his sincerity ; but notwithstanding he found the means not to be indifferent to her, he could never find that she swerved from the strictest sentiments of virtue ; at last he bethought himself of a scheme on which he placed his greatest hopes ; and this was by carrying her frequently to those plays which he knew had a natural tendency to soften and unguard the heart ; and by this method of proceeding, he found opportunity one evening, after her passions had been heightened by some very loose scenes, to effect what he had almost despaired of succeeding in ; the consequence of which was, he abandoned her to misery and ruin. Her poor mother, whose happiness was centered in her daughter, sunk under the misfortune very soon ; and as to Eugenia, peace and joy seem to have fled, and given place to continual anguish and sorrow, in a country retirement.

What I would infer from this melancholy story is, that nothing is of worse consequence towards debauching the mind, than vicious plays ; and how much too many of our comedies deserve that title, I appeal to the publick, who must allow, with me, that by exhibiting their kind of pieces, the stage, instead of spurring on to virtue, is the very nursery of wickedness and infidelity. It is here the libertine triumphs, knowing it to be the grand support of his ways ; but let him consider, that profane-ness and obscenity has been always judged to be the refuge of all those who are void of real wit and sense. — *The writer goes on with many other judicious reflections, for which we have not room.*

G G G 3

JOCKEY.

Sung by Miss STEVENSON at Vauxhall.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is accompanied by a bass line on a bass clef staff. The lyrics are written below the notes. The score consists of five systems of music, each with a vocal line and a bass line. The lyrics are: 'I'll sing of my lover. all night and all day, He's ever good-natur'd and frolick and gay; His voice is as sweet as the nightingale's lay, And well on his bagpipe my shepherd can play: And a bonny young lad is my Jockey, And a bonny young lad is my Jockey.'

2.
He says that he loves me, I'm witty and fair,
And praises my eyes, my lips, and my hair;
Rose, violet, or lily, with me can compare,
If this be to flatter, 'tis pretty, I swear:
And a bonny, &c.

3.
He kneel'd at my feet, and with many a sigh, [comply;
He cry'd, O! my dear, will you never
If you mean to destroy me, why do it, I'll die,
I trembled all over, and answer'd, not I:
And a bonny, &c.

4.
Around the tall may-pole he dances so neat,
And sonnets of love, the dear boy can repeat;
[discreet,
He's constant, he's valiant, he's wife, and
His looks are so kind, and his kisses so sweet:

And a bonny, &c.

5.
At eve when the sun seeks repose in the west, [rest;
And May's tuneful choirists all skim to their
When I meet on the green the dear boy I love best, [breast:
My heart is just ready to burst from my
Such a bonny, &c.

6.
But see how the meadows are moisten'd with dew,
Come, come, my dear shepherd, I wait but for you;
We live for each other, both constant and true,
And taste the soft raptures no monarch e'er knew:
And a bonny, &c.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

TRIP to TEDDINGTON.



First couple cast off and turn —, second couple the same —; lead out on the man's side, then on the woman's —; lead thro' the top couple cast off, and right and left at top —.

Poetical Essays in SEPTEMBER, 1750.

To the two British Busses which sent the
Cargo of pickled Herrings to London.

To the Tune of, *When I was a Dame of Honour.*

By JACK SPRAT, Esq.

YE Busses, hail, which to us send,
The ocean's noblest treasure!
Five hundred fuch, and all our isle
Will be one scene of pleasure.
Ring forth, ye bells! Ye bonfires, blaze!
This cargo crowns our wishes;
Flourish this trade, and we'll salute
The Herring king of fishes.
As April peas 'mong us sell dear,
To those who rool in plenty;
This early fish, in northern climes,
Is found a wondrous dainty.
Stout food our quondam ladies lov'd,
Not slip-slop puny dishes:
When rul'd queen Bess, her dames pro-
claim'd
The Herring king of fishes.
The Dutch, when Herrings first come in,
Think all diseases vanish.
This fishery establish'd here,
Will countless evils banish.
A Herring is meat, drink and cloth;
A source of endless riches;
Hence ev'ry Brion true must praise
The Herring king of fishes.
Come fill the bowl; fill, fill it high!
To those this scheme who founded:
O may their names for ever last,
And thro' the world be founded.

The wretch who dares this health re-
fuse,

Give him an hundred switches †;
As traitor to his country's weal,
And to the king of fishes.

Audiwere, Lyce, Hor. Lib. IV. Od. 13.

AT length, mother Gunter, the gods
hear my pray'r, [Gunter:]
They've heard me at length, mother
You're grown an old woman, yet romp,
drink and swear,
And ape all the tricks of a buxter.
You invoke with a voice that tremblingly
squeals,
Brisk Cupid, tho' sure of denial:
He shuns you, and basks in the blessing
cheeks
Of Miss Gubbins, that plays on the viol.
He flies by the trunk that is sapless and
bare, [up:]
To the pliant young branches he comes
Age has hail'd on thy face, and has snow'd
on thy hair, [gums up:]
And thy green teeth have eat all thy
Nor thy sack, nor thy necklace, thy watch,
nor thy ring.
Have restor'd thee to youth, or retarded
Those years, which old Time, and his friend
Vincent Wing
In almanack long hath recorded.
Oh! where are those beauties, that bloom,
and that grace,
Those lips that cou'd breathe inspiration;
That stole me away from myself, and gave
place
To none other but Nan in the nation?

* The Dutch proverb is, When the herring comes in, the doctor goes out. † The author laughs at the vulgar (tho' true) way of wringing the word, Switches.

But poor Nan is dead and has left you her
years

As a legacy, which the good heavens
Have join'd to your own, and a century
clear,

And is just, ma'm, the age of your ravens.
Then remain a memento for each jolly
soul,

Who of Venus's club's a stanch member,
That love, hot as fire, must be burnt to a
cinder,

As the broomstick concludes in an ember.

To the MOON.

On the shutting up of Vauxhall-Gardens for
the Season.

DISPEL, auspicious queen of night!
Those envious clouds which beauty
hide;

And round my Phyllis dart thy light,
Whilst o'er Thames' silver stream we
glide.

Give me, once more to clasp the fair,
In those dear shades where first the
charm'd.

Give her again that killing air,
Which fondly all my soul alarm'd.
Then, clos'd this evening, gay, se-
rene,

Weeping to other regions fly;
Sure not to view a sweeter scene,
In thy bright progress thro' the sky.

A Paraphrase on the 24th Ode of Horace,
occasioned by the Death of the Duke of
Richmond, and address'd to the Hon. Ad-
miral Townshend.

*Quis desiderio sit pudor. aut modus
Tam cari capitis? &c.*

AH! who from grief unbounded can
refrain,

That so belov'd an object does deplore!
Assist, Melpomene the mournful strain,
And with a note, that's sweetly sad, ex-
plain [more.]

Our just concern for him who breaths no
Oh! Richmond! who can help the flowing
tear!

Farewel, for ever, thy auspicious light!
Ah! when will spotless faith, and honour
clear,

And truth, that dares without a veil appear,
Behold their image in a mind so
bright!

Tho' myriads scarce the fatal stroke sustain,
You, Sir, are doom'd to feel it most
severe;

But, still, alas! 'tis bootless to complain;
Your virtues plead with heaven, but plead
in vain, [spare.]

To keep a treasure, which it cannot

Sweet were our verse, beyond the *Thra-
cian's song,

That pour'd such transports on the asto-
nish'd ear!

And drew with charms the listening woods
along! [throng]

Amidst the pensive grots,—a gloomy
The fates would stand relentless to our
prayer.

Not music's self, that lulls asleep our care,
Can cause the blood, once froze by
death, to flow. [bear]

Tho' hard the task; let us with patience
These maladies, which of a cure despair;
Since patience only mitigates our woe.

SORROW well Founded.

IF gentlest nature flowing with high
blood, [derstood]
Wealth prince-like us'd, yet man-like un-
Hearts that no sigh could reach, and com-
fort miss,

If these in life gave joy, in death give bliss;
Not Richmond's loss, nor Montagu's I
mourn, [turn.]

Since happy is the poor who finds an equal
But if, as satire says, (nor truth denied)
Few do survive, who to these virtues
rise;

In most, if devious from the social plan,
Birth, courts, and titles steal away the man;
I mourn mankind, of such high friends be-
reft; [those left.]

I mourn Britannia's grief, when looking at

De Gloria. O D E.

UND? majestas veneranda regum?
Unde vivacis monumenta famæ,
Atque centenos generum per annos

Nobilis ordo?

Dátne splendorem pretiosa gaze?

Dátne majorum generosa virtus?

Dulce fortunæ decus, aut venustas

Vitreæ rerum?

Hei mihi! raptim variare gestit

Aura fortunæ; subito relinquít

Gaza nudatos, volucres & umbræ

Laudis avitæ.

Vera transferri temerè profano

Nescit hæredi; radiantis orbis

Mors Phœbei propriâ refulget

Rayleigh, Sept. 7. Gloria luce,

J. RB.—rt6—n.

To F L O R A.

STAY, gentle Flora, heavenly fair,
And hear a lover's humble pray'r,

Let his petition granted be

Whose fervent wishes burn for thee.

E'er since I saw that lovely face,

That mien and coyly-winning grace,

No longer pleasure I enjoy'd,

My mind all other objects cloy'd.

E'er since I saw that sparkling eye,

That rosy blush, and gentle sight,

Refract

Restless I spend the tedious day,
Sleepless I weep the night away.
Come then, approach, thou charming fair,
Let me not languish in despair,
Pity, alas! a lovesick heart,
Wounded by Cupid's sharpen'd dart.
Come let me clasp thee in my arms,
And rifle all thy circling charms;
Thy charms, tho' ruffled, will possess
An endless fund of happiness.

To Miss K——y and Miss N——y Ch—e.

TO praise, where praise without dispute
is due,

Needs not for pardon, like intrusion, sue;
This province to the muse of right belongs;
This the just matter of her various songs.

With hymns to heav'n the antient bards
began,

And sung its goodness and regard to man:
Heroic princes next, renown'd in fame,
The subject of their rapturous strains became;
Nor was their verse to these alone confin'd,
They sung each shining worth in human
kind; [still,

The patriot-breast with pains unwearied
In freedom's cause, opposing lawless will;
The constant heart in love or friendship
try'd,

The patient press'd with ills on every side;
The frank and open, generous and bold,
And those, who scorn to sell their faith for
gold: [grateful muse

Such were their themes: Nor could their
A tribute to the softer sex refuse;
These too they sung, and to the life express'd
Each glowing charm that warms the lover's
breast; [command;

The eye's bright beam, supreme in love's
The rosy lip, and lily neck and hand,
The waving jetty curl, and taper waist,
Where gems and gold their mingled splen-
dors cast——

But what are all those graces, if not join'd
With these yet fairer graces of the mind,
Religion, prudence, modesty and truth,
The loveliest ornaments of femal youth?
When these with those united lend their aid
To form and recommend the blooming
maid, [heart
What eye not fees delighted, and what
Not feels the pow'rful charms, that both
impart? [pray'r,

Strict virtue then approves the lover's
And reason justifies his anxious care;
Such excellencies merit all his pains,
Completely happy, if his wish he gains!

And such, so rarely seen elsewhere, we
view,

With pleasure inexpressible, in you;
Copies exact of her, whose early charms
Chaste Hymen gave into your father's arms,
To you transmitted, with a name long read
In hoary annals, that record the dead.

To worth like his, to worth of ev'ry kind;
To see you both in pure espousals join'd,
The muse presents her ardent wish, and
longs

For that glad subject to renew her songs.

SALOPINIENSIS.

The fifth ODE of HORACE, imitated.

By Lady Mary Wortley Montague.

FOR whom are now your airs put on,
And what new beauty's doom'd to
be undone?

That careless elegance of dress,
This essence that perfumes the wind,
Your very motion does confess
Some secret conquest is design'd.

Alas! the poor unhappy maid,
To what a train of ills betray'd!

What fears what pangs shall rend her
breast,

How will her eyes dissolve in tears!

That now with glowing joy is blest'd,
Charm'd with the faithless vows she hears.

So the young sailor, on the summer
sea,

Gaily pursues his destin'd way:

Fearless and careless on the deck he
stands,

Till sudden storms arise and thunders rowl;
In vain he casts his eyes to distant
lands,

Distracting terror tears his timorous soul.

For me, secure I view the raging main,
Past are my dangers, and forgot my pain:
My votive tablet in the temple shews
The monument of folly past;

I paid the bounteous god my grateful
vows, [last.

Who, snatch'd from ruin, sav'd me at the

On RICHARD TAUNTON, of Southamp-
ton, Esq; under whose Care the Bedford
and Argyll Buffes were fitted out at that
Place.

WHEN Brute, the answer of the del-
phick maid,

Had, with a penetrating judgment, weigh'd;
Instant he stoop'd, and kiss'd his mother
earth,

And to the Roman greatness first gave birth;
Now with like art, see! Taunton seeks to
gain, [main;

For Albion's sons, the empire o'er the
Why shou'd the Roman's Bus more pow'r-
ful be,

Than those our Britain gives his mother sea.

S O N G.

HONEST lover, whosoever,
If in all thy love there ever

Was one wavering thought, thy flame
Was not still even, still the same:

Know

Know this,
Thou lov'st art's ;
And to love true,
Thou must begin again, and love a-new.
If when she appears i'th' room,
Thou dost not quake, and art struck dumb ;
And in striving this to cover,
Dost not speak thy words twice over :
Know this,
Thou lov'st art's, &c.

If fondly thou dost not mistake,
And all defects for graces take ;
Persuad' st thyself that jests are broken,
When she hath little or nothing spoken :
Know this, &c.

If when they appear 'st within,
Men do not ask and ask again ;
And when thou answer'st, if it be
To what was ask'd thee properly :
Know this, &c.

If when thy stomach calls to eat,
Thou cutt'st not finger, 'stead of meat ;
And with much gazing on her face,
Dost not rise hungry from the place :
Know this, &c.

If by this thou dost discover
That thou art no perfect lover ;
And desiring to love true,
Thou dost begin to love a-new :
Know this,
Thou lov'st art's ;
And to love true,
Thou must begin again, and love a-new.

*The New OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE
Spoken at the Opening of Drury-Lane
Theatre. By Mr. GARRICK.*

AS HEROD, states, and kingdoms rise
and fall ; (small—)
So—(with the mighty to compare the
Thro' int'rest, whim, or if you please thro'
fate,
We feel commotions in our mimic state ;
The Yock and Buskin fly from stage to
stage ;
A year's alliance, is with us—in age !
And where's the wonder ? All surprize
must cease,
When we reflect, how int'rest, or caprice,
Make real kings break *articles of peace*.
Strengthen'd with new allies, our foes
prepare ;
Cry back ! and let slip the dogs of war.
To shake our souls, the powers of the day,
Drew forth the adverse power in dread
array ;
A power, might strike the boldest with
Yet fearless still we take the field with spirit,
Arm'd cap-a-pie in self-sufficient merit,
Our lances too with souls and tongues un-
tam'd,
Rise up like Britons, when the battle's

Each female heart gaits for the glorious
strife,
From Hamlet's mother, to the cobbler's wife.
Some few there are, whom paltry passions
guide,
Desert each day, and fly from side to side ;
Others like Swiss, love fighting as their
trade,
For beat, or beating—they must all be paid.
Sacred to Shakespeare, was this spot de-
sign'd, [mind ;
To pierce the heart, and humanize the
But if an empty house, the actor's curse,
Shews us our Lear, and Hamlets, lest
their force ;
Unwilling we must change the nobler scene,
And in our turn, present you harkquin :
Quit poets, and set carpenters to work,
Shew gaudy scenes, or mount the vauking
Turk.

For tho' we actors one and all agree
Boldly to struggle for our—vanity ;
If want comes on, importance must retreat ;
Our first, great, ruling passion is—to eat.
To keep the field, all methods we'll pursue ;
The conflict glorious ! for we fight for you ;
And should we fail to gain the wish'd ap-
plause,
At least we're vanquish'd in a noble cause.

*An EPISTLE to the Rev. Mr. Tho.
G—bb—ns, on his JUVENILIA : Or,
Poems on several Occasions.*

*I'd have him throw away his pen,
But there's no talking to some men.*

SWIFT.

DEAR friend, whose elegiac vein
So oft has made the world complain ;
Has bid us join your frequent woe,
For many whom we did not know,
Whole strains have mourn'd each good
man's fall,
(The last was still the best of all.)
And who has wrote (by some 'tis said,)
Hic jacet, e'er the man was dead ;
Accept this verse from one who pays
Due honours to your plaintive lays.
I with the rest have oft-times read
Your panegyrics on the dead,
And wept, for how could I refuse,
To weep your sad departed muse ?
I griev'd your friends should still supply
Fresh matter for an elegy,
And often wish'd, but wish'd in vain,
They would not die, nor you complain ;
So might the world, in mercy, long
Have had their stay, without your song.
Others perhaps might think the same,
And hint that you had tir'd the theme ;
If so, the kind advice you took,
And bid the town expect a book,
The title I persw'd, and giv'd,
By specimen adjoin'd, the rest ;

I could not think the motto right,
 * That fid'ling was your chief delight ;
 But this you alter'd to a jest ;
 † I've tapt a bottle of my best.
 At last to bless the world appears
 The labour of a length of years,
 With preface to inform the town,
 What none will doubt, that 'twas your own.
 That your acquaintance with the muse
 Was early ; that indeed was news.
 For who, that e'er had seen your labours,
 Wou'd think the nine and you were neigh-
 bours ?

Well, be it so — the piece I read,
 Except the poems on the dead ;
 With these o'erclay'd before, I sought
 For something that had depth of thought ;
 Your ode to Philip Furneaux greeting,
 I own I found no great conceit in ;
 And Lavington might well be spar'd
 Your notice of his want of beard.

The Royston journey next I read,
 And wonder at the poet's head ;
 On humble steed at Stamford-hill,
 In fancy I behold you still,
 Surveying half the country round,
 And pumping for the thought profound.
 I kept your pace a tedious time,
 And pity'd you the want of rhyme ;
 The Rose and Crown your mind reliev'd,
 That you thought wit, but was deceiv'd ;
 For crowns and roses are bestow'd
 With liberal hand on ev'ry road,
 And in no other sense ally'd,
 Thara lambs and lions in Cheap-side.
 To tell what Dutchmen at the Bull
 At Hodsdon eat, was very dull —
 Your dinner and your mingled wine
 Were moderate for a sound divine —
 The joy to meet your father gave you,
 Pleas'd me, for I was glad to leave you.

The Wish, you publish'd long before,
 Being here, I thought you wish'd for more,
 And wonder'd that you was content
 Without some things I think you want ;
 More — more — but I forbear,
 Enough can tell you what they are.

The work by piecemeal thus perus'd,
 I thought poor Pegasus abus'd ;
 Immortal steed ! in days of yore,
 Wont with the sons of verse to soar,
 With Homer, Pindar, Horace fly,
 And catch the musick of the sky,
 Till time and Grub-street had agreed,
 To clip his wings, and check his speed :
 Now hackney'd out, (a change how hard !)
 And spurgall'd by each rhyming bard,
 By bards whom good advice is lost on,
 He limps thro' Puckridge on to Royston.

A S O N G.

WHAT is't to us who guides the state,
 Who's out of favour, or who's
 great ?
 September, 1750.

• Dulces ante omnia musæ.

Who are the ministers or spies,
 Who votes for places, or who buys ?
 The world will still be rul'd by knaves,
 And fools contending to be slaves.
 Small things, my friend, serve to support
 Life, troublesome at best, and short.
 Our youth runs back, occasion flies,
 Grey hairs come on, and pleasure dies.
 Who would the present lifeless loss
 For empire which he cannot use ?
 Kind providence has us supply'd
 With what to others is deny'd ;
 Virtue, which teaches to condemn
 And scorn ill actions, and ill men.
 Beneath this lime tree's fragrant shade,
 On beds of flowers supinely laid,
 Let's then all other cares remove,
 And drink, and sing, to those we love.

*Epitaphium soribus Luci Coll. Divi Job.
 Bap. Oxonii Inscripsum.*

SISTE, ambulator, et luge
 Pulcherimam * * * *
 Hujusce Luci et nympham et custodem ;
 Quam

Ex hac academica vitâ
 Non expulerunt oris devastatores, variolæ,
 Non virginum edax, chlorosis,
 Sed eheu !

Longæ vacationis tedium ;
 Ægrè etenim tulit
 Satellitibus atque pedissequis indies stipatam,
 Tandem solam relinqui.
 Eheu ! qualis virgo, et quanta discessit !
 Fuit illa

(Nam rure fordido
 Vitam trahit tantum non mortua)
 Tam raræ formæ

Ut nullam haberet æmulam
 Præter SOROREM :

Tam perita artibus amoris
 Ut omnes, et GRADUATOS, et Non-gra-
 duatos

Gratâ quadam incantatione
 Ad suas partes facillimè perduceret.
 Effera mortalium corda mirè adeò mol-
 liebat,

Ut vigilantissimo et ferocissimo Decano
 Aristotelicam detergeret severitatem
 Dato Cymone, fiebat Ipbigenia.

Unica erat Academicis Musa,
 Alumni enim, cujuscunque generis,
 Enthusiastico correpti furoris
 Laudes ejus enixè celebrabant,
 Et etiam Tyrones exstiterè Poetæ ;
 Hoc testantur

Innumera in grabatos scripta.
 Eheu ! qualis virgo, et quanta discessit !
 Atat spes nova

Jam subit menti : nec falsus auguror,
 Aderit, aderit

Pleno mox rediviva termino.

Oxonii, Sep. 18vo, 1750,

H h h

T H E

† Sanctos ausus recludere fontes.

Monthly Chronologer.



N Aug. 28, was opened, at Leitwithiel in Cornwall, by commission from his royal highness the prince of Wales, as duke of Cornwall, a stannary convocation, or parliament, for regulating the tin trade and tanners in that county; no such having been convened since the reign of Q. Anne. Twenty-four stannators were elected, and all were present but two. Thomas Pitt, Esq; lord warden of the stannaries made a speech to them; after which they chose Robert Hoblin, Esq; for their speaker, who was approved by the lord warden: And then they agreed upon a most affectionate and dutiful address to his royal highness.

Only three of the four malefactors mentioned in our last; (p. 379, 380.) viz. Vincent, Lewis and Roney, were executed on Kennington common: And as soon as their execution was over, James Cooper, for murder and robbery, was carried in a mourning coach to Croydon, and suffered death near the place where he committed the fact; and was afterwards hanged in chains on Croomhurst.

On the 30th three malefactors were executed on Pennenden-heath near Maidstone, one for instilling men into foreign service, another for uttering bad money, and the third for horse-stealing: And the next day, John Ogleby, for murder, was carried to Holbrow-hill, and there executed, and hanged in chains, near the place where he perpetrated that horrid crime.

On the 31st was held a special general court of the governors of the London hospital, for the choice of a president, in the room of the late duke of Richmond; when his grace the duke of Devonshire was unanimously elected.

SUNDAY, Sept. 2.

We had an account from Gloucester, that on this day was the most violent rain that had been known in those parts in the memory of man. It began about four o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted three hours with very little intermission. The principal streets of the city were above three feet deep in water, so that most of the cellars were filled, and many of the shops. At Painwick and Stroud it did great damage. Several of the mills there suffered very much; large trees and hedges

were carried away, and walls thrown down by the rapidity of the torrent; and upon the hills the water made channels four or five feet deep. The people at Stroud were confined in the church some hours, and several persons who live in the vales, could not go home with safety till the next day.

TUESDAY, 4.

Robert Scott, Esq; the last gentleman that was elected sheriff of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing, gave bond to serve that important office. (See p. 378.)

TUESDAY, 11.

The following was from Edinburgh, of this date, viz. "We have certain accounts from the north, that on Sunday, Aug. 5, there fell, some miles above Altyr in the county of Murray, such a quantity of rain, that a small river running by that place rose 22 feet perpendicular above the common level of the water, and has done incredible damage to the fine fields lying along its banks, by totally carrying off some, and covering others with immense quantities of sand and gravel; it swept away with it several houses and mills, and the corns of whole possessions. As the waters in that neighbourhood rose in no proportion to the bourn of Altyr, it is imagined, that what is called a water spout fell near the source of this small river; as, we are told, it did in some part of Lorrain on the precise day that this happened at Altyr."

The British pickled herrings, from on board the Pelham and Carteret buffes, were on this day sold by auction at the following rates.

Lot		Four whole barrels.		l. s. d.	
Lowndes's Salt,	{	1 one whole b. mattie herrings	{	10	5 0
		2 one ditto ditto		10	11 0
		3 one ditto, full herrings		9	0 0
		4 one ditto, ditto		10	12 0
Thirteen half barrels.					
Lowndes's Salt,	{	5 one half b. one ditto	{ full her- rings }	5	10 0
		6 one ditto		6	0 0
		7 one ditto		6	1 0
		8 one ditto		6	7 0
		9 one ditto		6	8 0
		10 one ditto		6	12 0
		11 one ditto, British salt		6	16 0
		12 one ditto, Dutch salt		6	15 0

£. 90 17 0

Lo

Lowndes's Salt,	Lot	Brought over	90 17 0
	13 one ditto, mattie	}	7 0 0
	herrings		7 3 0
	14 one ditto	}	7 10 0
	15 one ditto		7 14 0
	16 one ditto	}	7 13 0
	17 one ditto		
		One ullage barrel shotten herrings in one lot	
		18 one bar. Lowndes's	}
	salt		
			<hr/>
			£. 130 4 0

The whole barrel contains rather more than 800.

THURSDAY, 13.

Several of the gentlemen to whom the report was referred back, in order to prepare a bill, in regard to the differences subsisting between the free masters and journeymen of this city, met in the council chamber at Guildhall; but as there was not a sufficient number to constitute a committee, they adjourned *sine die*. (See p. 282, 283.)

FRIDAY, 14.

A free pardon came for John Thrift, the hangman, who was condemned some time ago for murder, and afterwards ordered for transportation. (See p. 188.) He has since acted in his former office of executioner.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

At a general meeting of the persons named in the act of parliament for encouraging the British white herring fishery, held at the King's Arms tavern in Exchange-alley, on notice given for that purpose, pursuant to an order of their excellencies the lords of the regency, the following list of governor, president, vice-president, and council, was agreed by a great majority to be proposed to the crown, for officers to be named in the charter.

His royal highness Frederick, prince of Wales, governor.

Slingsby Bethell, Esq; president,

Steph. Theod. Janssen, Esq; vice-president.

For the council,

Lieut. gen. Handysyd, John Edwards, Francis Craiestyn, Edward Vernon, Robert Bootle, William Northey, George Stevens, Richard Baker, Claude Johnson, Esqrs. Sir Nath. Curzon, bart. William Davis, Andrew Drummond, Mich. Wilkins Conway, Jonathan Waton, Esqrs. lieut. gen. Ogleshorpe, George Dunbar, Velters Cornwall, George Dodington, Robert Crammond, Samuel Clarke, Roger Hogg, William Bowden, Esqrs. Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart. John Liederdale, John Turner, Simon Rogers, Charles Raymond, John Vaughan, Francis Gwinn, and George Bowyer, Esqrs.

And it was at the same time agreed, that Edward Vernon, Esq; lieut. gen. Ogleshorpe, and Mr. alderman Janssen, be desired to wait on their excellencies the lords of the regency, with the above list of persons, to be humbly proposed to the crown for officers to be named in the charter for the intended corporation of the free British fishery. — And the same was the next day presented accordingly.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the 16 following criminals received sentence of death, viz. William Smith, for forging a bill of exchange of 45l. and a receipt to it.—Richard Wright for robbing Charles Coleman of a hat, wig, and 2s. near Moor-fields.—Hugh Burrell, for stealing a cow, the property of Robert Wilton.—James Maclean, for robbing Josiah Higden on the highway, of a portmanteau and divers wearing apparel.—Henry James Saunders, for robbing John Curson near Pancras, of a metal watch, value 5l.—John Griffiths, of Swan-yard, near Newgate, for robbing James Cockerham of a cloth cloak and handkerchief, in the Fleet-market. William Watton, for robbing John Loveless of a silver watch, near Ratcliff-highway.—Francis Keys, for robbing Mrs. Selby of two guineas, near Brompton.—John Dewick, for stealing a black gelding, the property of John Evans, of Lewisham in Kent.—William Taylor, for stealing a black gelding, the property of Stephen Martin.—Anthony Whittle, for breaking and entering the shop of James Hawkins in Smithfield, and stealing out thence 30 dozen of worsted hose, and 20 yards of bays.—Thomas Shehan, for stealing 22 guineas, four 36 shilling pieces, and one three pound twelve, out of the house of Mr. Macdaniel.—Wm. Riley, for the murder of Samuel Sutton, in Tothillfields.—George Taylor, George Lloyd, and Moses Wright, for robbing the house of Bryan Bird, of a large quantity of linen.—Five received sentence of transportation for 14 years, 32 for seven years; one branded, and six whipt—Smith, who was tried for forgery, pleaded guilty, and begged hard for mercy, both on his trial, and when he received sentence, in a very moving speech. Maclean endeavoured to evade his crime, and after repeating a few words of his speech, which he had wrote down, stopped on a sudden, and after a pause of three or four minutes, declared he could go no further.—Four of those to be transported for 14 years, were receivers of goods stolen off the keys, and from vessels on the river Thames; the publick being determined vigorously to prosecute all who are any ways concerned in that vile and pernicious practice.

H h h a

T h u r s d a y

THURSDAY, 20.

Was held a general court of the Bank of England, when a dividend was declared of two and a half per cent. for interest and profits for the half-year ending at Michaelmas, the warrants to be delivered the 15th of October.

SATURDAY, 22.

Robert Solomon, alias Blind Isaac, one of the smugglers who broke out of Newgate about a month ago, (see p. 379.) was brought thither again, being taken about 20 miles from Norwich, and guarded up to London by a strong party of dragoons.

SUNDAY, 23.

The court went into mourning for the death of the late king of Portugal. (See p. 383.)

THURSDAY, 27.

A court was held for Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals, when Mr. alderman Alsop was unanimously elected treasurer, in the room of Edward Holloway, Esq; deceased.

Six half barrels and one whole barrel of British pickled herrings, from on board the Pelham and Carteret buffs, were this day put up to sale at the Royal-Exchange coffee-house, and went at the following rates, viz.

	Lot		l.	s.	d.
Lowndes's salt,	1 one $\frac{1}{2}$ b.	full	9	0	0
	2 one ditto	her-	9	5	0
	3 one ditto	ings	9	5	0
Dutch salt,	4 one whole barrel		18	19	0
Lowndes's salt,	5 one $\frac{3}{4}$ bar.	full	10	0	0
	6 one ditto	her-	10	6	0
	7 one ditto	ings	8	16	0
			<hr/>		
			£.	75	11 0

FRIDAY, 28.

William Alexander, and Robert Scott, Esqrs. the two new sheriffs, were this day sworn in at Guild-hall, with the usual formality.

SATURDAY, 29.

Francis Cockayne, Esq; alderman of Cornhill-ward, was elected lord mayor for the year ensuing.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 25. **C**APT. Greenhow, to Miss Betty Woodward, of Ilford in Essex.

30. Thomas Alston, Esq; son of Sir Rowland Alston, bart. to Miss Bonvey, a 40,000l. fortune.

Mr. John Bouquet, an eminent distiller in the Borough, to Miss Martha Halfey, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Halfey, a wealthy cheesemonger in Thames-street: They were married at the quakers meeting in Devonshire-square.

31. Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum, bart. to Miss Jacobina Hamilton.

Sept. 1. Henry Cary Hamilton, Esq; of Ireland, to Miss Cockran, youngest daughter of col. Cockran.

3. Rt. Hon. the marquise of Granby, eldest son of the duke of Rutland, to the Rt. Hon. the lady Frances Seymour, eldest daughter to the late Charles duke of Somerset, a 100,000l. fortune.

Hon. Henry Legge, Esq; treasurer of the navy, and son to the earl of Dartmouth, to the Hon. Miss Stawell, only daughter and heiress to lord Stawell.

6. Capt. Andrew Agnew, eldest son of Sir Andrew Agnew, bart. to Miss Dunbar.

Mr. Christopher Felton, an eminent miller on Limehouse-wall, to Miss Beedle, of Cockhill, a 10,000l. fortune.

12. William Knipe, Esq; to Miss Arnot, daughter of Sir John Arnot, bart. Charles Fowler, Esq; of Gloucestershire, to Miss Wynn, of Fenchurch-street.

George Harrison, Esq; capt. of a company of foot, to Miss Anne Smedley, a 12,000l. fortune.

20. Mr. John Dorrien, an eminent merchant in Billiter-square, to Miss Barwicke, of Friday-street.

22. John King, of Ashby de la Zouud in Lincolnshire, Esq; to Miss Millicent Mary Fox, of Great Ormond street.

Dr. Simpson, chancellor of London, to Miss Elizabeth Foster, of Cateaton-street.

Lieutenant Vancourt, to Miss Howard, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Howard.

23. George Boyce, of Richmond, Esq; to Miss Martha Walter, of Peterham, a 13,000l. fortune.

Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late Hon. Mr. baron Clarke, delivered of a daughter.

Sept. 6. Countess of Cardigan, of a daughter.

10. The lady of Barnaby Backwell, Esq; of a daughter.

The lady of William Drake, Esq; member for Agmondesham, of a son.

Lady viscountess Dillon, of a son.

18. The lady of Richard Emmott, Esq; of Basinghall-street, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 21. **R**T. Hon. lady Dowager Santry, relict of the late lord Santry, in Ireland.

26. William Hammond, Esq; an eminent Turkey merchant, at Carshalton in Surrey.

Charles Longueville, Esq; who represented the borough of Eastlow in Cornwall in several parliaments.

William Carey, Esq; at Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, possessed of a very large estate in that county, and owner of several coal mines there.

Lord

Lord visc. Donerayle, lord of the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales, at Lisbon.

Lady Margaretta Cecilia Munter, countess dowager of Cadogan, at the Hague.

Sept. 1. Thomas Knap, of Richmond, in Surrey, Esq; governor of the Hudson's-bay company.

Mr. Longworthy, in Southwark, aged 203, formerly an eminent carrier there.

2. Mr. Price Devereux Holloway, surgeon to Christ's hospital.

Hon. and Rev. Sir Charles Corbet, bart. at Stoke, in Shropshire.

12. Arthur Herbert, Esq; aged 96, formerly an eminent conveyancer.

15. Mr. Samuel Dacosta, son of Solomon Dacosta, Esq; an eminent Exchange broker.

John Elwes, of Somerset-house, Esq; only brother of Sir Henry Elwes, of Stoke, in Suffolk, bart.

Hon. col. Sawyer, many years in the commission of the peace for Berkshire, and one of the verderers of Windforest.

17. Rt. Hon. the lord Dunkerron, only son of the earl of Shelburn, of the kingdom of Ireland.

John Bampfylde, Esq; brother to the late Sir Coplestone Warwick Bampfylde, of Poltimore in Devonshire: He represented both the city of Exeter, and county of Devon, in several parliaments.

Hon. lady Barrington, mother of Sir John Barrington, bart. of Swainston, in the Isle of Wight.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. John Bell, presented by the chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, to the vicarage of Clare in Suffolk, void by the death of his father Mr. Matthew Bell.—Mr. Hedges, to the livings of Tudely and Capel, near Tunbridge in Kent.—John Ball, M. A. to the vicarages of Chesham Whoolbourne and Chesham Leicester in Buckinghamshire.—Mr. John Howdel, to the rectory of Birchett in Kent.—Mr. Stephen Nafon, to the vicarage of Aldret, alias Aulfret, in Warwickshire.—Charles Powell, M. A. to the rectory Willey in Warwickshire.—Mr. Richard Hunt, of Merton college, Oxford, to the rectory of East-Stoke in Dorsetshire.—John Bartholomew, M. A. to the rectory of Winterborne Clenton in Dorsetshire.—Mr. Evan Jones, to the rectory of All-Saints in Evesham, in Worcestershire.—Mr. James Smith, to the living of Stokenchurch, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Lockwood, fellow of All-Souls college, Oxford, to the living of St. Peter's in Northampton, with the chapel of Upton annexed.—Henry Evans, A. M. to the vicarage of Barling Magna, in Essex.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

JOHN Lloyd, Esq; made captain of a company in lieut. gen. Wolfe's regiment.—Michael Doyne, Esq; made a lieutenant, and Robert Eyre, gent. an ensign in Sir Charles Powlett's regiment.—Philip Medows, Esq; a son of Sir Philip Medows, bart. made a commissioner of the wine-licence office, in the room of Thomas Gordon, Esq; deceased.—Edward Fitzgerald, gent. made a cornet in gen. St. George's dragoons.—John Arabin, gent. made a lieutenant in gen. Hargrave's regiment.—Philip Skene, gent. made a lieutenant, and Alexander Donaldson, gent. an ensign in gen. St. Clair's regiment.—Mr. Wall, elected surgeon to Christ's hospital, in the room of Mr. Holloway, deceased.—Jacob Conway, Esq; made captain of a company in lieut. gen. Wolfe's reg. of foot.—Robert Hodgson, Esq; made captain of a company in col. Frelawney's reg. of foot.—John Ayliffe, gent. made deputy-commissary of the musters.—Philip Brownel, gent. made a cornet in the earl of Rothes's reg. of dragoons.—Savage Mestyn, Esq; comptroller of the navy, chosen an elder brother of the Trinity-house, in the room of the late duke of Richmond.—His grace the duke of Marlborough, elected a governor of the Charter-house, in the room of the said duke.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS Bent, of Black-friars, joyner.—John Hawkins, of Old-street, Middlesex, brewer.—Luke Taylor, of Bramford, in Suffolk, timber-merchant.—Samuel Winchelsea, of Plymouth, linen-draper and wine-merchant.—Philip Brown, late of Portsmouth, victualler.—William Shakeshaft, late of Holloway-lane, near Shoreditch, woolcomber.—William Harris, of Barnstaple, Devon, joiner and cabinet-maker.—Edward Price, of Llysfaen, in Carnarvon, merchant and potter.—John Doble, of Windfor, in Berkshire, dealer.—James Simms, and Thomas Rann, both of Birmingham, jewellers and caparnera.—Samuel Illing, now or late of St. Paul's Wharf, lighterman and dealer in coals.—John Shackleton, late of Rippon in Yorkshire, common-brewer and maltster.—James Bowyer, of Bristol, apothecary and merchant.—Sheffield Fox, of Finch-lane victualler.—William Parkinson, late of Hull, merchant.—Thomas Sledge, the younger, of broad-court, St. Martin's in the Fields, apothecary.—Bryan Cavernagh, of Butcher-row, near Temple-bar, victualler.—Thomas Rooome, of Fleet-street; undertaker of funerals.

PRICES

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2007

OUR last letters from Paris advise, that the disputes between the court of France and the convocation or assembly of their clergy, were at length ended, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter; that on the 15th inst. N. S. a grand council was held, in which it was determined, that the court should give up no point, and that the king's will should be obeyed; and the count de St. Florentin was ordered to wait on the assembly of the clergy, to acquaint them with these determinations. When he came thither, he laid before them a letter de cachet, exhorting them to agree to the giving of the 15,000,000 of livres a year, which was demanded of them by way of free gift; and in all things to conform to the king's declaration: After which he laid before them an arret of the council of state to the same effect. As these were things the clergy did not expect, great debates arose concerning them, which ended in not agreeing to the king's declaration. Upon which count Florentin produced a second letter de cachet, which he had brought with him, in case the first was not agreed to, ordering the assembly to separate by the 20th instant at farthest, and that the bishops should set out the next day for their respective dioceses. Whereupon the bishops entered their protest against the king's declaration, refusing to give either the 15,000,000 of livres, or any account of the yearly income of their revenues, and estates. On the 20th instant they assembled again, and having censured some irreligious books, broke up their assembly; and on the 21st they all set out for their respective dioceses; so that nothing now remains, but for the king to give orders for the seizing of their temporalities, in order to punish them for their disobedience.

From the same place we have another piece of news, which concerns us much more, viz. That a ship lately arrived at Rochelle from St. Domingo brought advice, that deputies were arrived at that island from the inhabitants settled along the coast of Darien, who offered to put themselves under the protection of France; that they were received and treated with great regard; that capt. Hocquart was sent to that nation to learn, whether these were their real sentiments; and that if this affair met with the wished for success, the French nation would have the benefit of a port in the gulph of Darien, which would be a very advantageous settlement, as that gulph is situated near the isthmus of Panama, between Cartagena and Porto-Bello. But if Spain permits this, we must observe, that it will be a second breach of the 8th article of the treaty at Utrecht between Spain and us,

And from the same place, we have by the last mail, a third piece of news more important than either of the former, which is, their having received advice from Constantinople, that the Divan had been obliged to gratify the populace, and permit a body of Janizaries to join the Tartars, who are going to make an irruption into the Ukraine.

By letters from Spain we hear, that the French Squadron, which some time since sailed from Breil, commanded by M. Macnamarra, was arrived at Cadiz, where it is to be joined by six Spanish men of war equipping there; after which this combined Squadron is to cruize some time in the Mediterranean, to curb the insolence of the Corsairs of Barbary, and will afterwards sail to the coast of Guinea, to prevent the English men of war from attempting to interrupt the commerce which the two courts have determined to establish on the coasts of Guinea; and when this is done, part of the ships which compose this numerous Squadron, will be sent to the respective colonies of the two crowns in America.

Letters both from Rome and Madrid advise, that the cardinal Infant Don Lewis, youngest brother to the king of Spain, and archbishop both of Toledo and Seville, has by dispensation quitted the ecclesiastical state, but is to continue to enjoy the immense revenues of these two bishopricks, which are, by a brief from the pope, to be secularised for that purpose; and it is surmised, that he is to be married to the eldest daughter of a neighbouring monarch, by which he may upon his death succeed to his crown.

Vienna, Sept. 19, N. S. Orders have been sent for a body of Sclavonians to march to the frontiers of Servia, in order to have an eye on the motions of a great body of Janizaries, which the Bashaw of Belgrade has been for some time assembling, under colour of changing garisons. That officer indeed has sent to the commandant at Semblin, to assure him, that it will be contrary to his orders, if they commit any hostilities; and that, if they do, he shall be very well pleased to see them treated as they deserve; notwithstanding which, our court is resolved to take all necessary precautions to prevent being surprized.

From Russia we hear, that the Empress, upon advice from Constantinople, that the Janizaries are resolved to have a war on the side of Crim-Tartary, has given orders for several regiments of infantry to file off that way.

Berlin, Sept. 22, N. S. His majesty, in condescension to the desire of a great number of merchants in his dominions, and to

contribute to the prosperity of his subjects, has by letters patent established a company in the city of Embden, to be called the Royal Asiatick Company of Prussia, who are to carry on a trade to China and the East-Indies; for which purpose his majesty has granted them the necessary flags and passports, with an exemption from all duties upon any merchandize they export to those countries or import from thence.

From Hanover we have had lately a more exact account of the subsidy treaty, concluded between the Maritime powers and the Elector of Bavaria. By this treaty, the former are to grant the latter an annual subsidy of 40,000*l.* sterling, to commence from the 21st of July last, and to continue for six years; one third part of which subsidy is to be paid by the states-general, and the other two thirds by Great-Britain: And in consideration of this subsidy, his Electoral highness is to hold a body of 6000 foot ready to enter into the pay of the maritime powers, whenever they shall be required to do so, but not to be employed against the Emperor or Empire.

Our last accounts from the same place say, that his majesty has fixed the 3d of November next, N. S. for his departure from his German, in order to return to his British dominions.

From Algiers we were informed, that on the 27th of July, about ten at night, the whole city was under the greatest consternation, by the blowing up of one of the castles, in which were, as it is said, about 15 barrels of powder; but as the castle stood upon a hill above the town, and was built chiefly of earth and mortar, the city received no material damage; but as for the castle itself, nothing but the ruins remain. Two or three contiguous country houses were thrown down, and about twenty people in all killed.

The celebration of the marriage of the prince of Tour Taxis, with the princess of Föfteinberg, was performed on the 21st inst. N. S. at night, with great magnificence; and on the 22d and 23d their highnesses received the compliments of the nobility, foreign ministers, and all other persons of distinction.

The Monthly Catalogue for September, 1750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **R**eflections, moral and prudential, on the last Will of Gerard Van Neck, Esq; pr. 6*d.* Roberts. (See p. 415.)
2. An Essay on the Summer Entertainments in the Neighbourhood of London, pr. 6*d.* Job.
3. The Rev. Mr. Wilson's Account of the four Criminals executed in Surrey, Aug. 30, 1750, pr. 6*d.* Nicholson.
4. A Petition to the Right Hon. Mr. —, in Favour of Maclean. By a Lady, pr. 6*d.* Smith.
5. The Miscellaneous Works of the late Dr. Arbuthnot. In two Volumes, pr. 6*s.*
6. The Tutor's Assistant: Being a Compendium, and a compleat Question-Book. By Francis Walkinghame, pr. 1*s.* 6*d.* Reeve.
7. A true and exact Copy of a genuine Letter from a Clergyman in Holland, concerning Maclean, pr. 6*d.* Webb.
8. A Letter to the earl of Eg—nt, on the dangerous Ambition and over-grown Power of a certain Minister, pr. 6*d.*
9. Remarks on Mrs. Muiiman's Letter to Lord Chesterfield, pr. 1*s.* Owen.

PHYSICK, SURGERY, &c.

10. Academical Lectures on Fevers. In which the essential Symptoms and Nature of Fevers are described. By J. Astruc, M. D. pr. 5*s.* Nourfe.
11. * Anthropologia Nova; or, a new

System of Anatomy. In three Volumes. By James Drake, M. D. pr. 1*s.* Innys.

12. De Opticis errorum Isaac Newtoni demonstratio. E. Gallico translata, pr. 2*s.* Brindley.

POETRY.

13. The Battiad. Canto I. pr. 6*d.* Smith.
14. The eighth Book of Homer's Iliad, attempted by Way of Essay. By Samuel Ashwick, pr. 2*s.* Keith.
15. The hard-us'd Poet's Complaint. By Scriblerius Tertius, Esq; pr. 1*s.* G. Woodfall.
16. The Fortune Hunters; a Farce. To which is annexed, the Female Combatants, pr. 6*d.* Donnelly.
17. An Epistle to the Rev. Mr. Tho. G—bb—ns, pr. 6*d.* Cooper. (See the Whole, p. 424.)

SERMONS.

18. An extraordinary Sermon preached at Cheltenham, Aug. 5. By E. P. Rich. Price Three Half-pence. Brown. (See the whole Sermon, p. 390.)
19. A Sermon before the lord-mayor, &c. at St. Paul's, Sept. 3, 1750. By William Meades, pr. 6*d.* A. Strahan.
20. A Sermon at York Assizes, July 29, 1750. By Lawrence Herne, A. M. pr. 6*d.* Knaptons.
21. The Sense of St. Peter, as to the more sure Word of Prophecy: A Sermon at Beaconsfield, May 25, 1750. By W. Cooke, A. M. pr. 6*d.* Bathurst.

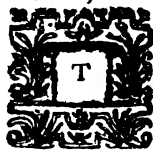


T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.
O C T O B E R, 1750.

*The most Effectual METHOD for preventing
ROBBERIES.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,



THE frequency of street and highway robberies has, I find, let many upon contriving methods, how to prevent them; and most people think of nothing but increasing the severity of the punishment, or establishing a greater reward for apprehending and convicting the unfortunate criminals. The first of these methods will probably produce the same effect in this country, it has done in France: Robberies will generally be attended with murder. And the other method will bring many innocent men in danger of being convicted by perjury. Such projectors are like physicians: They think of curing, but never think of preventing the distemper; and like them too, by curing one sort of malady, they may probably lay a foundation for one of more fatal consequence: But they should consider, that the doctor gets by the cure, whereas he could not propose to get much by the prevention; and as this is not their case, they should turn their thoughts towards preventing this evil, which at present seems to be far from being in its wane.

As the most successful method for discovering how to prevent as well as cure any disease in the body natural, is to inquire into its causes, so it is the same with respect to the distempers of the body politic; and tho' several other causes of the present frequent robberies may be assigned, yet, I believe, the most efficient is the multitude and impudence of our street-walkers, and the great number of bawdy-houses that are kept not only openly, but I may say, avowedly, in many of our high streets. Let us consider the strong, the

almost irresistible incitement of natural appetite, and the weak restraint of reason or discretion, in youths from fifteen to five and twenty; and we may easily conceive, how impossible it is for them to resist the many temptations they meet with in our streets, not only at night and at late hours, but in open day-light, and at every hour of the day.

The unfortunate women, as they are called, are, in this country, and indeed in every country, none of the least beautiful of the sex; because none but the beautiful can in any country thrive at the trade. They have not only beautiful persons, but they soon learn all the cunning arts that can entice those that are void of understanding: *There lips drop as an honey-comb, their mouth is smoother than oil.* Multitudes of them, and many in gorgeous attire, walk our streets from twilight until it is black and dark night, pulling every gentleman they pass by the sleeve, and inviting him to their apartment, or to the tavern, most of which are open for their reception. Nay, at all hours of the day, they are standing at their doors, or sitting in their parlour windows, decked out like dutchesses, and beckning every man in tolerable dress, that happens but to cast an eye towards them.

Suppose then a young fellow near the end of his apprenticeship, or just commenced journeyman, with a little money of his own, or perhaps of his master's, in his pocket: I say, suppose such a young fellow picked up, or beckned in by one of these female devils; how can he resist the temptation? Nature prompts, beauty fires, their dress and their tongue allure; and the present conversation of the world has weakened the restraints both of modesty and religion. He yields,—and this commences an acquaintance, which leads him into a greater expence than he can support. This leads him to our private gaming tables, where ten to one he contracts an intimacy with some gentleman

of the road, who initiates him in all the other mysteries of wickedness.

By this means he is for some time enabled to supply the extravagance, and preserve the affections of his mistress; for from experience I know, that the character of a highwayman is no exceptionable one, at any of our publick stews, because in the raking days of my youth, it was the character I generally assumed, as it not only secured me from insults, but recommended me to the good graces of my doxy. Once, indeed, I run some risk of being sent to Newgate; for one of the ladies, thinking to entitle herself to a share of the reward, slipped out, fetched a constable with his posse, and had me taken up; but being carried before a justice I was well known to, I had my lady committed to Bridewell, and gave the constable a guinea for his diligence and trouble.

I am for this reason so far from being surpris'd at the increasing number of our highwaymen and street-robbers, that I wonder they are not more numerous; for unless we can remove this which I take to be the chief cause, no severity in punishment, no reward for the discovery, can prevent their increase. I am not so weak as to think it possible to prevent prostitution entirely; but as a worthy prelate said in the famous debate upon the bill for licensing gin-shops, *Vice should as much as possible be confined to beds and corners* *. By an old law in Scotland it was enacted, that common women be put at the outmost end of towns; and by a law of Richard II. it was enacted, that no brothel houses should be kept in Southwark, but in the common places therefore appointed; yet now that they are by law absolutely prohibited, they are openly kept by connivance in our most publick streets; which makes their consequences much more pernicious: When prostitutes can be found only in by-corners and unfrequented places, men must go to them with a premeditated and deliberate resolution, which none but the thoroughly abandoned will ever do: But when they crowd our streets at night, and appear publicly in them every hour of the day; a young fellow cannot go about his master's business without being led into temptation, and is often involved in ruin before he has time to reflect.

This cause must therefore be removed, before any good effect can be expected; but how must it be removed? The sending of lewd women (as they are called in the Marshalsea prison) to Bridewell for a month or two, only renders them more abandoned and more vicious: Their character is then lost to mankind, and they think of nothing but making reprisals.

For my part, I think there are none of the human species deserve more compassion than our common prostitutes: I believe very few of them would remain in that way, if it were possible for them to get out of it; and my reason for saying so is, that in all my youthful rambles, I never met with one whom I could not make dissolve into a flood of tears, by a lively representation of her lost condition. Some of the most hardened have sworn at me, called me parson, and with an execration desired, I would preach no more such stuff to them; but they were always at last overcome, and being ashamed of their compunction, have abruptly left the room.

Such unfortunate creatures deserve the more compassion, when we consider how many of them have been led, or rather forced into that way of life. A beautiful girl in the bloom of youth, and of a healthful, vigorous constitution, happens to be caught in the critical minute, by a sedulous watchful lover, experienced in all the wiles of gallantry, and instructed by Ovid's Art of Love: Another innocent believing girl gives credit to the vows of constancy, and perhaps promises of marriage, made by a man who had before engaged her affections: A discovery is made, she is turned out of doors by her parents, abandoned by her relations, and in a month or two left, perhaps, in a bawdy-house, destitute of every thing but her beauty, by her villainous, cruel, barbarous betrayer. — A servant maid, of more beauty than ordinary, happens to be out of place, and to continue so till she has spent her money, pawned her cloaths, and is reduced to the greatest penury: Pinched by want on one side, and solicited on the other by some mercenary, deceitful procuress for a rich lord, or richer Jew, she at last yields up her innocence, neglects her former acquaintance, in a year or two is deserted by her first keeper, and then for want of a character finds it impossible to return to her primitive business.

In all such cases, what must be the consequence? — Absolute prostitution.

Therefore I have often wondered, that the publick has not provided some method, by which these unfortunate objects may earn a subsistence, and retrieve there characters in some degree. In popish countries they have many convents for what they call *les filles debauchées*; and I am surpris'd, that in this age and country, so fruitful of hospitals, some one has not thought of an hospital for unfortunate women. There are numbers of rich men who ought to contribute to its support: I believe, many charitable ladies would; and I am sure,

it would very much diminish the number of our prostitutes, and consequently the frequency of robberies, and other such crimes.

If you publish this, you may hear again from me upon the same subject; but whether you do or no, I shall still remain,

S I R,

Your constant reader,
and humble servant,
AN OLD RAKE.

Wilt thou, O Cæsar, chase the watry
reign, [main?
To smooth the furies, and correct the
Then mariners, in storms, to thee
shall pray; [obey;
Ev'n utmost Thule shall thy pow'r
And Neptune shall resign the fates
of the sea.

Dryden, Virg. Geor.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN this manner Virgil addressed Augustus, and these lines I would humbly apply to our most gracious sovereign, as prophetick of the power which will be added to the British trident, in case our Herring Fishery should be carried on with the same spirit it began with.

The Dutch have so long been digging in our Gold-mine (if that figure may be allowed) or, in plain English, have gained such amazing sums by fishing on the coasts of our islands; that it is high time for Great-Britain to look to itself, after having, during so long a course of years, contradicted the well-known proverb, *Cavariy begins at home*. However, in hinting this advice, I would not be thought even to glance at a wish, that the harmony, which has subsisted for many years between the two nations, should be ever so little disturbed. Besides, that it would be unjust in us, to charge the Dutch with incroachments, where the whole is owing to our folly and supineness; of which I will here give a remarkable instance.

It is an observation as old as St William Monfon, who flourished under queen Elizabeth and the two succeeding monarchs, that the Dutch come at intervals, during five or six-months every winter, to Mortlake and Richmond, and there purchase lampreys, or lampernes, the best bait in the world for cod. These agents for the Dutch leave their vessels about Greenwich, and come to the towns above-mentioned in their well-boats. The fishers in Holland, who are a very considerable body

of people, make a bargain (by their agents) with our Thames people, for all the lampreys they catch, to the exclusion of all others; by which monopoly our fishermen cannot procure any, from their inability to buy the whole at the Dutch price.—The reader may not be displeased to know, that lampreys are caught (without baits) in withy machines, sunk to the bottom of our river, where, after lying many hours, they are hauled up, and the lampreys taken out. The Dutch pay from 3 to 5l. per thousand for these fish, which they carry in their well-boats, on board their ships, and afterwards to Holland, they being preserved alive.

What follows are real grievances.—
“At first the Dutch begged leave to fish in the English seas, which being granted them, by the accustomed indulgence of our princes, they so far presumed upon their lenity, that at last they made a law, in their own country, *That the English should sell no white herrings, nor other fish there, upon pain of confiscation*. The Dutch continue fishing in the English seas, from June to November, and there seem to dwell among the fish for 26 weeks together; during which time the havoc they make, in destroying the spawn and fry of fish, that comes into their nets, and otherwise, is as remarkable as what they carry away with them.”

To wave this unpleasing subject (which I wish never to hear mentioned again) let us proceed to some particulars, tho' chiefly speculative, relating to herrings.—“† This fish is in great estimation, it being fat, soft, and delicate, especially if dressed the moment it is taken: To which, let me add, that it is nourishing, easy of digestion, and produces good juices. A proof, how greatly it is sought after, is the vast quantities caught and consumed, whether fresh, dried, or pickled. Herrings always swim in shoals; and fishermen judge where these lie, either by the colour of the water, or by the hovering and motion of the sea-birds, which pursue them continually, in hopes of prey. Herrings delight to be near shore, possibly because of the sustenance brought down from rivers, or washed from the soil.”—There were such vast numbers of herrings on the coasts of Shetland last summer, that the inhabitants (standing by the sea-side) caught them in blankets.—“Such infinite multitudes of weeds, worms, shell-fish, eggs, and minute fish, are lodged within the ocean, that we need not be in any pain as to the inhabitants, with regard to provisions.”

Tha

* His majesty's propriety and dominion on the British seas, asserted. London, 1665, 12mo. It is dedicated to the duke of Albemarle (general Monk.)
† Conservancy on the river Thames. By Mr. Griffith.

The learned and ingenious author of *Spectacle de la Nature*, sets this article in a very agreeable light.—“A countless multitude of worms, and little fish, are bred every summer in the channel, and with these the herrings regale themselves. The above food is a sort of manna, which these fish pick up; and when they have cleared the seas in the northern parts of Europe, they swim towards the south, whither they are attracted by the pleasing prospect of a new stock of provisions.”

But to return to our great, national undertaking. The success which our two first buffes have met with this year, both in the early fishery off Shetland, and, in the later season, since their sailing southward, seems propitious omens of what may happen hereafter.—A circumstance which ought to excite us still more, to promote this scheme, is, that some northern nations had formed a resolution to set up such a fishery; a proof that they thought it practicable. Let me conclude with observing, that this branch of trade is still judged to be very advantageous from the new markets opened of late years, and from others which might be opened, especially if this undertaking were firmly established in our island. I am,

S I R,

Oct. 15, Your humble servant,
1750. A FISHERMAN.

To the Rev. Mr. Thomas G—h—ns on his
Poems lately published. (See p. 424.)

No sater ultra crepidam.

FOR shame give o'er, you've wrote enough,
No mortal ever read such stuff;
Bunyan and Quarles have had their run,
And they excoll'd you, ten to one:
Stick to your cushion, and your text,
And clear the passage if perplex;
The itch of rhyming so prevailing
Is not your talent, but your failing.

A. Z.

A Description of the County of CHESTER,
with a new and correct MAP, here
annexed.

CHESHIRE is bounded on the east by Derbyshire and Staffordshire, on the south by Shropshire and part of Flintshire, on the west by Denbighshire, the other part of Flintshire, and the Irish sea; on the north by Lancashire, and the north-east corner touches upon Yorkshire. Its length from east to west is about 45 miles, its breadth from north to south 25, and its circumference about 112. It is divided into seven hundred, contains about 780,000 acres, has one city, viz. Chester, 13 market towns, 125 parishes and vil-

lages, which they call townships, of which only 37 have churches, the rest being chapelries, and sends four members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for the city. Those at present for the county are Charles Cholmondeley, Esq; and John Crewe, Esq; and for the city, Sir Robert Grosvenor, bart. and Philip Henry Warburton, Esq; This county is otherwise called the county Palatine of Chester, which additional title it had upon the coming in of the Normans, tho' it had the same privileges, in effect, before that time. For it was thought proper to invest this and some other counties on the marches, or borders, with extraordinary powers and jurisdictions, to encourage and enable them to keep the Welsh in awe. And the county we are now treating of, was given first by the Conqueror to Gherbord, a Flemish nobleman; but afterwards he made Hugh Lupus earl of Chester, with as ample a power in this county, as the king in his realm, only to hold of him and his heirs; by virtue of which grant, Cheshire had all sovereign jurisdiction within its own precincts, and that in so high a degree, that the ancient earls had parliaments, consisting of their own barons and tenants, and were not obliged by the English acts of parliament. But when this power came to be not only unnecessary but dangerous, king Henry VIII. thought fit to restrain it, and made not only this but the other palatinates dependent on the crown of England. But this county still retains the power of determining all pleas of lands, tenements, and contracts, and the inhabitants cannot be brought to a trial elsewhere for any crime, but treason. Chester stretches out towards the north-west into a considerable peninsula, called Wirall, formed by the rivers Dee and Mersey, once all forest, but now well furnished with townships. The air of this county is sweet and healthful; and tho' in most places it is even and flat, yet it has several noted hills, besides the mountains which separate it from Derbyshire and Staffordshire. The soil is for the most part fruitful both in corn and grass, the latter so sweet, that no country in England affords such good cheese, of which they make very great quantities, and send up to London. Salt is their staple commodity, of which a vast deal is made in several parts of the county, particularly at Nantwich, Middlewich, and Northwich. Their oxen are very large, which they send in great numbers to London; Besides which, they have plenty of fowl, sheep, and goats. Here are many parks, abundance of gentlemen's seats, and several forests, the chief of which are those of Delamere and Macclesfield.

field. The common firing is turf from their heaths and moſſes ; in the latter of which are found long and ſtrait fir-trees fix foot under ground, buried their for ages, which the common people ſplit into ſmall pieces, and uſe them for candles, they being very inflammable by reaſon of their abounding with turpentine. Here are many quarries, affording ſlate, and ſtones fit for building ; and excellent ſtones for mill-ſtones are dug out of Moucop-hill. It is well watered with rivers, the chief of which are the Dee, Merſey, and Weaver ; beſides which, here are many meers, lakes, and pools, which afford carp, trout, tench, bream, eels, &c. and the river Dee abounds with ſalmon. Near Stalo-bridge is a ſpring, ſo remarkable for its perſpiration, that its water, corked up cloſe in a glaſs bottle, will force its way thro' the pores. — We proceed now to give an account of the city, and other places of note.

Cheſter, or, as it is vulgarly called, Weſt-Cheſter, 140 computed, and 182 meaſured miles N. W. from London, ſituate near the mouth of the river Dee, is a very ancient city, ſuppoſed to be founded by the Romans, the twentieth legion, or *Legio viceſima Valeria Viſtria*, being ſtationed here, as appears by inſcriptions on ſeveral altars dug up in and about it. It was famous in the Saxon and Norman times, was made very ſtrong, and held out for K. Charles I. againſt the parliament. It has 10 pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, which was once a monaſtery, founded by a Saxon earl, and dedicated to St. Werburg. Soon after the conqueſt, the biſhop's ſee was tranſlated hither from Litchfield ; it was afterwards removed, but Henry VIII. made it a biſhop's ſee again. The city is ſquare, ſurrounded with a wall, and is two miles in compaſs. There are four gates and three poſterns, and towers and battlements on the wall, which is kept in good repair, two officers, called muringers, being annually choſe for that purpoſe. It is a city and county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, 24 aldermen, two ſheriffs, and 40 common-council-men ; and has two large markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It has a fair ſtone bridge over the Dee, of eight arches, and a gate at each end. About the year 1690, water-mills were ſet up, by which the city is now plentifully ſupplied with water. It is the uſual thorough-fare to and from Ireland, which occasions a great reſort ; and was formerly a place of great trade, which has been much impeded by banks of ſand caſt up in the river, ſo that the great veſſels land at the key, ſome miles diſtant, called Park-Gate, and ſend up and reload

their cargoes by ſmall barks. However, it is the great mart for cheeſe, it being computed, that 22,000 tons are annually ſhipped from hence, of which 14,000 are ſaid to be ſent to London, and 8000 to other ports. The city conſiſts chiefly of four large, fair ſtreets, which croſs each other in the middle : Moſt of the houſes have piazzas before them, which the inhabitants call rows, ſo that one may walk dry in rainy weather ; but this occasions the houſes and ſhops to be ſo dark, eſpecially in winter, that they are forced to burn candles at noon. On the ſouth-ſide, on a riſing ground, ſtands the caſtle, an ancient and ſtately building, with a tower aſcribed to Julius Cæſar ; in which is a ſpacious hall, where the Palatine court and aſſizes are held twice a year, with lodgings for the judges ; alſo a hall for the prince of Wales's Exchequer court, a goal for the county, &c. The tobacco-pipes made here are reckoned the beſt and fineſt in England. None but the prince of Wales, or king's eldeſt ſon, is now allowed the title of earl of Cheſter.

The other market-towns are, 1. Frodeſham, 9 meaſured miles N. E. of Cheſter, a good port town on the river Merſey, conſiſting of one long ſtreet, and having a market on Wedneſday. — 2. Halton, or Hauſton, about 3 miles N. E. of Frodeſham, on a high hill, with an ancient caſtle. It is a conſiderable member of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and has a large juriſdiction round it, called the Honour of Halton. Here is a court of record, a priſon, and once a year the officers of the dutchy keep a court in the caſtle ; where once a fortnight another is held, to determine cauſes within their juriſdiction ; but felons and thieves are carried to Cheſter. Here is a ſmall market on Saturday. — 3. Northwich, about 10 miles S. E. of Frodeſham, upon the river Weaver, a very ancient town, with a market on Fridays, and a grammar-ſchool well endowed. It is famous for making ſalt, which is of a ſtronger nature, tho' not ſo white, as the ſalt of the other Wicheſ. — 4. Middlewich, about 9 miles S. E. of Northwich, a large town, governed by burgeſſes, with a good market on Saturday. It has a fair church, with monuments of perſons of note. Here are many excellent ſalt-pits, and the inhabitants drive a great trade in that commodity. — 5. Namptwich, or Nantwich, in writings called Wich Malbank, about 8 miles S. of Middlewich, on the river Weaver, over which it has a ſtone bridge, the largeſt and moſt conſiderable town in the county, next to Cheſter, and lying in the great road from London thither. It is

a mile long, and has several by-streets and lanes, all well inhabited. It has a large, ancient church, like a cathedral, and a great market on Saturdays for all manner of provisions. Its chief trade is in salt and cheese: As to the former, the finest and best white salt is made here, (whence the Welsh call it by a name which signifies White-salt-town) in order to which, they carry the brine, taken out of the wells, or brine-pits, to the wich-houses, where great barrels are placed deep in the earth, filled with the salt-water, and at the ringing of a bell, they begin to make a fire under the salt-pans, in which they boil the salt-water; and as it boils, the walters, as they call them, who are generally women, with a wooden rake gather the salt from the bottom, called salt-barrow, which is so placed, that the water drops from it, and the salt remains, which is dried by the stove heat communicated to the wich-houses. These salt-springs are very remarkable for being within a few yards of the Weaver, a fine fresh-water river; and as the brine-pits are on both sides of the river, the salt water, doubtless, runs under it. The salt-works here are reckoned to be as ancient as the time of the Romans. The cheese made in and about Namptwich excels all other in the county; whence they tell this story, That a young man asserted his mother made the best cheese in the world, and proved it by the following climax: The best cheese in the world, said he, is made in England, the best in England is made in Cheshire, the best in Cheshire is made at Namptwich, and the best at Namptwich is made at my mother's. A terrible accident happened here a few years ago, when the market-house fell down on a market-day, and killed several people. (See London Mag. for 1737. p. 274.) There are several noble seats near Namptwich, as Cholmondeley-hall, Crewe-hall, Doddington-hall, &c.—6. Torporley, in the great road from Namptwich to Chester, has a market on Thursdays.—7. Altrincham, 9 miles N. E. of Northwich, is a small town, governed by a mayor, and has a market on Saturdays. Near it lies Dunham-massey, the inheritance of the Booths, earls of Warrington.—8. Stockport, about 8 miles E. of Altrincham, another small town, with a market on Fridays.—9. Knotsford, or Canute's-Ford, 8 miles S. W. of Stockport, finely situated, and divided into the upper and lower towns by the Brook Bichin. The market, which is on Saturdays, and the town-house, where the sessions are kept, are in the lower town, and the parochial chapel in the upper.—10. Macclesfield, about 10 miles S. E.

of Knotsford, situate in the forest of the same name, an ancient, large, and fair town, governed by a mayor, and enjoying many privileges. Its market is on Mondays, and its chief trade is making of buttons. Here is a free-school, a fair church with a high spire, and a college adjoining, with monuments for persons of note. In this church was an oratory, where are two brass plates, on one of which there is a promise of 26,000 years, and 26 days pardon, for saying 5 Pater-nosters, and 5 Ave-Mary's. Macclesfield gives title of earl to the family of Parker, Sir Thomas Parker, late lord chancellor, being so created by K. George I. Not far from hence is Prestbury, noted for being the largest parish in all the county, having many townships and chapelrys belonging to it.—11. Congleton, about 7 miles S. E. of Macclesfield, a large, handsome town, governed by a mayor and six aldermen. It has two churches, and a good market on Saturdays. Its chief manufacture is leather gloves, &c.—12. Sandbach, 6 miles N. E. of Namptwich, a small town, with a market on Thursday, principally noted for its fair stone church, and two stone crosses, upon which are carved the history of our Saviour's life.—13. Malpas, about 14 miles S. E. from Chester, situate upon a high hill, and consisting of three streets well-paved. The church is a stately fabric, standing in the highest part of the town, and has two rectors, who do duty alternately. Here is also a grammar-school and an hospital. Its market is on Mondays. It gives title of viscount to the earl of Cholmondeley. Giraldu Cambrensis tells the following punning story as to the name of this place: That a Jew, in his time, travelling towards Shrewsbury, with the archdeacon of Malpas, whose name was *Peche*, and the dean named *Droille*; and hearing the archdeacon say, that his archdeaconry began at *Ill-freet*, and reached as far as *Malpas*, he told them pleasantly, it would be a wonder if he got safe out of the country, because *Sin* (as the French word *Peche* signifies) was archdeacon, the *Devil* was down, the archdeaconry began at *Ill-freet*, and ended at *Malpas*, in French signifying an *Ill-freet*.)

The river Dee, in this county, was in a manner adored by the Britons, who drank of its water before they engaged in battle. It rises in North Wales, and after running 45 miles, falls into the sea below Chester. It is a mile broad at the new key near that city, and four at the mouth. The boisterous S. W. winds often remove the quicksands, with which this river abounds, and by consequence alter the channel.

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In the Debate continued in your last, the next that spoke was Pomponius Atticus, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

S I R,

A S I have for many years had the honour of a seat in his house, notwithstanding the impropriety of this motion, notwithstanding the fatal consequences it would be attended with if agreed to, I was no way surpris'd at hearing it made. It has always been a rule with those, who place themselves in opposition to an administration till they can obtain a share in it, to contrive and make popular motions, which they know the ministers cannot agree to; because by so doing they serve a double purpose: They acquire to themselves the name and character of patriots, and they throw a popular odium upon the ministers for the time being; which, they think, may at last render it necessary for his majesty to employ them, in order to make the popularity they have acquired contribute to the support of his government.

This, Sir, was an artifice that in former times had often the effect intended; but such gentlemen should consider, that of late years it has been found, that upon their accession to the administration, they always left their popularity behind them, and became themselves the greatest sharers in that odium which they had before brought upon the ministers; therefore, as his majesty cannot now expect any advantage by employing such men, an impro-

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October, 1750.

per affectation of popularity will not probably in time to come be a road to preferment. For this reason, I hope, gentlemen will for the future be cautious of what motions they make in this house, and resolve not to make any but such as they themselves would agree to, were they then the servants of the crown. Now I must appeal to those very gentlemen who have appeared, or may appear, as advocates for this motion, whether they would think themselves at liberty to agree to it, had they now the honour to be employed by his majesty in the administration of his government?

B But, Sir, I must observe, that in many cases it may be right to make a motion, and yet it would be very wrong in this house to agree to it. The motion now before us I take to be one of this sort; and therefore I am persuaded, the noble lord who made it, did not intend it should be agreed to. The motion may be of service to our ministers in their negotiations with those of France in relation to this affair of Dunkirk; because it furnishes them with a reason for being pressing, without obliging them to be preremptory. They may, and I believe will, take occasion from this motion to press the speedy execution of that article of the late treaty; and this they may do without running the risk of involving the nation in a war at an unseasonable juncture: But should the motion be agreed to, and followed by such a resolution of this house as it probably would be, our ministers would then be forced to be preremptory in their demand, and the consequence of this must be an immediate compliance on the part of France, or an immediate declaration of war on the part of Eng-

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land; and for this I neither think the conjuncture proper, nor the contest by itself alone of such importance.

When I say, Sir, that I do not think the contest by itself alone of such importance as to be the cause of a war between the two nations, I mean, the leaving Dunkirk in its present condition; for while it remains in no better condition than it is at present, it can do us no great prejudice in time of war, and will be an advantage to us in time of peace, because it is the most convenient port for Flanders, where many of our manufactures are consumed. I have said, Sir, that the port of Dunkirk can never, in its present situation, be of any great prejudice to us even in time of war, and I say so, because it cannot be any certain retreat either for their men of war or privateers, when pursued by our ships: Even in its most perfect state, no ship of any burden could get into the harbour at low water; but then they had formerly two piers which stretched a long way into the sea, and at the ends of those piers, as well as in other places, they had forts well provided with cannon, under which any of their ships might take shelter, and lie in safety, till the tide made for letting them into the harbour. Those forts are now no more, and therefore during last war their privateers did us little or no damage; for they were generally picked up by our cruisers, as they could not get into the harbour, or any other place of safety but at high water.

This, Sir, is neither known nor understood by the generality without doors, therefore the demolition of the port of Dunkirk still continues to be a favourite point among the people, and is consequently a good fit topick for those to harangue upon, who aim at raising a popular clamour against an administration; but ministers, if they were wise and

resolute, will consider things as they really are, and not in the false light in which they appear to the vulgar and ignorant. Therefore they will not involve the nation in a dangerous war upon any trivial dispute, however important that dispute may appear in the eyes of the people; and as they must know both the strength of this nation, and the strength of other nations, better than those who have not an equal opportunity to make any just remarks upon either, I shall always be for adhering strictly to that part of our constitution, which leaves every thing relating to peace or war entirely to the determination of our sovereign, and those he may be pleased to consult upon the occasion.

Gentlemen may ridicule what they have called our trash of treaties, as much as they please, but they must admit, Sir, that by that trash of treaties, the peace of this nation was preserved for a great number of years; and some gentlemen should consider, that the whole of that trash flowed from the treaty of Utrecht, and that if there was any thing bad in any of them, it ought, in justice, to be imputed to that infamous treaty, which left France in possession of so much power, that she continued to be, as she was before, an over-mach for any of her neighbours; so that there never was, since that time, an opportunity to treat with her upon an equal footing, without forming a new confederacy, which our breach of faith, by our preliminaries to the treaty of Utrecht, made it impossible for us to accomplish; and every gentleman, who has the least knowledge of the present circumstances of Europe, must admit, that no such confederacy can now be formed.

For this reason, Sir, we should avoid, as much as possible, every thing that may lead towards an immediate rupture; and our agreeing to this motion would so apparently have

have such a tendency, that I am persuaded, it would raise a general alarm in the city. They would all conclude, that a war must be the immediate consequence. Upon this our publick funds would all sink in their price; and in such circumstances, could we hope to carry that scheme into execution, which every gentleman seems to be so fond of? I mean, that of reducing the rate of interest payable to the publick creditors, which, I hope, will be carried into execution, notwithstanding the opposition it has met with; and as the nation will thereby receive a benefit far superior to any prejudice it can ever sustain from the port of Dunkirk, were I otherwise inclined to agree to this motion, I should be against agreeing to it, at least until we have carried this scheme into execution.

Upon this C. Naudin stood up, and spoke in Substance thus.

Mr. President,

G I R,

I HAVE heard many severe things said against what the Hon. gentleman was pleased to call the infamous treaty of Utrecht, but I never heard so severe a reflection upon that treaty, as what he has now made: To tell us, that all the treaties we have since made flowed from that treaty, is, in my opinion, the keenest satire that ever was, or ever can be made upon it. As I was no way concerned in making or approving of that treaty, and as I think it signifies nothing to the present question, whether it was an infamous or an honourable treaty, I shall not enter into the vindication of it; but I must observe, that if there was any breach of faith in our preliminaries to that treaty, the precedent was exactly followed in our late treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; for every one knows, that none of our allies were

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consulted in the conclusion of the preliminaries to that treaty, except the Dutch, who, of all others, deserved the least share of our confidence; for from the beginning to the end of the war, they never acted cordially with us in any one step, unless it was in that of concluding the — famous treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Now, Sir, as to what the Hon. gentleman was pleased to say about the maxim of gentlemen who oppose the administration, I shall observe, that as the secret motives of a man's actions are discoverable by no human capacity, every man is apt to judge of the motives of other men's actions from what he knows to have been the motives of his own; and therefore I do not doubt of the Hon. gentleman's really believing, that no man ever opposed an administration, but with a view to have a share in it as soon as he could; but the gentleman was mistaken when he talked of its having been lately found, that those who deserted a well-grounded and popular opposition left their popularity behind them, and became the most odious of an odious administration; for this has been so far from being lately found, that it is coeval with our constitution, and from our history we may learn, that no king was ever happy who encouraged any such desertion; for whatever mean opinion the Hon. gentleman, and such as he, may have of the vulgar and ignorant without doors, I can assure him, that they do not form their judgment of an administration from the men that have a share in it, but from the measures that are pursued; therefore, no man can ever by opposition become popular, unless the measures pursued by the administration are unpopular; and if the king resolves to avail himself of such a man's popularity, he must not only adopt the service of the man, but relinquish the measures which he has opposed.

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and consent to the punishment of those who led him into such measures.

But, Sir, if the Hon. gentleman's maxim were to be established, if no member of this house were to make any motion, but such a one as he himself would approve of, ^A were he in the place of the then minister, it would make a bad minister very easy, and a parliament very useless. Can we suppose, that a criminal will ever approve of being indicted? Can we suppose, that a bad minister will ever join in, or agree to ^B a motion for an inquiry into any part of his conduct? With respect to the present motion, I will not say, that I would agree to it, if I were exactly in the situation of that minister whose department this affair belongs to; but I will say, that if I had ^C been in his place, there should either have been no occasion for this motion, or I should have most heartily joined in it: Either the port of Dunkirk should have been by this time demolished, or I should have been for having this motion agreed to, in ^D order to convince the world, that I had done every thing that was incumbent upon me, for having that article of the late treaty punctually performed.

In this respect, therefore, I may say, Sir, that the Hon. gentleman's ^E maxim has been adhered to; but I must observe, that in order to mislead gentlemen, both the cause and the intention of this motion has been misrepresented. As to the cause, we all know that the harbour of Dunkirk now remains in the very same ^F situation it was when the last treaty of peace was concluded; but this of itself alone would have been no just cause for such a motion in parliament; because if our ministers had done all that was incumbent upon them, the parliament could have ^G had nothing to do with the affair; but it is suspected, Sir, that our ministers have not in this affair done their duty, that they have not properly demanded a performance of

this article of the late treaty; and from this suspicion it becomes not only the business, but the duty of parliament to inquire into the affair. This, Sir, is the true cause of this motion, and from this cause the real intention will appear. It is not to provoke an immediate war with France, or to force our ministers to demand peremptorily an immediate execution of this article of the late treaty; but it is to vindicate our ministers from this suspicion, or to censure them, if the suspicion should appear to be well grounded. If they are guilty, we cannot suppose that they will join in any such motion: If they are innocent, they certainly will.

Now suppose, Sir, this motion ^C agreed to, and suppose it should appear upon the issue of the inquiry, that our ministers have done their duty, that they have done all they could for having the article of the late treaty relating to Dunkirk duly executed, and that the non-execution of it proceeds entirely from the pretences and procrastinations of the court of France, the only consequence that can be supposed, for nothing is in that case to be apprehended, is an address from this house, to desire his majesty to continue or renew his instances at the court of France, for a performance of its engagements relating to the harbour of Dunkirk. Could this provoke a war, Sir, or would it lay his majesty under any necessity to declare war, in case France should not immediately comply with his demand? Did not this house present such an address relating to the Spanish depredations, many years before his majesty found it necessary to issue reprisals upon that account? And if a motion, tho' rejected, may be of service to our ^F ministers in their negotiations, by furnishing them with a reason for pressing the just demands of their country, surely an address agreed to will be of greater service, because ^G it

it furnishes them with a stronger reason; for the truth is, as has been already observed, if this motion be rejected, it will be of prejudice to our ministers in their negotiations, because the ministers of France will naturally say, Why should you press this affair, which is very unpopular, and inconvenient for us to comply with, since you see that your own people do not insist upon it? And for this reason, Sir, I must conclude, that if our ministers do not concur in this motion, it can proceed from nothing but their being conscious of their having hitherto entirely neglected this important affair.

I say important, Sir, for tho' it should be granted, that Dunkirk cannot, in its present condition, do us great prejudice even in case of a new war, the affair is nevertheless important, because it is a breach of treaty in the French, consequently an insult upon this nation; and if we suffer this, no one can tell how far they may push their insults. But I see that some people are still actuated by the same spirit, by which they were actuated for so many years with respect to Spain. A single ship unjustly seized and confiscated by the Spaniards, was not an affair of such importance as to occasion a breach between the two nations. What was the consequence of this doctrine? Repeated insults, numberless seizures, till at last no British merchant ship could sail in the American seas with any safety; and the damage we sustained by these depredations amounted to such a sum, that Spain thought it worth while to risk a war rather than agree to grant reparation: Whereas, had we issued reprisals upon the first delay of justice, we should probably have obtained full reparation without any rupture.

I really could not but smile, Sir, when I heard the Hon. gentleman vaunt of the peace of this nation being preserved by his trash of

treaties. How was it preserved? By our submitting tamely to all the indignities that could be put upon a nation. I could muster up a long roll of indignities put upon us, and real injuries done to us, both by France and Spain, every one of which deserved the most severe and immediate resentment; yet that gentleman and his friends did nothing but treat, and in every treaty gave up expressly or tacitly what we should have peremptorily insisted on having granted, or explained in the most explicit manner. Our ministers not only sacrificed the rights of this nation to their cowardice, but also the rights and possessions of our allies; for by their deserting the emperor Charles VI. when he was attacked by France and Spain, that prince was forced to yield Lorraine to France, and the rich kingdom of the Two Sicilies to Spain. Can this be called preserving peace by treaty? No, Sir, it is preserving peace as cowards generally do, by submitting tamely to indignities, and resenting no insult, nor revenging any injury.

So vastly afraid were our ministers, Sir, of doing any thing that might provoke France to a war, that they would not do any thing that might seem to intimate their having a jealousy of the designs of France, and we know who took upon him often to answer for the pacifick disposition of the late cardinal prime minister of France, tho' every one knows, that his eminence never neglected any favourable opportunity, by peace or war, to aggrandize the house of Bourbon, and depress that of Austria. The fatal consequences of this pusillanimous spirit, by which our ministers were actuated, have since become manifest; yet from this debate we may see, that the same spirit still prevails. They tell us, that we must not agree to this motion, because it will shew a jealousy, a suspicion, of the faith of France.

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Good God! Sir, can a British minister ever be without a jealousy of the designs, and a suspicion of the faith of France? The Hon gentleman talked of giving an alarm to the city, and of stocks falling: I have sufficiently shewn already, that our agreeing to this motion can give no alarm to any guiltless man in the kingdom. But I must tell that gentleman, that if our ministers do not shew a jealousy of France, the city will soon begin to be jealous of them. This will give a real alarm. This will make our stocks fall more than any accident that can happen to us; for no man, if he can help it, will trust his property in our publick funds, after he begins to suspect that our ministers are in French leading-strings.

The next Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by C. Lutatius, who spoke to this Effect.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

I Should willingly join in this motion, but that I think it a little premature; for the parliament, I think, should never intermeddle in any case of this kind, till the administration has had sufficient time to make use of all the means in their power; and when we do intermeddle, I think, it would be inconsistent with our dignity to admit of any evasive answer or frivolous pretence for delay. I shall suppose, that the consequence of the inquiry now proposed would, in this session, be only an address to his majesty, to make, or reiterate, his demand for the due execution of the article in the late treaty relating to Dunkirk; but if that article should still remain unexecuted at the time of our next

A—I W—n.

his majesty, to know what answer the court of France had made to his demand in relation to Dunkirk; and if it appeared to be evasive, or frivolous, or a flat denial of justice, we ought to address his majesty to take the most speedy and effectual measures for compelling France to perform her engagements. This, I say, ought, for the sake of preserving our dignity, to be the consequence; and before we make any step that may lead to this consequence, I think, we should wait to see what the French have done, or may do, in relation to Madagaskar, in relation to Tobago and the other neutral islands, and in relation to the boundaries between us in North America.

C I say, Sir, we should wait a little for this purpose, because every one of these articles is, in my opinion, of greater consequence to this nation, than the demolition of the harbour of Dunkirk; and they are articles, in which no third nation has

D any immediate interest or concern: Whereas the Dutch have an equal concern with us in demolishing the port of Dunkirk, and preventing its ever being made a fit harbour for receiving or protecting men of war or privateers; therefore we should not take any step relating to that article, but in concurrence with the States-general, or at least, we should desire their concurrence in every step we take; for I am far from saying, that we should give up the point, because the Dutch, through fear, indolence, or corruption, will not join with us in any proper measures for obtaining it: On the contrary, if force of arms should become necessary, I am apt to think, that we should be better without their concurrence or assistance, than with it, because it must always involve us in a land war, which it is the interest of this nation to avoid.

Sir, I think it so much our interest to avoid being concerned as principals

principals in a land war, that I was glad to hear of the late peace being concluded, tho' I was then in a way not only of improving my private fortune, but of getting great riches. Gentlemen may talk of the distressed circumstances of France at that time; and I shall allow, that her people and her commerce were in very great distress; but on the other hand, I believe it will be allowed, that the circumstances of France were not then in such distress as they were at the end of the year 1711; and yet at that time France not only supported the war for another campaign, but upon the British troops being withdrawn from the confederate army, tho' not amounting in the whole to 20,000 men, she found means to give a turn to the fortune of war, and became every where victorious. I shall grant, that at the conclusion of the late peace, many of the manufacturers in France were thrown idle, and there was a famine among the people; but let us recollect what Louis the XIVth said in the like circumstances, towards the close of the war in queen Anne's time: When he was told, that his people were thrown idle, and starving for want of bread, he asked, Are my magazines full? Are my troops sufficiently provided? And being told they were: Then, says he, my regiments will be easily recruited; for the people will lift, because they can get bread no where else. And if this was the case, when the armies of France were every where beaten, would it not have been much more so, when her armies were every where triumphant?

It would not therefore have been so easy, Sir, to give a turn to the fortune of the late war, as some people imagine; and if we had given a turn to it, we should, I am afraid, have been ruined by success. These considerations, Sir, made me glad to hear of the late peace; for this nation would have been undone, before we could have recovered by

force of arms, supposing them victorious, what we got restored by that treaty. But then, I hope, care will be taken to make the French perform what they promised by that treaty; for we are not what I was sorry to hear some gentlemen insinuate: We are not, Sir, the weaker party: We have nothing to do with the continent: We do not stand in need of assistance from any state upon the continent: Let us confine ourselves to our own element, the ocean: There we may still ride triumphant, in defiance of the whole house of Bourbon. But, Sir, God knows, how long it may be so; for if the French go on improving their marine, and we neglecting ours, almost in every article that relates to it, we shall be beat out of the ocean, and then we must contend, not for any part of the continent of Europe, but for the continent of our own island.

The next that spoke was Horatius Lockhart, whose Speech was in Subjunctive as follows,

Mr. President,

S I R,

I WAS glad to hear the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, revive the drooping spirits of the house, by showing us, that we are not the weaker party, that we are still in a condition to vindicate our rights and our honour, if we will but make use of our strength in a proper and natural way. No one knows better than that gentleman our true strength: No one knows better the true use of it: No one has contributed more towards rendering it formidable to our enemies; and if he can help it, I am sure it will never be allowed to go to decay; therefore it is plain, that his advice was never asked, much less followed, in forming our several articles of publick expence for the ensuing year. With him I most sincerely agree, that we can never,

Sir J—n H— C—n.

never, if we follow right measures, stand in need of any assistance from the continent; and particularly, that the assistance of the Dutch will always be rather a prejudice, than an advantage to us; but I cannot agree with him in thinking the motion A now before us any way premature, especially considering the prevailing suspicion, that our ministers have as yet made no application for having the harbour of Dunkirk demolished.

I shall grant, Sir, that if this motion were agreed to, and an address B to his majesty in pursuance thereof, it would be inconsistent with the dignity of parliament not to proceed further, in case that harbour should remain undemolished, and no satisfactory reason given for its remaining so. I shall grant, that, in such a C case, we ought to address his majesty in the terms mentioned by the Hon. gentleman; and for this very reason, I am for agreeing to the motion now proposed; because if that harbour is not demolished, or at least the works lately erected there, D before next session, it will be high time for the parliament to hold such language, and such language from the parliament of Great-Britain will still, I hope, have the desired effect, notwithstanding the pains taken by some gentlemen in this debate, to E persuade the world, that this nation has been, by their conduct, reduced to a most contemptible, a most pitteous condition.

Madras, Tobago, and the boundaries in America, are certainly, Sir, articles of great importance to this F nation; but they are at a great distance, and some of them, especially the last, may admit of some altercation: Dunkirk is near at hand, and our right to have the harbour demolished clear and evident; consequently, we ought first to insist on G the performance of the article relating to Dunkirk. If I had a man's bond for 1000l. and besides, several claims which admitted of some dispute, and for the proof of which,

I must have vouchers from beyond sea, should I delay asking payment of my bond, till I had got satisfaction as to all my other claims? On the contrary, should I not insist on the immediate payment of my bond; that, in case I should be obliged to go to law for my other claims, I might have something to go to law with? The parallel holds in every respect: Would it not be better for us to go to war with Dunkirk demolished, than with Dunkirk in its present fortified condition? Is it not more easy for the French court to find plausible pretences for deferring the execution of the other articles, than for finding any sort of pretence for deferring that relating to Dunkirk? Therefore, by insisting peremptorily upon that point, we shall make trial of their sincerity; and if they readily perform that engagement, we shall have the less reason to be jealous of their faith in others.

The present motion is; therefore, Sir, in my opinion, far from being premature, even supposing we had no suspicion of the vigilance of our ministers. On the contrary, it is absolutely necessary we should agree to it, as a step which must be taken previous to what we ought to do next session. If we do not agree to it, I may venture to prophesy, that Dunkirk will remain in its present condition, at least for two years longer. Whereas, if we do agree to it, and to such an address as, I hope, will be the consequence of it, I make no doubt of France's performing this engagement before the end of next summer, notwithstanding that increase of power, which, by our conduct and treaties, the house of Bourbon has acquired since the treaty of Utrecht.

I say, Sir, since the treaty of Utrecht, that infamous treaty, as it is called by those who have made many infamous treaties since that time. But I will say, if there was any thing infamous in that treaty, if it was

was not so good as it should be; and might have been, it was occasioned by the opposition of the faction at home, and the obstinacy of our allies abroad. Surely, those who were concerned in negotiating and concluding the late treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, will not say, that there is any thing infamous in one or two members of a confederacy's negotiating or concluding separately: And, indeed, there can be no such infamy in the nature of things; otherwise it might be in the power of any one member of a confederacy, to establish the maxim, *Delenda est Carthago*, to make the utter deletion of the enemy the only possible end of the war. Whatever the violence of faction might then propagate, it will now certainly be allowed, that after Charles, king of Spain, was chosen emperor of Germany, it became absolutely necessary for the Dutch and us to treat separately with France; for no man will say, that it was consistent with the balance of power, to unite the empire of Germany and monarchy of Spain, under one head; and we could not expect, that the Dutch would concur with us, after we had given them hopes, by the infamous barrier treaty, of making themselves masters of the whole Netherlands.

It was therefore, Sir, at that time, in many respects, become absolutely necessary for us to begin a separate negotiation with France; and no man, at least no true Englishman, will say, that what we stipulated for our allies, was not what in conscience they ought to have been satisfied with, considering the small share they contributed towards the war. But above all things, I am surprised to hear some gentlemen talk of the treaty of Utrecht's having left France an over-match for any of her neighbours. Do not we know, that those very gentlemen, and their friends afterwards, endeavoured to terrify us with the ambitious views of the

house of Austria; and by the treaty of Hanover actually joined in an alliance with France, for pulling down what they then called the overgrown power of the house of Austria? Those gentlemen, therefore, when they recollect, must surely allow, that the treaty of Utrecht did not leave France an over-match for any of her neighbours; and indeed, every gentleman knows, tho' every one will not confess it, that the present summit of the power of France is entirely owing to the blundering measures we have pursued, and the more blundering treaties we have concluded since that time.

It is by this, Sir, and by this alone, that the house of Bourbon has got possession of so much power; and if the doctrine now broached should prevail, if it should come to be the opinion of a British parliament, that we are the weaker party, and that therefore, by force of arms, we dare neither vindicate our rights, nor repel the incroachments that house may make upon us; I shall now prophesy, that in a few years France will become an over-match, not only for any of her neighbours, but for all the neighbours that can ever be got to unite against her; for as her neighbours have mutual jealousies, mutual contests, and mutual claims against each other, some of them will always join with her, in order to guard against their fears; or to make good their claims upon some of those who have united against her; and the greater her power is, the more ready they will be to join with her, the more difficult will it be to form any confederacy against her. But, Sir, the fate of this question will, I hope, shew, that this opinion has not as yet been adopted by a British house of commons; and as it is far from being my opinion, I shall most heartily give my vote for agreeing to this motion.

[This DEBATE to be concluded, and the JOURNAL continued in our next.]

L 11

The

The Wisdom and Goodness of Providence displayed, in several curious Observations on FISHES and BIRDS.

WHAT abundance of Fish do the waters produce, of every size? But as they devour one another, how can these watery inhabitants subsist? God has provided for it, by multiplying them in a prodigious manner, and making the weak race swifter in their course than the others. They creep into places where the low water will not admit of the larger fish, and it seems as if they had foresight given them in proportion to their weakness and danger.

Whence comes it, that the fish live in the midst of waters so loaded with salt, that we cannot bear a drop of them in our mouths, and enjoy there a perfect vigour and health? And how do they preserve, in the midst of salt, a flesh that has not the least taste of it?

Why do the best, and such as are most fit for the use of man, draw near the coasts, to offer themselves in a manner to him; whilst a great many others, which are useless to him, affect remoteness from him?

Why do those, who keep themselves in unknown places, whilst they multiply and acquire a certain bulk, come in shoals at a particular time to invite the fishermen, and throw themselves in a manner into their nets and boats?

Why do several of them, and of the best kinds, enter the mouths of rivers, and run up even to their springs, to communicate the advantages of the sea to such countries as lie at a distance from it? And what hand conducts them with so much care and goodness towards man, but thine, O Lord? tho' so visible a providence seldom occasions their acknowledgment.

As to Birds; we see a surprising imitation of reason in several animals, but it no where appears in a more sensible manner, than in the industry of these creatures in building their nests.

What master has taught them that they have need of them? Who has taken care to inform them to prepare them in time, and not to suffer themselves to be prevented by necessity? Who has told them how they should build them? What mathematician has given them the figure of them? What architect has taught them to chuse a firm place, and to build upon a solid foundation? What tender mother has advised them to cover the bottom with a soft and delicate substance, such as down and cotton? And, when these matters fail, who has suggested to them that ingenious charity, which leads them to pluck off so many feathers from their own breasts

with their beaks, as is requisite for the preparing a cradle for their young?

What wisdom has pointed out to every distinct kind a peculiar manner of building their nests, so as to observe the same precautions, tho' in a thousand different ways? Who has commanded the swallow, the skilfullest of birds, to draw near to man, and make choice of his house for the building of his nest, within his view, without fear of his knowing it, and seeming rather to invite him to a consideration of his labour? Neither does he build, like other birds, with little bits of stick and stubble, but employs cement and mortar, and in so solid a manner, that it requires some pains to demolish its work; and yet in all this it makes use of no other instrument but its beak. Reduce, if it is possible, the ablest architect to the small bulk of a swallow, leave him all his knowledge and only a beak, and see if he will have the same skill, and the like success.

Who has made all the birds comprehend, that they must hatch their eggs by sitting upon them? That this necessity was indispensable? That the father and mother could not leave them at the same time, and that, if one went abroad to seek for food, the other must wait till it returns? Who has fixed in the calendar the express number of days this painful diligence is to last? Who has advertised them to assist the young, that are already formed, in coming out of the egg, by first breaking the shell? And who has so exactly instructed them in the very moment, before which they never come?

Who has given lessons to all the birds upon the care they ought to take of their young, till such time as they are grown up, and in a condition to provide for themselves? Who has made them to distinguish such things as agree well with one species, but are prejudicial to another? And amongst such as are proper to the parents, and unfit for the young, who has made them to distinguish such as are salutary? We know the tenderness of mothers, and the carefulness of nurses amongst mankind, but I question whether ever it came up to what we see in these little creatures.

Who has taught several among the birds that marvellous industry of retaining food or water in their gullet, without swallowing either the one or the other, and preserving them for their young, to whom this first preparation serves instead of milk?

Let us now hearken a little to the concert of their musick, the first praise which God received from nature, and the first song of thanksgiving which was offered to

to him before man was formed. All their sounds are different, but all harmonious, and all together compose a choir, which men have but feebly imitated. One voice, however, more strong and melodious, is distinguished among the rest, and I find, upon inquiry, from whence it comes, that it is a very small bird which is the organ of it. This leads me to consider all the rest of the singing tribe, and they also are all small; the great ones being either wholly ignorant of music, or having a disagreeable voice. Thus I every where find, that what seems weak and small, has the best destination, and the most gratitude.

Some of these little birds are extremely beautiful, nor can any thing be more rich or variegated than their feathers; but it must be owned, that all ornament must give place to the finery of the peacock, upon which God has plentifully bestowed all the riches which set off the rest, and lavished upon it, with gold and azure, all the shades of every other colour. But this most pompous bird of all has a most disagreeable cry, and is a proof, that with a shining outside, there may be but a sorry substance within, little gratitude, and a great deal of vanity.

In examining the feathers of the rest, I find one thing very singular in those of the swans, and other river fowls; for they are proof against the water, and continue always dry, and yet our eyes do not discover either the artifice or difference of them.

I look upon the feet of the same birds, and observe webs there, which distinctly mark their destination. But I am much astonished to see these birds so sure, that they run no hazard by throwing themselves into the water; whereas others, to whom God has not given the like feathers or feet, are never so rash as to expose themselves to it. Who has told the former that they run no danger, and who keeps back the others from following their example? It is not unusual to set duck eggs under a hen, which in this case is deceived by her affection, and takes a foreign brood for her natural offspring, that run to the water as soon as they come out of the shell, nor can their pretended mother prevent them by her repeated calls. She stands upon the brink in astonishment at their rashness, and still more at the success of it. She finds herself violently tempted to follow them, and warmly expresses her impatience; but nothing is capable of carrying her to an indiscretion which God has prohibited. The spectators are surprised at it, but it is rare that they learn from this example, that it is necessary to be destined by Providence to discharge the functions of a dangerous state, and to re-

ceive from it all that is requisite for our security; and that it is fatal rashness for others to venture upon it, who have neither the same vocation, nor the same talents.

I shall content myself with one observation more, which takes in several others, and relates to birds of passage. They have all their allotted times, which they do not exceed; but this time is not the same for every species. Some wait for the winter; others the spring; some the summer, and others the autumn. There is amongst every sort a publick and general rule of government, which guides and retains every single bird in its duty. Before the general edict, there is none thinks of departing: After its publication, there is no one taries behind. A kind of council fixes the day, and grants a certain time to prepare for it, after which they all take their flight; and so exact to their discipline, that the next day there is not a straggler or deserter to be found. Now I ask; what news they have received from the countries whither they go, to be assured that they shall find all things there prepared for their reception? I ask, why they do not keep, like other birds, to the country where they have brought up their young, which have been so kindly treated in it? By what disposition to travel does this new brood, which knows no other than its native country, conspire all at once to quit it? In what language is the ordinance published, which forbids all, both old and new subjects of the republick, to tarry beyond a certain day? And lastly, by what signs do the principal magistrates know, that they should run an extreme hazard in exposing themselves to be prevented by a rigorous season? What other answer can be given to these questions, than that of the prophet, *O Lord, how manifold are thy works, in wisdom hast thou made them all!*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,
THE following letter, which passed between two friends, whose real names we will conceal under those of *Eusebius* and *Philoclericos*, I think may be worthy, for the justice and importance of its contents, of a place in your judicious Magazine. If you should think so, and will give it a place, you will oblige your constant reader, &c.

To PHILOCLERICOS.

Dear Friend,

A BUSES are ever malignant and lamentable, in proportion to the importance

tance of the matters in which they take place : They are bad in private concerns, worse in civil, and worst of all in sacred. I was led into this reflection, by the several sad instances we have seen of late, of holy orders being obtained by the solicitation of friends, for persons who have become bankrupts in trade, to the great offence and scandal of many serious and worthy christians. This is a favourite scheme (in such circumstances) with most, and they are happy, if they can but find any who are friends enough to them, and enemies enough to religion, and our church, to solicit for them, to get them let in. And, O my friend, he is an enemy thereto indeed, whether aware of it or no, who gets such discrediting persons into the ministry. — But, alas ! it has been a common scheme of late, and when any worthless, idle tradesman breaks, no matter what his employ, or character, or education has been, presently he must, thro' the solicitation of somebody of interest, be clapped into holy orders. O shameful, abominable case ! That their friends, who have so many other opportunities of serving them, in a way, agreeable to their abilities, and character, will yet be satisfied with none, but what, at the same time, will reflect dishonour on, and do disservice to religion, and our church (a consideration which would absolutely withhold therefrom, all who had any regard for either, but which may indeed be an inducement to others to prefer it.) And O ! that it might never be said, that any application whatever should get holy orders to be so prostituted, and to be made over, merely as an income, to any who shall want one ; that such a character should ever be conferred in the solemn and awful way as it is, only to qualify a person to take peoples money out of their pockets, so deservedly to their dissatisfaction, in virtue of an office that they consider him as only *put into*, but no ways *fit for*, or *deserving of*. Good God ! what must be the end of this, if it goes on ? There never were abler pens than what now are employed in all ways against us ; and is this a time to make priests of the lowest of the people, and to let in such, not only as can be of no service, but must be of the greatest discredit and disservice to us ? — If amongst the dissenters, any such are unable to go on in their trade, or to support themselves, they are wiser than to think of immediately transferring them to the work of the ministry. — Amongst them, only to do them service, without regard to their being able to do any service. — No — if orders are their scheme for a maintenance, our good nature directs them to us ; — whilst they smile, no doubt, to see

us so frequently make a compliment of so sacred and important a trust ; and they will have reason to laugh, for they will be winners, if we go on to do so. — In short, if this practice should prevail, it must be matter of joy and advantage to all who oppose us : — Too many, who are seriously concerned for religion, would undoubtedly receive very unfavourable impressions of a communion, from seeing in it, such a prostitution of its most sacred concerns ; and thinking people of the common sort, must naturally resent being put under a minister on such terms, and whom they had just before known in a scheme of life and education level with, if not inferior, in all respects, to theirs in general ; and they who make a jest of religion, and are enemies to it, would find in this, too apt an occasion to expose it. What too would be the consequence, could too many in high life at this day have to do with a dependent, servile, ignorant, complying clergy ? After mentioning these so great evils, which must follow, inevitably follow, from this practice, were it to prevail, it may be needless to take notice of many lesser ; such as, the just ground of complaint, they would have, who had expended 3 or 400*l.* in an university education, to qualify themselves regularly for orders, to see at last that they were but upon par with a worthless, broken tradesman ; or, the great disadvantages that must accrue, from this being the case, to the universities ; for who, at this rate, would send their children thither ? The money it would cost for their education, they might as well try in some trade first, and if they prove good for nothing, and make away with it there ; they might then get into orders, if they could but make a sufficient friend. What, in short, may not be apprehended to follow, if so evil a practice be not discouraged ? But I will shut up this melancholy scene, for I know it affects your heart equally as it does mine, and as it must do all true churchmen's and religious peoples.

Yours, &c.

EUSEBIUS.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

IN order to prevent the increase of robberies, we have been informed by the publick papers, that several great men have it under consideration, whether the executions of the criminals convicted at the Old-Bailey ought not, for the future, to take place a very few days after they have received sentence of death, to deprive them both of the hope of a pardon, and of an opportunity of escaping out of goal. These

Those great men I may suppose, to be persons in authority, or publick stations; and if it be true, that they have such a matter under consideration, I hope they will give some attention to the following hints, as what is mentioned above would be doing the business only by halves, if it even did so much; say, I do not know, whether it might not increase the number of murders, however it might make robberies less frequent.

It is somewhere written, that magistrates are, or should be, a terror to evil doers. Hence I conclude, that they ought to carry a severe hand against drunkenness, lasciviousness, and all sorts of debauchery: That they ought to be steady and unrelaxed in punishing all the ways of fraud and injustice: In short, that they ought, by their power, countenance, and example, to reduce the irregularities of mens manners into order, and bring sobriety, peaceableness, industry, and honesty, into fashion. This is their duty in all nations; and for this, they have a commission from God, both by the light of nature and revelation.

If we had not so many places of pleasure and diversion in and about this metropolis, robberies would not be so frequent. The lower and the middling classes of mankind have generally as keen an appetite for sensual pleasures, as those who move in the highest spheres of life; and where there are so many temptations, so many opportunities of indulging an idle or vicious disposition, and so many new devices are daily put in practice, to keep them in a continual round of folly and dissipation, luxury and debauchery; the natural consequence is, that great numbers must contract a habit of idleness and dissoluteness, with an invincible aversion to labour, and a disqualification for business. And when this habit has brought poverty to the door, or the unthinking, loose-principled wretches, have nothing but a goal in prospect, their last shift is to raise supplies upon the highway. They think it as good to go to goal for taking a purse, as for not being able to pay their debts: In the one case, they consider, that they have a chance to be quickly hanged; in the other, they may rot and starve in prison; and so, a short life and a merry one, is the result.

It is not enough to make death the penalty of forcibly taking a man's property: The civil magistrate should likewise set himself in earnest to suppress those other immoralities and offences, which, by degrees, fit and prepare men for such crimes, as, in the eye of the law, are deemed capital; otherwise, it is like letting children

play with knives, and then whipping them for cutting their fingers.

However, if terrifying methods must be tried, I would humbly propose, besides the above said course, that all the bodies of executed criminals be given to the surgeons; because the generality of mankind have a very great aversion to being anatomized; nay, to many it is more terrible than death. By this means surgeons-hall would be always well supplied, without any need of robbing church-yards; and wretches, who lived in a state of war with the society of which they were members, would be made serviceable to the community after their death.

Your humble servant,
PLAIN TRUTH.

To this the following is a proper Sequel.

S I R,

THE many robberies committed in and about this capital, have engrossed the conversation of the publick, and put some people, who wish well to the safety of the community, to consider of methods how to protect private property, that persons may travel the roads safely by day, and the streets by night, and by some salutary means prevent such numbers of unhappy wretches from falling sacrifices to publick justice; for all executions of criminals are shocking to every humane and considerate mind; and there are none, I believe, so void of humanity, as to take delight in seeing so many of their fellow-creatures make so shameful an exit. I, who wish as well to mankind as any one in the kingdom, do think the principal cause of the many robberies daily committed, is owing to our magistracy suffering so many publick gaming-tables, in open defiance of the laws, where our unthinking youth and unwary tradesmen are drawn in to squander away their money in the company of sharpers, bullies, and highwaymen, and too frequently learn bad arts and practices to relieve a necessitous fortune, occasioned by their extravagancies, by which they are hurried into courses that bring on them shame, imprisonment, and death. These facts I have seen verified in many instances, by living in a neighbourhood where a gaming-table is publicly kept; I mean, that near C—, in the county of Surrey, a common rendezvous for persons of the most infamous character, where sharpers frequently utter bad guineas, and others are cheated under various pretences, besides the many outrages that are almost every night committed, which render it dangerous for the inhabitants to go about their lawful business. An acquaintance of mine, lately returned from India,

India, went to this place the other day, and being tempted to try his fortune (as those wretches call it) in a few hours got rid of all his watch and hat, and he left to repair his loss by another voyage to India. Are these things sufferable? Will men—es still be deaf to the miseries and misfortunes of their fellow-creatures, and not lend their assistance in destroying these miseries of vice, idleness, and extravagance, the bane of industry, and the ruin of families? I am fully convinced, that a suppression of all such amusements would be the means of preserving many an unhappy man from falling a victim to the laws of his country; a pleasure, I think, that deserves the publick attention, especially of those whose office is to punish vice, and to reward virtue.

HUMANUS.

The following Paragraph may likewise not be improper here.

WE are informed, that the custom which has often been practised, of conveying criminals (who can find friends to pay the charges) in hackney or mourning coaches, to the place of execution, will not be suffered for the future (as indeed it was not in the last execution, when Maclean and Smith were carried in carts with the rest) it having been thought a kind of injustice to the publick (as it most certainly is a diminution of the intention of justice) to suffer one malefactor to be distinguished from another, only because some trifling fees thereby arise to some under officer (a thing which would be abhorred in all other countries;) for, as all executions are, or ought to be, an example to the living, to deter them from the like end, so, most surely, the ignominy and shame attending thereon, cannot be too much or too openly exposed; which, no doubt, was the original intention of criminals being carried so far to the place of execution. This end is therefore in great measure defeated, by permitting this distinction to be made, and is certainly at least too great an indulgence to criminals dying as examples to offended laws.

As the following Letter seems to be dictated by Gratitude, and addressed to Merit, we have been prevailed on to give it a place in our Magazine.

From a Gentleman at London, to Mr. H—1 at Richmond.

S I R,

THE very many civilities and kindnesses you have shewed to me, since I had the happiness of your friendship, has laid me under the highest obligations: And

* *Drawing and painting.*

I assure you, I shall omit no opportunity of testifying my gratitude.

It certainly gives an infinite pleasure to an honest mind, to live in good terms with gentlemen who, in their retirement, spend the principal part of their time in contributing to the improvement of arts and sciences.—With very great truth I can affirm, you are one of those happy men; and all your friends know, heaven has blessed you with means to enable you to be.—Others, as Dryden somewhere expresses it, have, with difficulty, labour, and pains, attained to the knowledge of a profession: But your knowledge is natural, your genius was born with you; which has rendered you one of the greatest masters in your art; and, at the same time, you live in the world without noise or bustle.

For my own part, it gives me the utmost pleasure to see how usefully you spend your vacant hours.—That you may continue many years in health and happiness, I am convinced, is the hearty wish of all who have the pleasure of knowing you; but none more ardently than,

S I R,

Your most faithful,
And obedient servant to command, &c.

Hail, happy artist, in eternal lays
The kindred muses shall record your praise;
Whose heav'nly aid inspir'd you first to
And fix'd your fame immortal in the skies:
These sure to last, till nature's self
Increasing still, and grown'd with clearer fires:
High rais'd above the blasts of publick
The voice of hatred, and the rage of death.

See HART'S Poems.

From the London Gazetteer.

Mr. FOOT,

AS I am not learned enough to give you advice or reproof in a publick way, I take this method of sending you some private instruction; but do not think now that I write in a passion, because of your falling foul of cambricks; for I assure you, I do not care a pin for the meaning of the act, or your interpretation of it; for my little stock, which was all bought before the act, is hardly worth fifty shillings; and I am resolved to wear it out, in spite of the parliament's meaning, or your construction, or any body's; because I have no goods or chattels they can seize, and so the informer must lose his labour and his reward.

I do not pretend to understand law quirk,

quirts, but plain common sense shows me, you would have us wear nothing that looks like French cambricks; pray then after the bouncing puff on the top of your paper*, and say, *No French, No Scotch, No Irish cambricks, No Silesia laces, No Song laces, but Muslins for ever*; and be so good, also, to persuade the India company to sell them at a reasonable price.

Indeed, Sir, if I had not a very good opinion of you, I would almost swear the India company had seduced you to puff, bully and bluster, to frighten poor silly females, and fools of the other sex too, out of their wits, because you have teased us of late with nothing else but cambrick, as you did for a long while before with pickled herrings; which, tho' I love very well, and with success to the undertaking, I do not love to see puff'd away as quacks do their pills.

Surely, a good patriot, and a great wit, might now and then find some other subjects to entertain the town.

Your humble servant,
DOCTOR BLUNT.

N. B. Mr. Fool thanks Miss Blunt for her good advice, but hopes she will do him the favour to agree, that the pursuing of one good point at a time, is enough for any Fool living.

The mutual ADVANTAGES of the Spanish Trade.

WHEN it is thoroughly understood, that no nation except Great-Britain can trade with Spain to mutual advantage, it will readily be assented to, that only a schism in politics can possibly break the natural connection between us, hinder a permanent union, or impede our obtaining from the court of Madrid, a reasonable exclusive preference, in some particular branches of commerce, and consequently to our hearts content.

This mutual advantage is obvious, and evidently distinct from other nations. The French take of the Spaniards wool, cacao, cochineal, annatto-logwood and bullion; the Dutch the same, but neither take the domestic commodities of Old Spain, as wine, oil, fruit, &c. The French are known to be too national to deal in products of other countries, similar to those of their own; and the Dutch, except for particular purposes, find their account in French wine, oil, and olives, too well to trade for the like with Spain. It is certain, that both deal with Spain for native products in some degree, but the gross produce is consumed in England.

Neither France nor Holland have native commodities to barter with, they both trade on the British bottom, except in silks, cambricks, thread, and silver and gold lace; which are manufactures we furnish nothing towards; those the French properly call their own, tho' only part native; to the Dutch their linen, spices, &c.

Woollen goods, extery-ware, tin, lead, alum, saffron, &c. are properly British commodities, with some mixture of Swedish iron in the cutlery, and of Spanish wool, in the finer woollen goods; corn is a genuine product, and silks, simply a manufacture.

If we lose our trade with Spain, the Dutch will deal between us, they will command the Spanish interest, and increase in wealth on our bottom; and so, perhaps, will the French too, which is most to be feared, tho' both bad enough; we shall then consume as much of the Spanish products as now, and, perhaps, sell our own at as good a price, but shall lose, what only, as commerce stands, can give the balance to any nation, which is the employment of shipping, that being chiefly the subsistence of the Dutch, and indeed what only throws the balance into the scale of Great-Britain.

The advantage to Spain is the having our products and manufactures at the first hand, and the vending of her own, which would otherwise be dead stock, utterly unsaleable: Our advantage is our shipping, and the surplus return in bullion; as we take all the commodities which the French and Dutch take, and all that would be dead stock besides, so Spain evidently trades with us to more advantage than with France and Holland, and consequently ought to give us distinct advantages. And as Spain may trade with us alone, but cannot trade with France and Holland alone, on equal terms, so is the reason of preference apparent.

The advantages of a regular settled commerce, and fixed good understanding with Spain, on the part of Great-Britain, is equally apparent, if we consider, that a continuance in our present state of uncertainty is a real gain to France, who gradually insinuates herself into the Spanish commercial interests, by introducing a particular species of goods for the American markets, which, as they become the fashion, naturally exclude ours; and, by the manufactures of Great-Britain not appearing, those of France will become established, and then we are left to labour up hill, whenever it shall suit the wisdom of the government, and a lucky incident presents

* No French laces, No cambricks, No smuggling, was for a good while repeated at the top of this Paper.

presents that may throw us into the way of recovering our lost ground, and which when we have attained, an unlucky incident may give another turn to the current of trade, and drive the stream into the French channel again.

It therefore requires the utmost extent of human prudence, of human skill, of ministerial art and dexterity, to adjust our affairs with Spain in such a manner, as that the honour and interests of both nations be reciprocally preserved; and good security mutually given, that neither stray from those paths of good faith and equity, which it is the true interest of both strictly to adhere to.

I am not a stranger to certain difficulties, that, not without reason, appear almost unfurmountable: But it is an old saying, that wisdom and address may even conquer the decrees of fate; this supposes no decrees absolute, but one may without much supposition say, that there is nothing in human policy unconquerable. French ministries have evinced this in various cases, and the court of Denmark is not without a particular instance; Russia under one sovereign emerged from a state of obscurity, and is now become one of the brightest European luminaries. We know the local vicissitude of things here, and some have observed the operation of causes into events, that had something of the extraordinary, but nothing of the wonderful in them. In a word, what has been transacted by superior talents in one case, may, if assiduously applied, have their due effect in another: Nor would I imagine a British ministry less capable of shining in their country's service, than those of other nations. Sense, boldness and intrepidity, genius and address, are not strangers to this climate, tho' a due exertion of our powers and faculties sometimes may: This is a very nice conjuncture for a ministry to shew their parts in, and to establish a permanent reputation, to convince us they can do what preceding ministries could never effect, while they have the advantage of being evidently less impeded, and have nothing to do, but reconcile our interest with our honour, and both with the honour and interest of Spain.

A Summary of the most important Affairs, that happened last Session of Parliament: Continued from p. 408.

WE shall now give an account of some of the most remarkable affairs, wherein a bill seemed to be designed, but no bill was actually brought in.

January 18, The petition of Robert Long and partners was presented to the house, and read, which was the same with

what had been presented the preceding session, and met with the same fate.*

The same day there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several persons who had served on board the *Princes Frederick and Duke*, private ships of war, in behalf of themselves, and of all the other mariners, who served on board the said ships, confessing, that 560*l.* had then already been issued upon each share, but setting forth several hardships that had been put upon them by the owners and agents for the said ships, and the refusal of the said agents to come to a fair account; and alleging, that it was utterly impossible for the petitioners to obtain any relief in the ordinary course of proceedings at law or in equity; therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for determining their demands on the said managers in a summary way, &c. Upon this a motion was made for referring the petition to the consideration of a committee; but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative; which to many people was a little surprising, because it is the duty of the supreme legislature in every country, to protect the poor against the oppressions of the rich; for if the allegations of this petition were all true, the petitioners ought to have had a parliamentary relief; and as it could not be determined, whether they were true or not, without sending it to a committee, it was thought, that it deserved at least so much consideration; for the testimony of none of the owners, who were members of the house, as some of them were, ought to have been so much as heard in this affair.

Also the same day there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several merchants in London, trading to his majesty's colonies in America; setting forth, That the inhabitants of those colonies were frequently under great difficulties for want of salt proper to cure and preserve fish, and other provisions, which was often so scarce, and at such exorbitant prices, that the petitioners were thereby prevented from improving the advantages nature had so liberally bestowed on them, of fish and other kinds of provisions in great plenty; and that the best salt for such uses, in those climates, was found to be that made in the fourth parts of Europe, which, by the act 15 Car. II. cap. 7. several of the colonies were deprived of the liberty of importing, without being first landed in Great-Britain; and as it was a bulky, coarse, and perishable commodity, would by no means bear the charge of transportation to different countries; and that as the freight and charges of transporting

* See our Magazine for last year, p. 455.

ing salt is often more than the first cost, so, in the course of their trade to America, most of that expence would be saved, for that many ships sail from England annually, laden with corn, to several ports in Europe (where the best salt is made) and from thence proceed in ballast to North America, in order to return to Great-Britain, laden with the produce of those colonies; and that were they allowed to carry salt in place of ballast, it would not only save the whole freight of such salt, but also the expence of purchasing ballast, which they were then obliged to load in these parts; and that the necessity of such salt in America did evidently appear by the said act of 25 Car. II. wherein liberty was granted to carry salt from any part of Europe directly to New-England and New-foundland; and that by the act 13 Geo. I. cap. 5. it was given to Pennsylvania; and also by act 3 Geo. II. cap. 12. the same liberty was granted to New-York; and as the reasons for this indulgence to Pennsylvania and New-York, were full as strong in respect to the other northern colonies, it was presumed the same liberty would have been granted to them all without distinction, had any application been then made; therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for importing salt from Europe into any of his majesty's colonies in America, or that, &c.

This petition being referred to the consideration of a committee, two other petitions for the same purpose were presented, and read on the 7th of March; and after their being read, lieutenant-general Oglethorpe reported from the said committee, that they had examined the matter, and had directed him to report the same; which report being read, a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill as prayed for; but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative; so that most of our colonies must still remain under the hardships complained of; but it is to be hoped, that Mr. Lowndes's salt will now serve all the uses of foreign salt in America, as well as England.

Feb. 6, There was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the merchants and dealers in linen, of the cities of London and Westminster, and borough of Southwark; setting forth, That the act passed in the 18th year of his majesty's reign, for prohibiting the wear and importation of cambricks and French lawns, altho' explained, amended and enforced by a subsequent law, had by experience been found ineffectual, it being of public notoriety, that very great quantities of the said prohibited commodities still continued

October, 1750.

to be daily imported, sold and worn within this kingdom; that the petitioners apprehended the national views of the legislature were thereby in great measure defeated, as the manufactures of our rivals in trade were not affected in that proportion which it was hoped they would have been, whilst, on the other hand, the fair trader had been deprived of that branch of traffick, to the loss of at least 25,000l. per ann. to his majesty's revenue: That the exorbitant increase in the prices of Silesia lawns, and other finelins abroad, and of muslins and other East-India goods at home, in consequence of the said prohibition, had been extremely grievous to the subject, and at the same time had greatly lessened the intended saving to the nation; and that *through the impossibility of distinguishing the said prohibited goods from others of a like kind*, the petitioners apprehended, the said laws could never be carried into execution, or be rendered effectual by any additional provisions or penalties whatsoever; whilst on the other hand, such severe methods, in a case of so much doubt and uncertainty, could not but prove very strong inducements to perjury, and of dangerous consequence to the property and reputation of the fair trader, without being any effectual check to the illicit practices of others; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to do therein as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was referred to the consideration of a committee, to examine and state to the house, the matters of fact contained in the said petition. And on the 22d of March, Sir William Calvert reported, that they had examined the matters of fact contained in the said petition, and had directed him to report the state thereof to the house; whereupon the report was referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house; and it was resolved, that the house would, on the Monday following, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the said report; but the multitude of other business occasioned this order to be adjourned from day to day, until the 2d of April, and then it was entirely dropped, because it was generally allowed, that the house would not be permitted to sit long enough to do what was proper in this affair.

Feb. 7, There was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the subscribing masters of ships using the coal trade, in behalf of themselves and many others using the coal trade; setting forth a manifest neglect and breach of duty in the collector and comptroller of the duty upon

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coals,

• See our Last Magazine, p. 387.

coals, by which they and their families would be inevitably ruined, if not relieved by parliament: Which petition was referred to a committee, to examine and state to the house, the matters of fact contained in the same. And on the 16th, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of John Gibson, late of London, coal factor, then a close prisoner in the Fleet; setting forth his having been actually ruined by the neglect or fraud of the said officers, and therefore praying for relief. Which petition was referred to the same committee; and, March 23, Sir Miles Stapylton reported, that the committee had examined the matters of fact contained in the said petitions, and had directed him to report a state thereof to the house; whereupon, after the report's being read, the same was referred to a committee of the whole house; and it was resolved, that the house would, on the Wednesday morning then next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the said report.

There has been a time when such petitions as these would have raised a flame in an English house of commons, and might, perhaps, have produced a very strict inquiry into the conduct of the office; but at this time, the above order for taking this report into consideration, was adjourned from day to day, until the 9th of April, and then entirely dropped.

Feb. 27, There was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several merchants, owners, and masters of ships, and others; setting forth a great decrease in the employment of our shipping, and the several fatal consequences thereof; and alleging, that the petitioners conceived, that bounties and debentures allowed upon the exportation of goods, were designed for the benefit of trade in general, and for the particular encouragement of the shipping and navigation of this kingdom; but that of late years, the greatest part of the said exportation had been carried on in foreign ships, arising in some degree, as the petitioners apprehended, from a partiality, which foreign merchants and others, resident in this country, had for, and a preference which they gave to, the employment of foreign vessels; and that this partiality and preference had even upon some occasions induced them to load their own country ships, when the freight would have been taken on board British vessels upon easier terms; and that the restraining of the exportation of bounty and debenture goods from this kingdom, and provisions from Ireland to British ships only, would greatly tend to the increase of shipping and seamen, and to the improvement and ex-

tension of the navigation of these kingdoms; and that many good effects had arisen from the limiting of the exportation of corn to British ships; and that the petitioners apprehended no detriment would accrue from this restraint, to the commerce and intercourse of this nation with foreign states; but that it would prevent the frauds in the relanding of goods, upon the exportation of which bounties or debentures were allowed, which frauds might be practised by foreigners with impunity, as they could not be obliged to produce vouchers of the delivery of such goods at a foreign port, if they never returned to a British; therefore praying such relief as to the house should seem meet.

March 17, There was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the masters and owners of ships, in the borough of Scarborough, Yorkshire, to the same purpose with the former, and besides the reason above-mentioned for the employment of foreign ships, assigning another, viz. the advancement of seamen's wages, the high price of insurance, and other charges incident to British ships during the late war, which had enabled foreigners to increase their number of shipping, and so to interfere with us when peace was restored.

As both these petitions were ordered to lie upon the table, and never sent to a committee, the truth of the facts remain in doubt; but as to the restraint proposed, it must be allowed, that it would have been attended with this danger at least, that foreign nations might have been induced to follow the precedent set them by us, especially those nations, where the balance of trade is in our favour; and as to the frauds in relanding goods, they may be easily prevented, and, we believe, by our statutes generally are, by obliging the master of the ship to enter into a bond, with two sufficient sureties, for landing the goods at some foreign port; for if proper vouchers of such landing are not returned, the sureties will be liable. However, the subject of both petitions is an alarming complaint, and highly deserves the consideration of parliament, in order to examine, whether the price of freight on British bottoms, has not been increased by our taxes upon the necessities of life, and upon several materials necessary in building, and fitting out a ship for a voyage; for if freight on foreign bottoms be cheaper than on British, it is much more probable, that English merchants will load foreign ships, than that foreign merchants resident here will load their own country ships, when the freight can be taken on board British vessels upon easier terms.

We

We now come to the last part of our summary, which is to give an account of the most remarkable motions and other affairs where no bill was apparently designed; and the first of these happened Dec. 12, when a motion was made, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that there might be laid before the house, copies of all letters, memorials, and representations from his majesty's minister, to the emperor of Morocco, or his agent to his majesty's minister here, relating to the redemption of British captives, together with copies of the answers to, and orders given in consequence of such letters, memorials, and representations. Which motion was agreed to; and in pursuance thereof, a great many papers were laid before the house, Feb. 15, and 16; but no further notice was taken of the affair, from whence it is to be presumed, that no material objection could be made to the conduct of our ministers upon this head.

Feb. 1, A motion was made by the earl of Egmont, and seconded by Sir John Cust, bart. that an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before the house, a copy of the commission for executing the office of master general of the ordnance, granted to John late duke of Montague, together with a copy of the instructions given to the said duke, in regard to the exercise thereof. As this motion was opposed, it occasioned a long debate, in which the principal speakers for the motion, besides the two above-mentioned, were the lord Baltimore, Thomas Potter, Esq; and Henry Bathurst, Esq; and the principal speakers against it were, Henry Pelham, Esq; Charles Horatio Walpole, Esq; William Pitt, Esq; and Henry Fox, Esq; At last the question was put, and carried in the negative by 251 to 63.

Feb. 5, A motion was made by the earl of Egmont, and seconded by Sir Edmund Thomas, bart. that an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before the house, a perfect account of the present state of the port and harbour of Dunkirk, together with copies of all memorials, representations, letters, and papers, that had passed between his majesty's ministers and the ministers of the French king, in regard to the execution of the 17th article of the definitive treaty concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, upon the 18th of October, N. S. 1748 *. As this motion was likewise op-

posed, it occasioned a very long and warm debate, in which the chief speakers for the motion, besides the two before named, were the lord Baltimore, the lord Strange, Henry Bathurst, Esq; Robert Nugent, Esq; George Dodington, Esq; Sir John Hynde Cotton, bart. Dr. Lee, admiral Vernon, and Thomas Potter, Esq; and the chief speakers against it were Henry Pelham, Esq; William Pitt, Esq; the lord Barrington, Horatio Walpole, sen. Esq; Henry Fox, Esq; admiral Hawke, Henry Legge, Esq; admiral Warren, and George Lyttleton, Esq; And upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative by 242 to 115.

Feb. 12, Henry Fox, Esq; stood up, and took notice, that no return had yet been made of the writ for electing a citizen to serve in parliament for the city of Westminster, in the room of the lord Trentham, who the said writ had been ordered on the 16th of November then last, to be made out. Whereupon the order for Mr. Speaker's issuing his warrant for that purpose was read; and then the said gentleman moved, that the clerk of the crown, the messenger extraordinary attending the great seal, the under sheriff of the county of Middlesex, and the high bailiff of Westminster, should attend next morning, to give an account of the issuing, delivering and executing the said writ: Accordingly they all attended next morning; and as it was suspected, that a motion was to be made, to order a return, without waiting for the issue of the scrutiny then carrying on, the house and lobby were crowded with the electors of Westminster; but after the several officers above mentioned had been examined, and the high bailiff had informed the house, that he was carrying on the scrutiny with all possible dispatch, no such motion was attempted, only Mr. Speaker (by direction of the house) recommended to the high bailiff some particulars of his duty, and acquainted him, that if he met with any thing to obstruct him therein, which he could not prevent, he should apply to the house upon it, and might be assured of the support of the house in the discharge of his duty; and that the house expected he would take care in general, to expedite the election as much as possible. Whereupon the high bailiff expressed his great readiness to conform himself to the direction of the house; and said that he would use his best endeavours to expedite the election, and hoped to perform his duty in general, to the satisfaction of the house.

Thus we have given a short account of the most important affairs that occurred in the last session of parliament; and that

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* See our Magazine for this year, p. 345, 393, 489.

shall conclude with observing, that, April the 12th, his majesty came to the house of peers, and after passing the bills then ready for the royal assent, concluded the session with a most gracious speech from the throne; which see in our Magazine for that month, p. 175.

From the Rambler, Sept. 25.
S I R,

MY father dying when I was but ten years old, left me, and a brother two years younger than myself, to the care of my mother, a woman of birth, and well bred, whose prudence, or virtue, he had no reason to distrust. She felt, for some time, all the sorrow which nature calls forth, upon the final separation of persons dear to one another; and as her grief was exhausted by its own violence, it subsided into tenderness for me and my brother, and the year of mourning was spent in caresses, consolations, and instruction, in celebration of my father's virtues, in professions of perpetual regard to his memory, and hourly instances of such fondness as gratitude will not easily suffer me to forget.

But when the term of this mournful felicity was expired, and my mother appeared again without the ensigns of sorrow, the ladies of her acquaintance began to tell her, that it was time to live like the rest of the world. Lady Giddy was incessantly relating the occurrences of the town, and Mrs. Gravely told her privately, that it began to be publicly observed how much she over-acted her part, and that most of her acquaintance suspected her hope of procuring another husband to be the true ground of all that appearance of tenderness and piety.

All the officiousness of kindness and folly was busied to change her conduct. She was at one time alarmed with censure, and at another fired with praise. She was told of balls, where others shone only because she was absent; of new comedies, to which all the town was crowding, and of many ingenious ironies, by which domestic diligence was made contemptible.

It is difficult for virtue to stand alone against fear on one side, and pleasure on the other; especially when no actual crime is proposed, and prudence itself can suggest many reasons for relaxation and indulgence. My mamma was at last persuaded to accompany Miss Giddy to a play. She was received with a boundless profusion of compliment, and attended home by a very fine gentleman. Next day she was with less difficulty prevailed on to play at Mrs. Gravely's, and came home gay and lively.—She now made her second

entrance into the world, and her friends were sufficiently industrious to prevent any return to her former life; every morning brought messages of invitation, and every evening was passed in places of diversion, from which she for some time complained that she had rather be absent. In a short time she began to feel the happiness of acting without controul, of being unaccountable for her hours, her expences, and her company; and learned, by degrees, to drop an expression of contempt, or pity, at the mention of ladies, whose husbands were suspected of restraining their pleasures, or their play, and confessed that she loved to go and come as she pleased.

I was still favoured with some incidental precepts, and transient endearments, and was now and then fondly kissed for smiling like my papa; but most part of her morning was spent in comparing the opinion of her maid and milliner, contriving some variation in her dress, visiting shops, and sending compliments; and the rest of the day was too short for visits, cards, plays, and concerts.

She now began to discover, that it was impossible to educate children properly at home; parents could not have them always in their sight, the society of servants was contagious; company produced boldness and spirit, emulation excited industry, and a large school was naturally the first step into the open world. A thousand other reasons she alledged, some of little force in themselves, but so well seconded by pleasure, vanity, and idleness, that they soon overcame all the remaining principles of kindness and piety; and both I, and my brother, were dispatched to boarding schools.—At first, she visited me at school, and afterwards wrote to me; but, in a short time, both her visits and her letters were with-held, and no other notice was taken of me than to remit money for my support.

When I came home, at the vacation, I found myself coldly received, with an observation, "That this girl will presently be a woman." I was, after the usual stay, sent to school again, and overheard my mother say, as I was a-going, "Well, now I shall recover."

In six months more I came again, and, with the usual childish alacrity, was running to my mother's embrace, when she stopped me with exclamations at the suddenness and enormity of my growth, having, she said, never seen any body shoot up so much at my age. She was sure no other girls spread at that rate, and she hated to have children look like women before their time. I was disconcerted, and retired without bearing any thing more than, "Nay,

if you are angry, madam Steeple, you may walk off."

When once the forms of civility are violated, there remains little hope of returning to kindness or decency. My mamma made this appearance of resentment a reason for continuing her malignity, and poor Miss Maypole, for that was my appellation, was never mentioned or spoken to, but with some expression of anger, or dislike.

She had yet the pleasure of dressing me like a child, and I know not when I should have been thought fit to change my habit, had I not been rescued by a maiden sister of my father, who could not bear to see women in hanging-sleeves, and presented me with brocade for a gown, for which I should have thought myself under great obligation, had she not accompanied her favour with some hints, that my mamma might now consider her age, and give me her ear-rings, which she had shewn long enough in publick places.

I now left the school, and came to live with my mamma, who considered me as an usurper that had seized the rights of a woman without a just claim, and was pushing her down the precipice of age, that I might reign without a superior. While I am thus beheld with jealousy and suspicion, you will readily believe that it is difficult to please. Every word and look is an offence. I never speak, but I pretend to some qualities and excellencies, which it is criminal to possess; if I am gay, she thinks it time enough to coquette; if I am grave, she hates a prude in bibe; if I venture into company, I am in haste for a husband; if I retire to my chamber, such matron-like ladies are lovers of contemplation. I am on one pretence or other generally excluded from her assemblies, nor am I ever suffered to visit at the same place with my mamma. Every one wonders why she does not bring Miss more into the world; and when she comes home in vapours, I am certain that she has heard either of my beauty, or my wit, and expect nothing for the ensuing week, but taunts, menaces, contradiction, and reproaches.

Thus I live in a state of continual persecution, only because I was born ten years too soon, and cannot stop the course of nature, or of time, but am unhappily a woman before my mother can willingly cease to be a girl. I believe you would contribute to the happiness of many families, if, by any arguments or persuasions, you could make mothers ashamed of rivalling their children; if you could shew them, that tho' they may refuse to grow wise, they must inevitably grow old, and that

the proper solaces of age are not music and compliments, but wisdom and devotion; that those who are so unwilling to quit the world, will soon be driven from it, and that it is therefore their interest to retire while there yet remain a few hours for nobler employments.

PARTHENIA.

Tho' the Contest between the two Playhouses, on Mr. Barry's and some other Actors deserting that of Drury-Lane, and going over to that of Covent-Garden, engrosses the Attention of the Town much more than we think it deserves; yet as we have inserted Mr. Garrick's Occasional Prologue in our last, p. 424, and Mr. Barry's in our Poetry of this Month, we here give our Readers Mr. Garrick's Prologue put into Prose, by one who was no Friend to him; and, on the other Side, Philo-Garrick's Paraphrasical Construction, as they were inserted in the London Gazetteer of Sept. 27, and Oct. 6.

MR. GARRICK'S Occasional Prologue, in Prose. By one who signs himself W. Comment.
Ladies and Gentlemen,

THE playhouse is very like a kingdom or a state, and as real kings, thro' interest or whim, break alliances whenever they think fit, so the players (I speak experimentally) can't hold together above a year.

It is true, there is a formidable force against me at the other house, yet I am so possessed with an opinion of my own merit, and so compleatly armed cap-a-pie in my own sufficiency, that I'm pretty sure I shall be a match for them all. My women too are distracted to show how well they can act: Indeed there are some, who are paltry enough to go where they can have more money than I chuse to give them; and there are others, who, like Swiss, make a trade of fighting; for, win or lose, they must be paid; but no matter.

This Drury-lane stage, of which I am now the monarch, and upon which I am now speaking, is the only stage in the world, either for tragedy or comedy; but if two or three of Shakespear's plays, which I have given you over and over again every season, don't bring full houses this winter, I must e'en turn harlequin, and set up pantomimes; for you must know, that tho' we actors will go great lengths to support our vanity, yet our principal point in view is—to eat. We will do all we can therefore to keep our ground, and it is a glorious battle we are going to engage in, for we fight, not in order

order to eat ourselves, tho' we dread starving exceedingly; I say, we do not fight for ourselves, but for you—to eat; and should we fail of success, yet as we are fighting for you, as I told you before, we shall be vanquished in a noble cause.

Philo-Garrici's *Paraphrased Construction*. A

Gentlemen and Ladies,

NO condition of life is exempt from change or misfortune. As heroes, states and kingdoms experience prosperity and adversity, so (to compare great things with small) do we mimicks, we, humble imitators of kings, princes and heroes, and their actions, feel commotions in our imaginary state and kingdom. We often shift from stage to stage; for among us actors, a year's confederacy seems (like absent lovers hours) a tedious age; and we are impatient till our time of association is expired, that we may change our quarters; nay, sometimes we break our articles, and go before we should; and what wonder is it, that we players should be so inconstant, and break our compact, since we know that in all ages, from the eldest times, kings, princes, governors, generals, have made no scruple to do the same, whenever the interest of themselves, or their subjects, or their ambition, glory or fancy urged them on; Alexander, Cæsar, and many others before and after them are proofs of this fact.

Our rival neighbours have been strengthened with fresh forces, (deserters from our party) make a terrible show in the newspapers, and think to intimidate us with their numbers, but we are not at all dismayed at their puffs; on the contrary, we take the field in full flow of spirits, and we flatter ourselves, and we hope we shall be able to make head against them, and (if we may be allowed to speak our own praise) we have the vanity to think we have skill enough to make some figure this season; for even our ladies, far from being daunted at the bare desertion, pant for the glorious common strife, like true born Britons, who from time immemorial, counted the victory more glorious when their foes were twice superior, and fought with double ardour.

Some there are, who these' covetousness have left us, but the rest are faithful to their party, content in their station, and satisfied with their present salary.

This spot was sacred to Shakspear, and the intent of plays was to move the passions, and humanize mens souls; but if an empty house, or but a thin audience show us that the admired dramatick works of that author (which are the best extant)

cease to move and please as they were always wont, then must we (still studious to gain the publick approbation) seek for something new, or (tho' with the greatest regret) after the example of our neighbours, exhibit gaudy scenes, get a harlequin, and a Turk to balance on the slack rope: If possible, we will please you, and live ourselves.

All methods we'll try, and pursue every stratagem to preserve the publick applause, for we glory in it, and think it a conflict worthy our utmost struggle; but if, thro' dire mischance, or involuntary misconduct, we fail of success in so glorious an enterprise, at least we shall have the satisfaction and comfort to say, we fell victims to a noble cause.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent *Paul Distinct* (in your Magazine for Aug. p. 363.) is a queer—*reasoning*—old prig; and give me leave to tell him so, thro' your useful and entertaining collection: What, must nothing be retained, forsooth, but just what *reason* recommends? He would make fine havock at this rate; and all he has said against chanting amounts at last to no more than this, that it is *unreasonable*, and prejudices a beautiful service, by denying it the justice of a variation of voice, agreeable to, and expressive of, its different matter and sentiment—that *exemplum gratissimum varietatis pro argumentorum dissimilitudine* (according to his heathenish Latin, and old-fashioned principles of eloquence) which all who have understood (speaking well, have ever observed.—This is but plain, right reason, such as any body can find out—'tis no more than what speaks itself—but the poor dull animal has not genius enough to reach the rationale of the thing; and so wonders how people can espouse such obvious absurdities, and can account for it only upon the good old lady's principle he mentions, which is indeed of very extensive influence and great weight, but is by no means the whole of what may be opposed to his idol *reason*; and I will help him, since he is at a loss for them, to some of the weighty causes there are for supporting chanting. And,

1. Because there is something merry in it; and we should not show ourselves good christians, if we were not merrier than the Gentiles. I desire the benefit of this argument (take notice) no further than for cathedrals, tho', it is true, it holds equally for the worship in all assemblies of christians; and I hope you will not be angry with it for proving too much,

so long as I desire the benefit of no more than just to serve my turn. This now is a pretty lucky thought—yet ten to one but some gloomy old drone, will interpose and say—that we may be merry and wise—that there is a time for all things—that it is very good when not out of season or place—and then if any be merry, let him, as St. James * directs, sing psalms, and not sing his prayers; and your old clown will be putting in his unlucky remarks upon speaking grave things as if we were merry, and bewailing sins in the same sort of tone as we celebrate praise, or return thanks in: But there is no helping it, if people will be so perverse. We ought to retain it,

2. Because we should not do like other folks—and this distinguishes our worship: It is true, it had been as well, if it had happened so, that others had chanted and we had read; but since others will have regard to propriety of voice, rather than not differ, we should certainly have none. It ought to be retained,

3. Because delivering our prayers thus, is setting them at a further distance from the common (that is the natural) way of expression. And we have the example of several ingenious cries, which sufficiently exhibit the dignity that results from uncommon tone. It ought further to be retained,

4. Because it makes more noise; and as long as it is further heard, it is no matter that it is less understood. And what if it be ridiculous and disgraces our service, it helps the voice.

Lastly, Because some people read badly and others well, but this maintains an uniformity, and makes all bad alike. And now I can further tell your correspondent, to his eternal confusion, that Dr. Bisse has hit upon defences †, for greater lengths in chanting than these we are concerned with, and such as people are now awkwardly ashamed of, as the chanting the litany with the organ—and by a layman. Notwithstanding then his fond foolish hope, that he shall one time or other see reason prevail, I hope he will be mistaken, and that chanting will not want as good friends as † *Bel and the dragon* had.

Yours,

TIMOTHY SQUEAL.

Upon a CHILD'S being marked by the Fancy or Longing of the MOTHER.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

FOR the amusement of your readers, I have sent you the following extract

* James v. 13. † See his *rationalis on cathedral worship or choir service, a sermon preached in the cathedral church of Hereford, Sept. 7, 1720.* † See the *Free and Candid Disquisitions*, &c. &c. ed. page 306.

from M. Buffon: That curious inquirer into nature, after having shewn, that there is no communication between the blood of the mother and that of the child in the womb; and that the latter is in many respects as independent of the mother that carries it in her womb, as the egg is of the fowl that sits upon it, goes on thus: "Yet nevertheless it is pretended, that every thing that affects the mother affects also the foetus, and that the impressions received by the one acts upon the brain of the other; to the imaginary influence of which they impute those resemblances, those monstrosities, and in particular those spots or marks that appear upon the skin of children. I have examined many of those spots, and I never saw any but such as seemed to me to be occasioned by some disorder in the contexture of the skin. Every spot must necessarily have some figure, and that, if you will, may resemble something; but that resemblance, I believe, depends rather upon the fancy of the beholder, than upon that of the mother. Upon this head people have carried the marvellous as far as it could well be carried. They have not only pretended, that the child carried the image of what the mother longed for, but farther, that those spots which represented fruits, such as strawberries, for example, cherries, mulberries, changed colour; and that they became of a more deep colour when those fruits began to ripen. With a little more attention, and less prejudice, we may observe the colour of those spots upon the skin to change much oftner; for those changes must happen every time the motion of the blood is accelerated; and this is a common effect at the time when the heat of the summer begins to ripen all sorts of fruit. These spots are always either yellow, red, or black, because the blood gives these sorts of colour to the skin, when too great a quantity of it enters those vessels with which it is strowed. If these spots were occasioned by the longing of the mother, why should they not have their forms and colours as much varied as are the objects of her longings? What fantastick figures should we see, were the ridiculous longings of the mother to be painted upon the skin of the child!

As our sensations no way resemble the objects that produce them, it is impossible, that the desire, the fright, the horror, in a word, that any passion, or internal emotion, should produce a real representation of the object that was the cause of it; and

and the infant in the womb being in this respect as independent of the mother that carries it, as the egg is of the hen that sits upon it, I should be as ready to believe, that the imagination of a hen, upon seeing them wring the neck of a cock, would, in the eggs which she only warms, produce chickens with their necks wrung, as to believe the story of the force of imagination in that woman who, having seen a criminal broke upon the wheel, brought forth a child with its limbs all broke.

But let us for a moment suppose this fact to be verified; I should still insist, that it was not the imagination of the mother that produced this effect; for what is the effect of fright and horror? An internal motion, a convulsion, if you will, in the body of the mother, which may move, shake, compress, contract, relax, or agitate the womb; what can be the result of this commotion? Nothing that can be the cause of such an effect; for if the commotion be extremely violent, we conceive, that the child may receive such a blow as will kill or wound it, or that will render those parts deformed that have been struck with more force than any of the rest; but how can we conceive, that this motion, this commotion communicated to the womb, can produce in the child any thing like the fancy of the mother, unless we say with Harvey, that the womb has a faculty of conceiving ideas, and of realizing them upon the child?

But it will be said, how shall we explain this phenomenon? If it was not the imagination of the mother that acted upon the child, why did it come into the world with its limbs all broke? To this I answer, that however rash it may be to attempt to explain a fact, which is at the same time both extraordinary and uncertain, whatever disadvantage one may labour under, in endeavouring to give a reason for this same fact, supposed to be true, when ignorant of the circumstances, it nevertheless appears to me, that a satisfactory answer may be made to this question, which is of such a kind, that no one can in justice desire a direct solution. The most extraordinary events, and such as most rarely happen, are nevertheless brought about as necessarily as the ordinary, which often happen; among the infinite number of combinations which matter is capable of, the most extraordinary arrangements may, and actually do happen, but much less frequently than others; one may therefore say, and perhaps with advantage, that of a million, or if you will, a million of millions of children that come into the world, one shall be born with two heads, four legs, or with broken limbs, or any other

particular deformity or monstrosity that can be supposed. It may therefore happen naturally, and without the mother's imagination having had any share in it, that a child is born with its limbs all broke; it may even be, that this has happened more than once; and in fine, it may even more naturally happen, that a woman big with such a child, has been at the shew of a man's being broke upon the wheel, and that the deformity of her child has been attributed to her imagination's being struck with what she saw at that shew.

But not to depend upon this general answer, which will be satisfactory but to a certain sort of people, may we not give a particular one, which goes directly to the explanation of this phenomenon. The *fœtus* has not, as we have said, any thing in common with the mother, its functions are independent of her, it has its organs, its blood, its motions, and all these proper and particular to itself: The only thing it draws from its mother, is that liquor or nursing lymph filtered by the womb; if that lymph be corrupted, if it be envenomed by the venereal poison, the child becomes ill of that malady, and we may suppose, that all distempers which proceed from the viciousness or corruption of the juices, may be communicated by the mother to the *fœtus*; in particular, we know, that the pox is so communicated, and we have but too many examples of children who, in the moment of their birth, become the victims of their parents debauch. The venereal poison attacks the most solid parts of the bones, it even seems to act with more force, and to direct itself in greater abundance towards the most solid parts of the bones, which are always those in the middle of the length, for we know that ossification begins at that middle, which first hardens, and ossifies a long time before the extremities; I conceive then, that if the child in question was infected with that distemper in the womb of its mother, as may very possibly have been the case, it may very naturally have happened, that it should come into the world with its bones all broke in the middle, because they were actually broke in that part by the venereal poison.

The rickets may likewise produce the same effect: There is in the king's cabinet a skeleton of a rickety child, the bones of whose arms and legs have all a callosity in the middle of their length: Upon inspection of this skeleton, it is not to be doubted, but that the child had the bones of its four limbs broke in the womb of its mother, and those bones afterwards united themselves again and formed those callosities.

But

But we have dwelt long enough upon a fact, which credulity alone has rendered marvellous; in spite of all our reasons, and in spite of philosophy, this fact, like a multitude of others, will still be thought true by many; prejudice, especially that which is founded upon the marvellous, will always triumph over reason, and one must be very little of a philosopher to be surprised at it. As this question about the marks of children often occurs among the vulgar, and as among them general and philosophical reasons have less effect than a tale, we must not suppose, that we can ever persuade women, that the marks of their children have no relation to the longings which they could not satisfy; nevertheless, might not we ask them before the birth of the child, what were the longings which they were disappointed in satisfying, and consequently, what marks the child must have? I have sometimes put that question, but it made them angry without convincing them.

This, Sir, is what our philosopher says upon the vulgar error about the spots or marks upon children; but I do not expect it will have any greater effect upon the ladies in this country, than it had, as he foresaw, upon the ladies in France.

Sept. 14, 1750. I am, Yours, &c.

The Rev. Dr. Allen, an eminent Dissenting Minister, whom Mr. Maclean saw for the Day after his Conviction, published, at his earnest Desire, an Account of his Behaviour from his Condemnation to his Execution, which, to all Appearance, was very penitent, and concludes, among others, with the following useful Reflections.

IN the first place, says he, I with the gay, licentious youth of figure and fortune would receive a lesson of instruction from the fate of this unhappy young man. His associations with such, even to intimacy and endearment, are well known: While modest worth is shunned and despised, any thing with a good exterior figure, and a gay appearance, will obtain access—for their honour's sake, it were to be wished they would be a little more curious in their intimacies, and in the choice of those whom they make the companions of their intrigues. If they will prey, let it be on one another. If they will ruin, let it be those whose own fortunes only will suffer by it; and not those who must recruit themselves for their company by depredations on the public—lest they should happen to find their intimates on the road, and meet to-morrow, as an highwayman, the man whom to-night they were caressing as a friend, and with

October, 1750.

whom they were gaming, intriguing, and rioting, as a companion.

In the next place, let the fall of this man be a lesson to young people of moderate or low circumstances, to be content in the humbler stations they were designed to fill, and there to persist in a course of virtuous industry: And be it a warning to them, not to affect a taste and appearance above themselves.

This man desired me to press this strongly upon youth: And certainly the neglect of this lesson is that which fills our prisons, and obliges society to unload itself so often, and in so solemn, and, to tender minds, in so shocking a manner, as it does in the publick executions, of which we in this great city are so often witnesses.

He said, it was to his inattention to this useful lesson, and to his unhappy taste for gaiety of appearance, that he owed his ruin.

And, if this poor paper should happen to meet the eye of any of our governors—let it intreat them, for the sake of God, and despised religion; in the name of virtue, order, decency, common safety, and common protection—and of every thing that by their office is their care—as they chuse to be governors of men, rather than masters of goats and swine, foxes, wolves, and—monkeys—that they would think of putting some effectual stop to those marts of lewdness and gaming, and those nurseries of all vices, called by the softer name of publick diversions; especially those where all distinctions of quality, fortune, and sex, are confounded; and where so much as shame, the thinnest defence and guard of virtue, is dropt. Let them not think it enough to lop off now-and-then a corrupt branch; but let them lay the ax to the root of the tree, and not purge the iniquity of the people in a few small streams only, but purify the fountains by which all the streams are fed.

This unhappy man told me more than once, that he dated his guilt and ruin from the first moment he slept into a dissipation.

F Calculation of the LUNAR ECLIPSE on December 2.

ON Advent-Sunday, the second of December next, in the morning, there will be a total, visible, and almost central eclipse of the Moon; for the distance of the centers of the Moon and shadow, at their nearest approximation, will be but little more than $\frac{1}{10}$ of the Moon's diameter. The following particulars, deduced from a calculation from Dunthorne's tables, will, it is hoped, nearly coincide with truth.

N n a

London

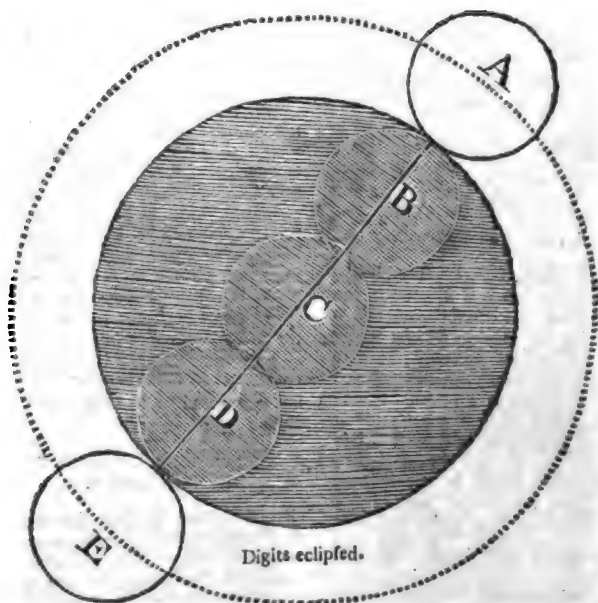
466 CALCULATION of a LUNAR ECLIPSE. O&.

	London	Edinburgh	Dublin
Beginning — —	43' : 44" after 4	31' : 44" after 4	15' : 44" after 4
Beginning of total darkness — —	41 : 41 after 5	29 : 41 after 5	13 : 41 after 5
Middle of the eclipse, and of } total darkness — —	31 : 12 after 6	19 : 12 after 6	3 : 12 after 6
End of total darkness — —	20 : 43 after 7	8 : 43 after 7	52 : 43 after 6
End of the eclipse — —	18 : 40 after 8	6 : 40 after 8	50 : 40 after 7

The subsequent numbers exhibit the time that will elapse from the beginning of the eclipse, till any number of digits are obscured.

Immersion.			Emersion.		
Digits	Min.	Sec.	Hours	Min.	Sec.
1	4	49	3	30	7
2	9	38	3	25	18
3	14	27	3	20	29
4	19	16	3	15	40
5	24	6	3	10	50
6	28	56	3	6	0
7	32	46	3	1	10
8	38	36	2	56	20
9	43	26	2	51	30
10	48	16	2	46	40
11	53	6	2	41	50
Total darkness begins	12	57	Total darkness ends	2	36
The duration of total darkness	—	—		2	39
And of the whole eclipse	—	—		3	34

The TYPE.



A, B, C, D, and E, are the centers of the moon at the beginning of the eclipse, the beginning of total darkness, the middle, the end of total darkness, and at the end of the eclipse, respectively.

O&S, 1750.

CHARLES MORETON,
Teacher of the mathematics, in Shoreditch.

From

From the Rambler, Oct. 2.

Frugality is so necessary to the happiness of the world, so beneficial in its various forms to every rank of men, from the highest of human potentates, to the lowest labourer or artificer; and the miseries which the neglect of it produces are so numerous and so grievous, that it ought to be recommended, with every variation of address, and adapted to every class of understanding. It may be termed the daughter of prudence, the sister of temperance, and the parent of liberty. He that is extravagant will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence, and invite corruption; it will almost always produce a passive compliance with the wickedness of others; and there are few who do not learn by degrees to practise those crimes, which they cease to censure.

If there are any who do not dread poverty as dangerous to virtue, yet mankind seem unanimous enough in abhorring it as destructive to happiness; and all to whom want is terrible, upon whatever principle, ought to think themselves obliged to learn the sage maxims of our parsimonious ancestors, and attain the salutary arts of contracting expence; for without frugality none can be rich, and with it very few would be poor.

The prospect of penury in age is so gloomy and terrifying, that every man, who looks before him, must resolve to avoid it; and it must be avoided generally by the science of sparing. For, though in every age there are some, who by bold adventures, or by favourable accidents, rise suddenly to riches, yet it is dangerous to indulge hopes of such rare events: And the bulk of mankind must owe their affluence to small and gradual profits, below which their expence must be resolutely reduced.

You must not, therefore, think me sinking below the dignity of a practical philosopher, when I recommend to the consideration of your readers, from the statesman to the apprentice, a position replete with mercantile wisdom, *A penny saved is two pence got*; which may, I think, be accommodated to all conditions, by observing, that not only they who pursue any lucrative employment, will save time when they forbear expence, and that the time may be employed to the increase of profit; but they who are above such minute considerations, will find by every victory over appetite or passion, new strength added to the mind, and gain the power of refusing those solicitations, by which the young and vivacious are hourly assaulted, and in time set themselves above the reach of extravagance and folly.

It may, perhaps, be inquired by those who are more willing to cavil, than to learn, what is the just measure of frugality? and when expence, not absolutely necessary, degenerates into profusion? To such questions no general answer can be returned; since the liberty of spending, or necessity of parsimony, may be varied without end by different circumstances. It may, however, be laid down as a rule never to be broken, that *a man's voluntary expence should not exceed his revenue*. A maxim so obvious and incontrovertible, that the civil law ranks the prodigal with the madman, and debars them equally from the conduct of their own affairs. Another precept arising from the former, and indeed included it, is yet necessary to be distinctly impressed upon the warm, the fanciful, and the brave; *Let no man anticipate uncertain profits*. Let no man presume to spend upon hopes, to trust his own abilities for means of deliverance from penury, to give a loose to his present desires, and leave the reckoning to fortune, or to virtue.

To these cautions which, I suppose, are, at least, among the graver part of mankind, undisputed, I will add another, *Let no man squander against his inclination*. With this precept it may be, perhaps, imagined easy to comply; yet, if those whom profusion has buried in prisons, or driven into banishment, were examined, it would be found that very few were ruined by their own choice, or purchased pleasure with the loss of their estates; but that they suffered themselves to be born away by the violence of those with whom they conversed, and yielded reluctantly to a thousand prodigalities, either from a trivial emulation of wealth and spirit, or a mean fear of contempt and ridicule; an emulation for the prize of folly, or a dread of the laugh of fools.

SOPHON.

From the Rambler, Oct. 9.

IT is common to distinguish men by the names of animals, which they are supposed to resemble. Thus a hero is frequently termed a lion, and a statesman a fox, an extortioner gains the appellation of vulture, and a sop the title of monkey. There is also among the various anomalies of character, which a survey of the world exhibits, a species of beings in human form, which may be properly marked out as the screech-owls of mankind.

These screech-owls seem to be settled in an opinion, that the great business of life is to complain, and that they were born for no other purpose than to disturb the happiness of others, to lessen the little comforts, and shorten the short pleasures of our condition, by painful remembrances

N n n

of the past, or melancholy prognosticks of the future, and their only care is to trust the rising hope, to damp the kindling transport, and stave the golden hours of gaiety with the hateful dross of grief and suspicion.

To those, whose weakness of spirits, or timidity of temper, subjects them to impressions from others, and who are apt to suffer by fascination, and catch the contagion of misery, it is extremely unhappy to live within the compass of a screech owl's voice; for it will often fill their ears in the hour of dejection, and terrify them with apprehensions, which their own thoughts would never have produced, and sadden, by intruded sorrows, the day, which might have been passed in amusements, or in business; it will fill the heart with unnecessary discontents, and weaken for a time that love of life, which is necessary to the vigorous prosecution of any undertaking.

Tho' I have, like the rest of mankind, many failings and weaknesses, I have never yet, by either friends or enemies, been charged with superstition; I never count the company which I enter, and I look at the new moon indifferently over either shoulder. I have, like most other philosophers, often heard the cuckoo without mornay in my pocket, and have been sometimes reproached for foolhardy, for not turning down my eyes when a raven flew over my head. I never go home abruptly, because a snake crosses my way, nor have any particular dread of a climacterical year; but confess, that with all my scorn of old women, and their tales, I always consider it as an unhappy day, when I happen to be greeted, in the morning, by Suspirius, the screech-owl.

I have now known Suspirius 58 years and four months, and have never yet passed an hour with him, in which he has not made some attack upon my quiet.—One of his topics is the neglect of merit. If he meets with a young officer, he always informs him of gentlemen who have, notwithstanding all their courage and military skill, grown old with subaltern commissions. For a genius in the church, he is always provided with a curacy for life. The lawyer he informs of many men of great parts, who have never had an opportunity to speak in the courts: And meeting Serenus the physician, "Ah doctor, says he, what a-foot still, when so many blockheads are rattling their chariots? I told you seven years ago, you would never meet with encouragement, and I hope you will now take more notice, when I tell you, that your Greek, and your diligence, and your honesty, will never enable you to live

like yonder apothecary, who prescribes to his own shop, and laughs at the physician."

Suspirius has, in his time, intercepted 15 authors in their way to the stage; persuaded 39 merchants to retire from a prosperous trade for fear of bankruptcy, broke off 113 matches by prognostications of unhappiness, and enabled the small-pox to kill 19 ladies, by perpetual alarms for fear of their beauty.

Tho' Suspirius still goes on in his unharmonious strain, displaying present miseries, and foreboding more; yet I do not perceive that his mournful meditations have much effect upon himself; for, excepting the tone of his voice, which is habitual, he seems to be no more affected than if he was telling a common story, &c.

To the FOOL.

Brother Fool,

AS the dispute between the houses of Garrick and Rich, (see p. 461.) now runs as high as heretofore did that between the houses of York and Lancaster, tho' not quite of so important a nature, or attended with consequences quite so fatal; yet, as the publick have thought it worth while to make it the chief subject of conversation, I, like many more of our family, have visited both camps, and thereby have contributed my share towards supporting the war on both sides; and my opinion of the matter is, (and they say, children and fools tell truth) that at Drury-lane I saw ROMEO and Juliet, and at Covent-garden JULIET and Romeo*.

I am, dear Mr. Fool,

Yours, &c.

PLAYLOVE.

On the Run of ROMEO and JULIET.

WELL—what to night? says angry Ned,

As up from bed he rouses:

Romeo again!—and shakes his head,

† Ah! Pox on both your houses.

F To Mr. GARRICK,

On the Dispute between BARRY and himself.

SPIKE, fear, and envy, does thy rival show;

But scorn thou, Garrick, such a harmless foe: Thy worth full well is known—nay more, approv'd:

G By all admired, and by most belov'd: Be bold;—superior merit will prevail, Until wit, taste, with sense and judgment, fail.

DAMON

* This play was acted at both houses, by way of emulation, for several nights running.
† Fine Mercurio's last speech.

DAMON to CÆLIA

469

A NEW SONG.

Sung by Mr. LOWE at Marybon Gardens.

To Cælia thus fond Damon said, See here a mossy
carpet spread, And then her hand he prest, And
then her hand he prest, Free from the world's enquiring eyes, Here
lurks, my dear, no busy spy; He look'd, he
look'd, he look'd and sigh'd the rest.

2.
She started with a faint surprize,
While pleasure sparkling in her eyes;
Sure Damon does not mean;
The shepherd stoop'd her with a kiss,
And clasp'd her panting breast to his,
My dear, we are not seen.

3.
Then by a thousand kisses more,
A thousand tender oaths he swore,
His love should never end.
She call'd on ev'ry power above,
None heard her but the god of love,
And he was Damon's friend.

4.
And is there then no help, she said,
By Damon thus to be betray'd?
Then hung her head and blush'd;
Oh! Damon, Damon, yet be good,
The shepherd smil'd and swore he would,
She sigh'd, and all was hush'd.

*A COUNTRY DANCE.**The TARR'S TRIUMPH, or BAWDY-HOUSE RIOT.*

First couple right hands a-cross with the 1d — ; left hands back again — ; cross over two couple — ; lead to the top and cast off —.

*Poetical ESSAYS in OCTOBER, 1750.**MOUNT EDGUMBE. A Poem.*

*Inscribed to the Right Hon. the Lord
Ed—.*

THE Muse, that oft has rais'd the
tuneful strain,
To sing the beauties of the rural plain,
Once more resumes the ever-pleasing lay,
Delighted thro' the verdant groves to stray.
To thee, O Ed—be, she inscribes the song,
To thee the subject and the lays belong!
From courts and senates a secure retreat,
Propitious hear her paint thy rural-seat!
Where peace and plenty in profusion reign,
And shed their blessings o'er the distant
plain ; [wears,
Where nature's face her richest liv'ry
And in a thousand beauteous forms appears ;
Where she in all her charms delights to be,
And smiles around beneficent, like thee.

Thy groves, Olympus! and thy blest
abodes,

The fabl'd seat and residence of gods,
Tho' sunk in time, and vanish'd now so
long,

For ever flourish in immortal song.
Thy forest, Windsor, in thy poet's lays
Blooms with new lustre and unfading
praise :

And did my numbers glow with equal flame,
Thou too, Mount-Edgumbe! should'st
be like in fame.

Hail, blest Elysium! subject of my song,
To thee the praises of the Muse belong!
Say, what fair place a nobler prospect yields,
Groves more delightful, or more fragrant
fields ? [bestow,

As pleasing charms thy groves and streams
As softly murmur, and as sweetly flow.

See, yonder comes the messenger of day,
And sheds in crimson smiles the genial ray ;
Illum'd with fluid gold his burnish'd beams
Play on thy domes, and hills, and wand'-
ring streams.

Soft balmy breezes breathe along the
skies,

And vapours from the ocean slowly rise :
The lark his early matins has begun,
And towers aloft to meet the rising sun :
Full of new life up-springs the sprightly
fawn,

And skips and wantons o'er the dewy lawn ;
Fearful he runs, and with inverted eyes
Surveys the early stranger with surprize.
How calm and pleasing thus, in early day,
Thro' thy fair groves, and dew-bright
walks to stray ! [hour,

To taste the cool, the fragrant, morning-
And wand'ring, thoughtful, range from
bow'r to bow'r ! [day !

Hail, sacred light, all-cheering lamp of
The Muse, too, feels thy life inspiring ray ;
Uncommon raptures in her bosom glow,
And from her pen unlabour'd numbers
flow.

As all around I turn my wand'ring eyes,
Poetic scenes and rural landscapes rise ;
A thousand prospects open to the view,
Delightful scenes of nature ever new !
Wide o'er the plains the trav'ling eye ex-
tends,

And roams unbounded till the landscape ends ;
The bursting prospect spreads immense
around, [ground,
On hills, and vales, and woods, and flow'ry
Where towns and glitt'ring spires arise
between,

And scatter'd cots improve the varied scene,
From these the prospect changes—and
the Muse [pursues ;

Now thro' the bow'ry maze her theme
Where interspers'd with op'ning lawns and
glades, [shades.

Close arbours join, and form their lovely
Here mingl'd flow'rs of variegated hue
Unfold their virgin-beauties to the view,

Blossoms and fruits and plants together rise,
And the gay year in sweet confusion lies;
Fair-handed spring unbosoms every bloom,
And breathing Zephyrs waft the rich perfume.

No more let India, or Arabia, boast
Their odoriferous balm and spicy coast,
Where the fell lion, dreadful, stalks around,
And frighted peasants fly the faithless ground;
While here more blest the Muse secure may stray,
And safely meditate the rural lay.

There files of trees, like some well ordered band,
In marshal'd ranks of equal distance stand;
Here nodding groves in wild disorder rise,
And lift their tow'ring branches to the skies:
Reverend in age the lofty elm appears,
And spreading oaks live their long length of years.

What tho' thy trees no mystick truths fore-
Nor in thy groves no long-liv'd Druids dwell,

Tho' fabled gods no more are seen to rove,
Thro' op'ning vistas and the hallow'd grove;
Still fruitful seasons crown the various
And in their blessings all those gods appear.

Fast by, old Ocean rolls his silver tide,
And Europe's laws in Albion's channel ride:
The crystal stream in wanton ringlets plays,

And wild along the sinuous margin strays;
Where threat'ning tubes the guarded entrance keep,

And in their wombs the fatal thunders
Far thro' yon azure turbulent domain,
See distant vessels crowd the watry plain!
Where, scarcely ken'd by unassisted eye,
The hazy ocean mingles with the sky.

The storms are hush'd, the seas forget to roar,

And gentle breezes waft them to the shore:
Hither they come with each revolving tide,
And seas unite the regions they divide.

Hail, happy land! didst thou thy bliss
but know,

See to thy ports what boundless treasures
For thee in foreign climes the sun prepares
Her various products, and her richest wares;
See busy commerce rear her lusty head,
Build the big ware-house and the canvas spread!

Fraught with rich stores, thy burthen'd
And bring from other worlds their treasures home.

There anchor'd ships a faithful harbour
From seas that bellow, and from storms that blow.

Oft have I seen the distant surges rise,
And heave their liquid mountains to the skies,

Lash'd into foam, the ruffling tempest
Th' inflated wave, and half disclose the deep.

While there secure the floating vessels ride,
The waves unruffle, and the seas subside,
Tempests and storms rage horrible in vain,
And spend their fury on the passive main.

Now the pleas'd eye the distant spot surveys,

Where Britain's navies launch into the
Tall masts their heads, like wintry forests, rear,

And floating castles on her banks appear,
These, the dread engines of some future day,

To distant worlds their terrors shall convey,
Tempt burning suns, or freeze beneath the pole;

Far as the winds can blow, or seas can roll,
Bear Britain's thunder thro' the subject main,

Till conquests cease, and foes conspire in
—But here, O Muse, thy devious flight refrain,

And dwell no longer on so rude a scene—
Hush'd are the sounds of war, and discords cease,

While wiser nations taste the fruits of peace.
Presume not therefore with unhallow'd lays
To blast the fame of Albion's happy days!
Enough for thee in unambitious strains
To paint the forest and the sylvan plains;

For thee, the meanest of the tuneful throng,
If Ed—be hear, and should approve the Cornwall.

A. M.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

THESE lines are transcribed from an original copy; and as they may mend the heart, I doubt not but you will give them a place in your Magazine; which will oblige

Cheapside, Your humble servant,
Oct. 8, 1750. W. H.

VERSES wrote by a Gentleman just before his going to Prison, on seeing his Child asleep in its Cradle.

SOFT babe! sweet image of a harmless mind!
How calm that sleep, which innocence
The smiling cheek thou in thy slumber wear'st,

Is nature's language for a gentle heart;
It says, all's peace within: It is thy right;
'Tis the blest privilege of thy tender age
To wake, or sleep in peace; to know no fears,

To dread no ill, to smile on friend and foe:
What moral lesson does thy slumber teach?
This preaching strikes, and mends a faulty heart.

Come here, ye guilty; for it speaks to you;
Tells what you lost, and what you'll ne'er regain:

Where

• Plymouth Dock,

Where dwells the pow'r a wounded mind
to heal ?

Attend, ye misers ; all your wealth can't
bribe

This slumber to your bed : Unbrib'd it
The downy wing upon this infant-brow.

Listen, ye heroes, kings, or higher names,
(If such there be) can minds with coolest
thought

To murder train'd, such peaceful hours
Sleep like that babe, and I'll unhearth my
sword.

Could gazing catch that look of cordial
My ardent eye I'd fix to pluck it thence,
And plant it in my breast.—In vain that
thought :

Heaven this bliss to sinful man denies ;
'Tis virtue's crown ; and e'en an angel's
wealth.

Sleep on, mild infant ; sleep, and never
What thy fond parent feels ; now feels for
thee,

Though thou feel'st nothing.—May kind
Thou never wake again : How sweet to
pass

From earth to heaven on so soft a wing !
Those looks would fix a smile on death's
pale cheek.

I must away ; relentless law compels ;
I'll take thee too : Thou in a cell can't
sleep,

And play within the horrors of a jail.
Thy father sleeps no more. What then ?
I'll watch

Thy sleeping hours ; and when thou smil'st,
Smile e'en in misery ; wipe my streaming
eye,

Then smile again : Will law forbid me
Thy mother in her peaceful tomb is laid ;
Silent her griefs, which fretted life away.

At sight of thee her tender heart would
bleed ;

It bled for others woes ; for thine 'twould
In happy time her soul to him is fled,
Whose blood for those, who mercy lov'd,
was spilt,

Thou know'st, my God, by thy great pat-
I never turn'd my eye, nor shut my heart
From any wretch that walk'd this earth in
pain.

When thy rich blessings on my head were
Thou led'st my heart (since goodness comes
from thee)

To seek out misery in her bashful path,
And to my utmost every wound to heal.
My faith is firm ; in this thy trying hand
My hope breathes fresh. Some virtuous
mind thou'lt touch,

(Though few below thy glorious image
To riot most, or vanity, enslav'd)
Then guide him to my cell : My chains
he'll break,

And light to me, and to this babe, re-
G. R.

CRAMBO VERSES.

WHILE Britain complains of neutra-
lity broke,

De Puyfieux colloques like a subtle Iago,
And tells us his king will restore at a stroke
St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, To-
bago.

But while they crowd people, and fortify
bays,

The folks at Barbadoes, unless they
Must see the French sailing, what's to
Puyfieux says,

St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Tobago, Do-
Shall Britons believe, when both parties
are heard,

Our Crooks all stand'ers, their neighbours
Or claim, with a lye given to each French-
man's beard,

Dominica, Tobago, St. Lucia, St. Vin-
To settle this point send out forty good sail,
With Warren or Hawke to inspect each
Minutia :

They'll teach us to whom shall belong,
Tobago, Dominica, St. Vincent, St.
Lucia.

A New BALLAD, to an Old Tune.
O the Roast-Beef of Old England !

YE lovers of roasting, I pray you draw
near ;

And you the king's beef-eaters foremost ap-
Let Cooke too, and Matthews, attend at
my call,

And dance to my tune, while I sing of a ball.
Derry down, down, derry, &c.

With coaches and chariots in neatest
array,

The nymphs of the country, all troick
To this hall resorted from far and from near ;
The town was St. Peter's, and Hertford
the shire.

With handkerchiefs waiving a hang'ry
perfume,

Each virgin impatiently enter'd the room ;
Their gloves they got ready, all white as
their arms,

And display'd (but in vain) a luxuriance
Derry down, &c.

In vain the shrill fiddles admonish'd the
fair

To pair themselves quick, and for dancing
So great was the tumult, scarce heard was
the sound,

For in tears (strange to tell !) each fair
Derry down, &c.

The cause of this tumult, it soon will
appear,

Too justly demanded a sigh and a tear ;
For, alas ! Shipton's prophecy here came
about,

And youths were found wanting to take tea
Derry down, &c.

Then

Then up rose a hero well-known in the
place, [their case,
Who thrugg'd up his shoulders and pity'd
But propos'd an expedient; for pray, ladies,
why, [stand by?
When one half is dancing, should t'other
Derry down, &c.

In short, scarce this hero had utter'd the
word, [board;
When two fir-loins of beef appear'd on the
Which enliven'd the virgins, who swiftly
advance,
Determin'd to eat, since unable to dance.

Derry down, &c.
The salt and the cructs were rang'd in a
row,
With boxes of pepper, a glittering show:
All agreed that the beef was delightfully
roasted, [der was toasted.
And in bumpers the health of the town—
Derry down, &c.

From henceforth, let no man these
maidens despise: [ference lies;
Between them and queen Bess's small dis-
For beef in a morning was her maids de-
light,
But our maids of honour prefer it by night.
Derry down, &c.

*The Occasional PROLOGUE, spoken at Co-
vent-Garden Theatre. By Mr. BARRY.
(See p. 424.)*

WHEN vice, or folly, over-runs a
state,
Weak politicians lay the blame on fate:
When rulers, useful subjects cease to prize,
And damn for arts that caus'd themselves
to rise:

When jealousies and fears possess the throne,
And kings allow no merit—but their own:
Can it be strange, that men for slight pre-
pare

And strive to raise a colony elsewhere?
This custom has prevail'd in every age,
And has been sometime practis'd on the
stage; [merit;

For — *entre nous* — these managers of
Who fearless arm, — “and take the field
with spirit,” [mein;
Have curb'd us monarchs with their haughty
And Herod — have our heroded, —
within.

[Painting to the green room.
O! they can torture twenty thousand ways:
Make bouncing Bajazet †, retreat from
bays ‡.

The ladies || too, with every power to
charm, [warm,
Whose face, and fire, an anchorite might
Have felt the fury of a tyrant's arm.

October, 1750.

* Mr. Q—n. † Both Q—n and B—ry. ‡ Mr. G—k. || Mrs. C—bb—r, &c.
§ A child, said to be but four years of age, has been introduced on the stage of Drury-Lane
Theatre; to play a tune on that instrument.

By selfish arts expell'd our antient seat
In search of candor—and in search
of meat, [retreat.

We, from your favour, hope for this
If Shakespear's passion, or if Johnson's art,
Can fire the fancy, or can warm the heart,
That task be ours: — But if you damn
their scenes,

And heroes must give way to Harlequins,
We, too, can have recourse to mime and
dance, [chance.

Nay there, I think, we have the better
And should the town grow weary of the
mute, [flute &c.

Why—we'll produce—a child upon the
But be the food as 'twill, 'tis you that treat;
Long they have feasted,—permit us now
to eat.

The B U S S. A S O N G.

To the Tune—A Cobler there was, &c.

HOW sweet are those herrings! how
rich is the taste!

The Dutch may well envy such a repast;
Let them envy, and murmur, and make a
great fuss, [a huss.

As we now feel the pleasure,—we'll all have
Derry down, &c.

Having felt this sweet pleasure, the men
of the law [will draw;

No more for chubs, chevins, or gudgeons,
But for herrings will use all their wiles and
their arts, [tongues—and their hearts.
And will plead for a buss—with their
Derry down, &c.

So wise is the fisher, so harmless his trade,
That prelates of fishers were formerly made,
And still they love herring, then join with
his grace, [grimace.

And encourage a buss—without shame or
Derry down, &c.

The plain and the pretty, the prude and
coquet,
Are skilful in working and spreading the net;
Then here all your power, ye charmers, the
employ, [joy.

As you may a buss—without blushing en-
Derry down, &c.

The lord, and the gamester, the buck,
and the beau, [shew;

Must in this employment their gallantry
For the ladies will slight those as men of
no merit, [spirit.

Who get not a buss—and a buss too with
Derry down, &c.

Then here's to the trade—let us all drink
success, [no less;

For the profit is great, and the pleasure's
Pickl'd herrings will relish a cup of brown
nappy, [happy.

O! then for a buss—that will make us all
Derry down, down, hey derry d. w. n.

O o o

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.



ON Sunday, Sept. 30, there was a violent shock of an earthquake in Northamptonshire, Leicestershire and Lincolnshire; of which we had the following accounts,

viz.

From Northampton, that on the said day, at half an hour past twelve o'clock at noon, there was a most dreadful shock of an earthquake felt at that place and about six miles round it; a stack of chimneys in College-lane were thrown down by it, but nobody hurt: It lasted almost a minute, and was much more violent than those felt at London in the beginning of the year. (See p. 97, 138.)

Extract of a Letter from Bourne, in Lincolnshire, dated October 1.

We had yesterday, at one o'clock, a very severe shock of an earthquake, which lasted near a minute. The bell-inn in this town, kept by Mr. Caldecot, shook so much, that the people, who were at dinner, ran shrieking into the street, expecting the house to be buried; but happily there was no mischief done. At Spalding, Holbech, Wisbich, and several other parts, the shock was felt at the same time.

Extract of a Letter from Leicester, Oct. 1.

Yesterday, about half an hour past noon, we had here, and in the adjacent parts, a surprizing shock of an earthquake, which lasted but a few seconds.—The houses tottered, and seemed to heave up and down; it was attended with a rushing noise, as if the houses were falling, and people so much frightened, as to run out, imagining that their own, or neighbour's house was tumbling upon their heads; and in some country villages, where their devotions were not over, the people ran out of the churches, fearing they would fall and crush them to pieces.—I do not hear of much damage done by it here, unless it be the falling of a few slates from one, as also part of a chimney from another house, and the breaking of a few drinking glasses, falling from the shelves of some of the houses.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3.

Twelve of the 16 malefactors, who were condemned the last sessions at the Old Bailey, (see p. 427.) among whom were William Smith for forgery (who was also charged with divers other forgeries) and James Maclean, were this day executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence.

Smith, who was the son of a clergyman in Ireland, after he was haltered in the Prefs-Yard, went to a bench and kneeling down, made a devout extempore prayer, acknowledging his crimes, dying in charity with all mankind, and hoping for forgiveness at the great tribunal. Maclean was the son of a dissenting minister in Ireland, and has a brother of the same persuasion now living at the Hague, a worthy and pious man, as appears by his excellent and most affecting letters, published in Dr. Allen's account (see p. 465.) one to his unhappy brother and the other to a friend. Both Maclean and Smith had been educated in virtuous and religious principles, but unhappily counter-acted them; tho' the force of them returned to their misery, and made them both, as is to be hoped, sincere penitents. These 12 malefactors were carried from Newgate to Tyburn in four carts, Maclean, Smith and Saunders, being in the last. Maclean, when he came to the gallows, looked up, and said, with a sigh, Oh Jesus! He took no notice of the populace, but was truly attentive to his devotion, and spoke not at all, except to the constable, who first took him up, who desired to shake him by the hand, and hoped he would forgive him; which he said he did, and hoped that God would bless his friends, forgive his enemies, and receive his soul. Smith was a man of parts, and had a very gentlemanlike appearance: He was very devout, as were all the others, and died very penitent.

No soldiers attended at the above execution; the excellent regulations, made (in this and other respects) during the late Sheriffalty, having rendered the aid of the military power quite unnecessary. The following lines were wrote on Smith's going to execution.

With talents blest, to charm the mind
and eye,
What pity thou, at Tyburn tree, must die!
Cover'd with crimes, no king cou'd well
forgive;
What pity to complete a wretch thou'd live.

As to the other four condemned persons, Burrel, convicted for stealing a cow, was pardoned; and it is remarkable, that Saunders, one of those who were executed, confessed his stealing that very cow: Watson is to be transported for 14 years, and Keys for life: The report of Riley, the

the soldier, for murder, was not made by the recorder, a point of law arising, which is left to the determination of the judges.

The lords justices were pleased to offer his majesty's pardon, and a reward of 100*l.* to any one who should discover his accomplices or accomplices in the robbery and murder of Mr. Thomas Eames, at his own door, in Eagle-street, Holbourn, on Sept. 26 last. This murder was attended with the following cruel circumstances, as appeared on the coroner's inquest: He had a violent contusion on the left side of his head, supposed to be given with a bludgeon, and on the other side a great cut, believed to have been occasioned by his fall; his breast, stomach, and belly, had been so much trampled and stamped upon, that his privities, and the lower part of his belly, were swelled to an uncommon degree, and his back was surprisingly burst with their violence, so as to bleed thro' his cloaths, and black, by a great quantity of blood settling there: They robbed him of a silver watch, some money, one silver shoe buckle, h's sleeve-buttons, and a silver-headed cane.

THURSDAY, 11.

A petition was presented to the court of common council at Guildhall, by Mr. Thomas Carte, praying that the subscription of 50*l.* per annum, which was voted by that court in 1744, towards the compiling of his History of England, and taken off in 1748, might he paid him for that year, there being ten months of it elapsed when the resolution was taken of withdrawing the subscription; and, after some small debate, it was agreed that the chamberlain should pay him 10*l.* for the said year.

The sheriffs, about this time, appointed a person to succeed John Thrift, who was condemned for murder, and pardoned, as executioner for London and Middlesex. He was only employed last sessions at the Old Bailey in branding and whipping some persons. (See p. 427.)

FRIDAY, 12.

The committee of merchants, appointed to inquire into divers felonies committed on the river Thames and parts adjacent, thought fit to order prosecutions to be carried on at the next assizes for Kent, against five notorious offenders, committed to the New-Goal by justice Hammond, for stealing from Mr. Crawley's wharf at Greenwich, no less than five tons and 1200 weight of iron within these three months only; and against two other persons of great substance, committed to the same goal, for buying the said iron, knowing it to be stolen.—From the account of one of the accomplices, who is admitted an evidence, it appeared, that they stole 7500 weight of that iron in one night only, and that those conscientious receivers generously gave them but half the value for it.

MONDAY, 15.

Came on, before the lord-mayor and aldermen, at the quarter sessions of the peace for this city, an appeal against the conviction of a certain eminent linen-draper, convicted in August last before alderman Winterbottom, in the penalty of 5*l.* for selling cambrick, contrary to an act of the 18th of his present majesty; when, upon a full hearing of the evidence on both sides, the court unanimously declared their opinion to be, that the defendant was guilty of the offence charged upon him, but quashed the conviction upon a point of law, which arose upon the wording of the information.

TUESDAY, 16.

The committee, to whom the petitions of the free masters and journeymen of the city of London were referred, met at Guildhall, and finished the by-law, pursuant to the power given them by the court of common council. And on the 23d they presented it to the said court, when it was resolved, that it should be printed, and sent to every common-council-man, for their more mature consideration,

His majesty's royal charter has passed the great seal, for encouraging the British white-herring fishery; and for incorporating Sir James Lowther, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Sir Bouchier Wrey, Sir Walter Blackett, Sir Cyril Wych, barts. together with several other persons therein mentioned, by the name of the society of the free British fishery, for the term of 21 years. (See p. 427.)

FRIDAY, 19.

The British herrings caught by the Pelham and Carteret busses off Yarmouth, being 94 barrels one half of unforted small, and middling fish, sold this day at the Royal-exchange coffee-house, for 14*l.* 1*s.* which is near 20*l.* 7*s.* per last of 12 barrels, or 1*l.* 14*s.* per barrel, on an average.—N. B. These are the children and grandchildren of those caught off Shetland. (See p. 426, 428.)

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the 10 following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. William Price, for stealing a brown mare, Matthias Nicholls, for robbing Thomas Escue of 1*s.* on the highway, near Paddington; George Anderson, for stealing a quantity of ribbons out of a shop; Elizabeth Davis, for publishing a counterfeit letter of attorney, with intent to defraud; Thomas Odell, John Pryor, and Robert Buridge for robbing James Brooker of 3*l.* 6*d.* on the highway; George Robins for stealing goods to the value of 7*l.* Robert Davie, for stealing a quantity of elephants teeth off the river Thames; and Thomas Reynolds, for assisting and detaining a person to serve the French king as a soldier.—Robert

Q O Q A

DAVIS

Davie, who prayed the benefit of the clergy, was tried upon an issue, whether he was the same person who had his clergy for the like offence in 1739, and it being proved that he was, he received judgment of death with the rest.

MONDAY, 21.

The anniversary of the birth of her royal highness the princess of Orange, his majesty's eldest daughter, was celebrated, who then entered into the 42d year of her age.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

One of his majesty's messengers arrived from Hanover, at his grace the duke of Bedford's office, with the treaty signed at Madrid, Oct. 5, N. S. by Benjamin Keene, Esq; his Britannick majesty's minister plenipotentiary, and Don Joseph Carvajal and Lancaster, knight of the most illustrious order of the Golden Fleece, his catholic majesty's minister of state, and president of the council of state, &c. And directions are given by their excellencies the lords justices for preparing the ratification for his majesty's royal signature, upon his arrival in England.

THURSDAY, 25.

Both houses of parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued to Nov. 23.

The same day his royal highness the prince of Wales, (escorted by a party of horse guards as far as Temple-bar, and leaving them there) proceeded in his state coach, (attended by two others, in which were the lords of his bedchamber, &c.) to fishmongers hall in Thames-street, where he was received, on his alighting, by Mr. alderman Bethell, president of the society of the free British fishery, Mr. alderman Janssen, vice-president, admiral Vernon, general Oglethorpe, and the rest of the council of the said society, and at the hall door, by the wardens and court of assistants of the fishmongers company, and by them conducted into the great parlour, and placed in a chair prepared for his reception. Then lieutenant general Oglethorpe, after addressing his royal highness in a handsome speech, which was most graciously answered, produced to his royal highness the charter, as governor of the society, which he was pleased to order to be read; which was done accordingly, his royal highness always standing up bare-headed on the repeating his majesty's name. General Oglethorpe then presented it to his royal highness, who was pleased to deliver it to the care of Slingby Bethell, Esq; the president. The clerk of the fishmongers company then addressed his royal highness in a short speech, wherein the company begged leave to be permitted at some future opportunity to wait on his royal highness with the freedom

of their company, which his royal highness was pleased most graciously to accept. His royal highness then eat some of the har-rings that were placed before him, and after drinking prosperity to the British fishery, took his leave, and was re-conducted back to his coach in the same manner as above. There was a great concourse of gentlemen and ladies on this occasion, to whom his royal highness behaved in a most engaging and affable manner. His royal highness's coach was preceded in the cavalcade by his footmen and watermen, two and two.

MONDAY, 29.

Francis Cockayne, Esq; the new lord mayor of London, was sworn in at Westminster with the usual solemnity.

TUESDAY, 30.

His majesty's birth-day was celebrated, who then entered into the 68th year of his age.

A safe and certain Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog or Cat.

When you are bitten by a mad dog or cat, let a surgeon cut out the flesh the whole length of the bite, and if there is no vein in the way, let him cut it cross-wise in form of a star, that the blood may discharge itself freely; as soon as it is cut, let it be well washed with spirits of turpentine, or vinegar and salt mixed, if the former is not readily to be come at; while you are washing the part, be sure to squeeze the blood out as much as you can; afterwards put on a drawing plaister, and let it be dressed twice a day, remembering to wash it thoroughly before you put on a fresh plaister; after three days all danger will be removed, and dressing once a day will serve.

Oil of turpentine and bees wax mixed together over a slow fire till they are of the consistence of a salve, make a very proper plaister.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Sept. 29. CAPT. Jones of the first reg. of foot guards, to Miss Watson.

Oct. 4. John Anstruther, Esq; son of Sir John Anstruther, of That Ilk, bart. to Miss Jenny Fall, in Scotland.

6. Rt. Hon. lord Guernsey, eldest son of the earl of Aylesford, to the Rt. Hon. lady Charlotte Seymour, second daughter of the late Charles duke of Somerset, a 150,000l. fortune. (See p. 428.)

7. Thomas Terry, Esq; agent and major of col. Rich's reg. to Miss Sarah Brooke, of Gloucester.

8. John Raper, Esq; town clerk of the city of York, to Miss Anne Lamplugh. Jonathan Corleis, Esq; of Great Ormond Street, to Miss Susannah Lawes. 10.

10. Roger Palmer, Esq; to Miss Eleanor Ambrose, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Alexander Edwards, of Hestford, Esq; to Miss Harris, of Hitchin.

11. Thomas Waite, Esq; secretary to the lords justices of Ireland, to Miss Grant.

16. Rev. Dr. Williamson, of Whickham in the county of Durham, to Mrs. Barras, a widow lady of above 10,000l. fortune.

Charles James Paake, Esq; of Leicester-shire, to Miss Charlotte Pochin.

Christopher Wilkinon, Esq; to Miss Puleine, a 10,000l. fortune.

23. Mr. Charles Hoyle, an eminent brewer in Bloomsbury, to Miss Molly Smith, of Mortlake, in Surrey.

Capt. John Elphinston, to Miss Amelia Warburton, daughter of John Warburton, Esq; Somerset herald.

28. Nathaniel Curzon, Esq; son of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. to the lady Caroline Colyear, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. the earl of Portmore.

Sept. 28. The lady of Thomas Dugcombe, Esq; daughter to the earl of Carlisle, delivered of a daughter.

Oct. 2. The lady of the Hon. — Berkeley, Esq; brother to the earl of Berkeley, of a son and heir.

10. The lady of Thomas Dod, of Edge in Cheshire, Esq; of a daughter.

12. Hon. Lady Nugent, of a son and heir.

26. The Right Hon. the lady viscountess Peterham, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SIR William Gordon, bart. in Scotland.

Sept. 27. Mrs Cowper, relict of the late Spencer Cowper, Esq; formerly one of the judges of the common pleas, aged upwards of 80.

George Carter, Esq; near Gatton in Surrey, in the commission of the peace for that county.

Oct. 1. Dr. Beaufort, an eminent physician.

4. Rev. William Nicholas Blomberg, M. A. rector of Cliff, in Kent, and of Fulham, in Middlesex.

6. Rev. Mr. Samuel Wilson, an eminent dissenting minister, of the baptist persuasion.

The lady of the Rt. Hon. the lord Kingston, of the kingdom of Ireland, at his lordship's seat at Upton-court, near Reading in Berks.

10. Mrs. Trubshaw, aged 90, whose first husband was the noted Dr. Daffey, whose elixir is so much in vogue.

12. Mr. Joseph Skinner, attorney at law, deputy bailiff of the borough of Southwark, and prothonotary of the borough-court, which places he enjoyed full 60 years.

13. Sir Isaac Wollaston, bart. at his seat at Lowesby in Leicestershire.

15. General Phillips, lieutenant general of horse, aged near 100.

16. Miss Loveland, of Guilford.

17. Col. Porteen, an old officer on half pay.

Rt. Hon. the countess dowager of Burlington, mother of the present earl.

Thomas Shepherd, Esq; a gentleman of a very plentiful fortune, at Hanwell in Middlesex.

24. Governor Elick, at Crayford, in Kent, who died immensely rich, and left upwards of 100,000l. to Miles Barnes, Esq; who married his daughter.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. John Bell, B. A. presented by Sir Harvey Roes, bart. of Stoke-hall, in the county of Suffolk, to the rectory of Gestingthorpe, in the county of Essex and diocese of London, void by the death of his father Mr. Matthew Bell. — Mr. Thomas Cobb, to the rectory of Great Hardres, with the church of Stelling annexed, in the diocese of Canterbury. — Mr. Lee, curate of Lambeth, to the rectory of Heaton, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Morris, M. A. to the rectory of Millbrook, in Hampshire. — Mr. Thomas Lippyear, to the rectory of Meerden, in Hertfordshire. — Nathaniel Foster, B. D. proceeded doctor in divinity at the university of Oxford. — Mr. Samuel Payne, presented to the rectory of Melbury-bubb, in Dorsetshire. — Mr. William Hughes, to the rectory of Doddington, in Gloucestershire. — Jonathan Kebbey, M. A. to the vicarage of Stamford Arundel, in Somersetshire. — Mr. Godfrey to the rectory, of Postlingford, in Suffolk. — Thomas Butterfield, B. A. to the vicarage of Boreham, in Essex. — Mr. John Arnham, to the rectory of Dunham, in Norfolk.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

SIR John Goodricks, of Ribston in Yorkshire, appointed resident at the court of Brussels. — Charles Chauncey, Esq; made lieutenant and captain in the second troop of grenadier guards, commanded by lord viscount Peterham. — Sir John Jenoure, bart, made guidon, in the room of Mr. Chauncey. — James Harrington, Esq; made sub-lieutenant, in the room of Sir John Jenoure. — Rt. Hon. the earl of Bute, made one of the lords of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales. — Col Andrew Robinson, made one of the equerries to his royal highness. — Thomas Hinton, gent. made lieutenant in the reg. of foot, late Lee's, in the room of James Dunccliffe, Esq; preferred.

[Bankrupts in our next.]

PRICE

IN Holland they have lately had advice from their island of Curassoa in the West-Indies, that about 2 or 300 of the Negroes in that island had entered into a conspiracy to murder most of the white people, in order to make themselves masters of the island. They chose one to whom they gave the name of captain, and charged him with the direction of the undertaking; and they thought themselves so sure of success, that several of them began to behave in the most insolent manner to their masters, which occasioned a suspicion, and then a discovery of the plot. The captain and many of the conspirators were immediately seized, and the rest fled to the woods. The captain had his flesh first pinched with red hot pincers, and then was broke alive upon the wheel; 38 of the others were broke alive upon the wheel, their bodies burnt, and their heads fixed upon stakes, on the 11th, 15th, and 20th of July last; those that fled to the woods have been since hunted out and killed; and about 13 of the inhabitants who were base enough to conspire with the negroes, have only been banished the island, and their effects confiscated; tho' they certainly of all others deserved the most severe punishment.

Our accounts from Paris say, that the time had been prolonged for the clergy's conforming to the late edict, ordering them to give in an exact account of their revenues; and that most of the bishops had actually begun to make up an account, in order to comply with this edict; from whence it is probable that the edict will, without the necessity of any forcible means, be complied with by the whole clergy of France, and when it is, 'tis computed, that the king may, by a very moderate tax upon the clergy, raise 20 millions of livres a year, in lieu of seven or eight which he had before by way of freegift, and which was chiefly levied from the poorest and most useful part of that body of men. And to this it is added, that according to the present state and condition, which their several ships of war are in, on which a great number of workmen are employed, in building some and repairing others, in all the ports of France, there will be no less than fourscore ships of the line, ready for sailing by the beginning of next spring.

The most material articles of news from Spain are, that the new manufactures established in several parts of that kingdom flourish exceedingly, the number of workmen that arrive from foreign parts increase daily, and the king gives them great encouragement; that they have had a plentiful harvest in most parts of the kingdom; and that the king has approved of

the project for rendering the river Ebro navigable from the sea to Saragossa.

From Naples we hear, that his Sicilian majesty has sent an express order to the chamber of St. Chiara, not to give execution for the future to the bulls from Rome, especially those concerning the coadjutorships that tend to the immediate succession to benefices; and that his majesty persists in his late edict, which enjoins the masters of all foreign vessels that arrive to trade in any of his ports, to exhibit their passes, invoices, bills of lading, &c. especially, as his catholic majesty has expressly ordered all Spanish ships strictly to conform to this order, which the ships of all other nations have hitherto refused.

From Florence it is said, that they are in some perplexity there about a new project of the duke of Modena, who has improved the port of Massa, and made a new road from thence to Modena, with an exemption for ten years from all taxes upon any goods that shall pass that way to any part of Italy; which, it is feared, will prejudice the trade of Tuscany, especially of Leghorn.

The following are said to be the principal Articles in a Plan of Accommodation between the Republic of Genoa and the Inhabitants of Corsica.

I. THE republic shall grant a sincere and perpetual act of oblivion in respect to all that is past, and shall make no distinction for the future between such as have been attached to their government, and those who have asserted the liberty of their country.

II. The republic shall name for the future three nobles of Genoa to be intrusted with the administration of the island, who shall reside, one at Bastia, another at Bonifacio, and the third at Calvi.

III. The republic shall not intermeddle any more with criminal prosecutions, but shall leave them to a supreme tribunal, composed of the most qualified inhabitants in the island, who shall decide therein without appeal.

IV. That a sovereign tribunal shall be erected at Genoa, composed of persons versed in the civil law, who, on appeals from Corsica in matters of property, shall decide in the last resort.

V. The republic shall admit into the number of nobility such inhabitants of Corsica, as by personal merit, the services of their ancestors, or the possession of large estates, shall deserve that honour.

All these to be ratified and confirmed on both sides, under the perpetual guaranty of his most christian majesty.

The

The government of Poland is by their constitution, and the selfish disputes of their grandees, become so feeble, that they cannot prevent the incursions of the Heyducks; so that they have been obliged to call to their assistance a large body of Russian troops, which have already entered Poland for that and perhaps for some other purposes; for probably they contributed not a little to the court's gaining a great point, by having a majority of the deputies elected in the respective dietings, to assist at the opening of the supreme tribunal of Petrikau, by which means they got the prince Sanguski chosen marshal of that tribunal, which will very much

strengthen the hands of the government, and make the alliance of their king of much greater consequence.

From Berlin we are told, that the Prussian ships which are to trade to the coast of Africa and the East-Indies, are laid under a restraint, not to carry on any trade in those parts of Africa, or the East-Indies, which belong to the European companies, who have grants from their sovereigns, nor in those where any nation has the sole right of trading, exclusive of all others; which last restraint can relate only to the Dutch and French, as no other nation pretends to any such sole right.

The Monthly Catalogue for October, 1750.

CONTROVERSY and DIVINITY.

2. **SOME** Remarks upon Dr. Church's Vindication of Miraculous Powers, &c. By F. Tull, M. A. pr. 1s. Shuckburgh.
3. A Scripture Manual: Or, Plain Representation of the Ordinance of Baptism. By Samuel Wilson, pr. 6d. Keith.
4. The Doctrine of the Resurrection stated and defended. By John Gill, D. D. pr. 1s. Keith.
5. The Church of England turned Dissenter at last. By J. Warne, pr. 1s. Keith.
6. The Babel of Quakerism thrown down. By J. Warne, pr. 1s. Keith.
7. The eighth Volume of the Credibility of the Gospel History. By N. Lardner, D. D. pr. 5s. Noon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. The Case of the English Farmer and his Landlord, in Answer to Mr. Temple, pr. 1s. Hitch.
8. An Account of J. Maclean, from his Condemnation to his Death; with the Addition of his Letter to his Friend the Morning of his Execution. By the Rev. Dr. Allen, pr. 6d. Noon. (See p. 465.)
9. The Ship Boscawen's Voyage to Bombay in the Year 1749, pr. 1s. 6d. Carman.
10. The Mariner's Guide. Being a compleat Treatise of Navigation. By T. Crosby, pr. 5s. Hodges.
11. A genuine Account of the Life and Actions of J. Maclean, pr. 6d. Falstaff.
12. A Description of the first Discoveries of the ancient City of Herculaneum, pr. 2s. G. Woodfall.
13. Exercises to the Rules of Construction of French Speeches. By Lewis Chamberaud, pr. 2s. Millar.
14. A Letter from a Gentleman in town, to his Friend in the Country, concerning Frugality, pr. 4d. Webb.
15. Philosophical Transactions, N^o. 490. Davis.
16. The Thoughts of Cicero, on seve-

ral Subjects. In Latin, French and English, with Notes, pr. 3s. Griffiths.

17. Synopsis Compendiaria Librorum Hugonis Grotii de Jure Belli et Pacis. Samuelis Clarkii de Existentia & Attributis, et Joannis Lockii de Intellectu humano, pr. 2s. 6d. Dod.

18. A compleat History of J. Maclean, pr. 1s. Corbett.

19. An authentick Account of the Life of William Smith, executed at Tyburn, Oct. 3, 1750. Written by himself, pr. 6d. Jefferies.

20. Brachygraphy: Or, Short-Writing made easy to the meanest Capacity. By Thomas Gurney, pr. 7s. 6d. Hodges.

21. * On the Employment of Time. Three Essays. The second Edition, pr. 2s. Whiston.

22. A brief History of the Protestant Episcopal Church, known by the Name of the Unitas Fratrum, pr. 6d. Lewis.

23. A true State of the Case between Capt. H. and Mr. P. pr. 1s. Pamphlet-Shops.

24. A Cordial for Low Spirits. By T. Gordon, Esq; pr. 3s. Griffiths.

25. De Anima Medica, praelectio in Theatro Collegii Regalis Med. Londinensis, à Fran. Nicholls, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Vaillant.

26. The Beauties of Stow, pr. 5s. Eickham.

SERMONS.

27. A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Wilson. By John Gill, D. D. pr. 6d. Keith.
28. The Folly, Danger, and Wickedness of Disaffection to the Government, a Sermon at Stafford Alizes. By Thomas Seward, A. M. pr. 6d. Roberts.
29. A Sermon before the Lord Mayor at St. Lawrence Jewry, Sept. 29, 1750. By W. Sandford, D. D. pr. 6d. A. Strahan.
30. A Sermon before the Governors for the Relief of Clergymens Widows, at Ipswich, July 19, 1750. By M. Hubbard, B. D. pr. 6d. Beecroft.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1750.

An ABSTRACT of Dr. MIDDLETON'S
Vindication of his Free Inquiry into the
Miraculous Powers, &c. *

DR. Dodwell, and Dr. Church, who wrote Answers to the Free Inquiry, having both prefaced, that their Answers were wrote at the desire of friends, approved of by them, and published at their request, Dr. Middleton begins his Vindication by saying, that this method of puffing their works *a priori*, so flattering to writers, was a sort of pride he could not assume to himself, who had no man's judgment to trust to, no *clerical synod* to call around him, no *episcopal oracle* to consult; for tho' he was acquainted with many of the clergy, whose advice might have been useful to him, his subject forbid him to seek it, lest the suspicion of any communication with him might have hurt their fame or fortunes: "As heterodox opinions in the church, like treasonable words in the state, imparted a guilt even to the hearer, and made him an accomplice in the crime, unless he purged himself by a discovery, and impeachment of the author."

He then takes notice of the degrees conferred by a famous university on his two antagonists, by way of approbation of their books; tho' one of them had before been confuted, and shewn to be trifling, by Mr. Toll of Hampshire.

These doctors, he says, begin with an examination of his preface, and object against his having said, "That the whole which the wit of man can discover, either of the ways or will of the Creator, must be acquired by looking abroad and contemplating what he has actually done, and attending seriously to that revelation, which he has made of himself from the beginning, and placed continually before our eyes, in the wonderful works and beautiful fabrick of this visible world." Which passage they call open deism; and therefore the doctor explains himself as follows:

November, 1750.

That this revelation has by the wise in all ages been considered as the most authentic and indisputable revelation, which God has ever given of himself from the beginning of the world to this day: From this the reason of man was enabled to trace out his nature and attributes, and to learn his own nature also, with all the duties belonging to it: That this constitution of things was ordained by God as an universal law or rule of conduct to man; the source of all his knowledge; the test of all truth; by which all subsequent revelations, must be tried, and cannot be received as divine, any farther than as they are found to tally and coincide with this original standard: That the works of the Creator, as they are thus manifested to us in this fabrick of the world, are all of them great, noble, and suitable to the majesty of his nature; carrying with them the proofs of their origin, and shewing themselves to be the productions of an all-wise and almighty Being: And that from hence we may determine, whether those miraculous interpositions, so confidently affirmed to us by the primitive fathers, can reasonably be thought to make a part in the grand scheme of the divine administration?

The doctor then enters upon the objections made to his Free Inquiry, the first argument of which was, that the silence of the apostolick fathers was a proof that in their days there was no standing power of working miracles for the conversion of the heathen world. To this the two doctors object, that tho' the apostolick fathers make no direct appeal to any miraculous powers, yet that many occasional hints and plain references to them, are to be found in their writings, and for proof of this, the first instance they bring is from the Epistle of *Clement to the Corinthians*, according as it is paraphrased by archbishop Wake. In answer, the doctor has given both the words of the text and the paraphrase, from which he shews, that the words will bear no such meaning as the archbishop has put upon them.

P p p

Ths

* See Lond. Mag. 1749, P. 17, 318, 391.

The next instance is from the address of Ignatius's Epistle to the church of Smyrna, where they say, the word *charisma* means extraordinary, or miraculous gifts. In answer, the doctor shews, that the word has always been used to denote the different talents and abilities, natural and acquired, by which the characters of men are usually distinguished. And thus as to all the other instances, he shews, that they are founded upon a false and forced interpretation of the text; to which he adds, as he had before observed in his Free Inquiry, that if from any passages in these fathers it should appear probable, that they were favoured on some occasions with any extraordinary illuminations, visions, or divine impressions, they were, if real, merely personal, and not the effect of any standing power granted to the church, for the conversion of heathens, consequently nothing to the purpose of the present controversy.

The doctor then takes notice of an argument brought by his antagonists from the silence of the apostolick fathers; for, say they, if all the miraculous powers had ceased with the apostles, it must be presumed, that some of those fathers would have taken notice of it. To which he answers, that the same argument may be made use of for proving that these powers are not yet ceased; for no one before the reformation ever said they were ceased, or described the time when they did cease; and yet all protestant doctors, and in particular, his antagonists, maintain, that they did cease in some age or other.

He next examines afresh the story of Polycarp's martyrdom, and gives some reasons for doubting the veracity of it; after which he gives us the account of bishop Hooper's martyrdom, in the reign of queen Mary, with a comparison between it and that of Polycarp, as follows, viz.

When this bishop was fastened to the stake, and the officers were going to bind his neck and legs with hoops of iron, he utterly refused them, as Polycarp is said to have done, and would have none; saying, I am well assured, that I shall not trouble you, and doubt not, but that God will give me strength sufficient to abide the extremity of the fire. The fire did not presently kindle, being made of green faggots, which were mingled with reeds to quicken them: At length however it burned about him, but the wind having full strength in that place, blew the flame from him, so that he was no more but touched by the fire. Within a space after, a few faggots were brought, and a new fire kindled with them, which burned at the nether parts, being driven about by the wind, save that it did burn his

hair, and scorch his skin a little.—When the second fire was spent, he wiped both his eyes with his hands, and, beholding the people, said with an indifferent loud voice, For God's love, good people, let me have more fire. All this while his nether parts were burning, but the faggots were so few, that the flame did not strongly burn his upper parts till a third and more vigorous fire being kindled some time after, put an end to his life. Thus he stood three quarters of an hour or more in the fire, even as a lamb, and patiently abode the extremity thereof, neither moving forwards nor backwards, nor to either side, till his nether parts being burnt, and his bowels fallen out, he died as quietly as a child in his bed. See Fox Chronic. vol. iii. p. 156.

Now there is as much reason to imagine a miraculous interposition in the martyrdom of this bishop, as in that of Polycarp. The flame blown all about him by the wind, scorched his skin, yet burnt his hair; which shews that in some turnings of it, it must have made the resemblance, as it were, of an arch, as it is said to have done around Polycarp, or it could not have had that effect of burning the hair of his head, while it only scorched his body, which may be said therefore, as truly as Polycarp's, to have stood in the midst of it, not as flesh, that it burnt, but as bread that is baked. But when the second fire was found ineffectual to burn him, if the executioner had then dispatched him with a sword, there would have been a better pretence for a miracle, than in the case of Polycarp: For he suffered the trial only of one fire without being burnt, but this martyr of two. There is another circumstance observed by the historian, which made Polycarp's martyrdom less grievous than this of Hooper; for when the fire did not burn, they ministered a quick dispatch to Polycarp by a sword, moved probably by some compassion; but the tormentors of Hooper suffered him without compassion, to stand three quarters of an hour in the fire. As to a voice from heaven to encourage the martyr, whatever else it might be of in Polycarp's case, there was no occasion for it here: Hooper had an assurance in his own breast, which he accordingly declared, that God would give him strength to endure the extremity of the fire: And the event shewed that such strength was actually given to him, and that his declaration therefore was prophetic; and the patience and fortitude with which he bore his sufferings, may justly be thought as miraculous, as of any the most celebrated martyrs of the primitive ages.

S I R,

SIR,

AS I prefer your Magazine before any other, I cannot forbear contributing toward having true and universal solutions printed, to such questions as take my fancy in it: So wishing you to proceed with the maps of counties, and to print the following in November next,

I remain your humble servant,

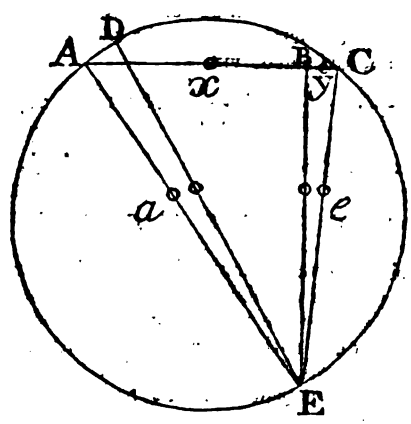
And constant reader,

J. HEMINGWAY.

The answer to the Question in December last, p. 364. By the Professor, J. Hemingway.

Let E represent the eye of the spectator, viewing the candles A, B, C; E B is \perp A C, and E D is the diameter required.

The scheme being thus drawn, let us proceed to the solution,



$a = ?$	$1 \quad a + e = b = 37 \text{ feet}$	} Per Question.
$e = ?$	$2 \quad e + x = c = 28 \frac{1}{2}$	
$x = ?$	$3 \quad y + a = d = 21 \frac{1}{2}$	
$y = ?$	$4 \quad a^2 - x^2 = \square EB = e^2 - y^2$	
$1 - 2$	$5 \quad a - x = b - c. \text{ Hence } a = b - c + x$	
$3 \text{ and } 5$	$6 \quad y = c + d - b - x. \text{ And } e = c - x$	
But	$7 \quad a^2 + y^2 = e^2 + x^2 \text{ per 4th step.}$	
	Hence by substitution and reduction	
We have	$8 \quad x = \frac{2c + d \times 2b \text{ mi} : 2b^2 + c + d^2}{2b \text{ mi} : 2c + 2d} = 11 \frac{23}{32}$	
	$9 \quad a = \frac{2b^2 + c^2 \text{ mi} : 2bc + d^2}{2b \text{ mi} : 2c + 2d} = 20 \frac{23}{32}$	
$5 \text{ and } 8$	$10 \quad e = \frac{2b^2 + d^2 \text{ mi} : 2bd + c^2}{2b \text{ mi} : 2c + 2d} = 16 \frac{1}{32}$	
$1 \text{ and } 9$	$11 \quad y = \frac{c + 2d \times 2b \text{ mi} : 2b^2 + c + d^2}{2b \text{ mi} : 2c + 2d} = 1 \frac{1}{32}$	
$3 - 9$		

Now

Now $a + x \times a - x = \square EB$. Hence $EB = 16,5618$. And $EB : EC :: EA : ED = 20 \frac{2}{3}$ the diameter.

Finally, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \square EB : \square EA :: 1 : 1,515 :: \text{light from A} : B \\ \square EB : \square EC :: 1 : 1,0064 :: \text{light from C} : B. \end{array} \right.$

Q. E. I.

Also true and universal Solutions to the Questions, p. 175, in April last.

IF $d = 10000$, $p = 31416$, $s = 60$ inches, the slant side of the lower frustum of an erect cone, and the ratio of the diameters of the bases be as $m = 2$ to $n = 3$; then the solidity when a maximum is,

$$\frac{2p}{3 \frac{1}{2} \times 9d} \times \frac{m^2 + mn + n^2}{m^2 - 2mn + n^2} \times s^3 = 0,403067468 \times \frac{m^2 + mn + n^2}{m^2 - 2mn + n^2} \times s^3 = 1654188,888672 \text{ solid inches} = 957 \text{ feet, and } 492,888 \text{ inches.}$$

The second question is taken out of Stone's fluxions, and answered without any improvement: But if $x = \text{abscissa} = 8$ feet, and $y = \text{semi-ordinate} = 12$ feet; then the semi-curve of the common (or Apollonian) parabola may be thus approximated, viz.

$$y + \frac{2x^2}{3y} - \frac{2x^4}{5y^3} + \frac{4x^6}{7y^5} - \frac{10x^8}{9y^7} + \frac{28x^{10}}{11y^9}, \&c. = 15,2171 \text{ inches.}$$

Norwich, Sept. 12, 1750.

J. HEMINGWAY.

A Q U E S T I O N.

THE fairest obelisk now in Rome stands in the piazza before St. Peter's church (upon a pedestal 30 feet high) whither it was brought from the Circus of Nero, in the ruins of which it had laid buried a great number of years. It is one entire piece of Egyptian marble, 12 feet square at the base, and 8 at the top, being 72 feet high. Hence I would know how many times it is heavier than St. Paul's bell in London, of 5 tuns 2½ hundreds, and 21 pounds weight?

T. H. P.

The bell's weight 5 2½ 21, as Mr. Phelps the founder assured me.

DESCRIPTION of LANCASHIRE.

LANCASHIRE, a maritime county, is bounded by Westmoreland and part of Cumberland on the north, the river Mersey, which parts it from Cheshire, on the south, the Irish sea on the west, and Yorkshire on the east. It is 57 miles long from north to south, 31 broad from east to west, and about 170 in circumference. It is divided into six hundreds, contains 1,150,000 acres, 62 parishes, six boroughs, and upwards of 20 market-towns besides, and sends 14 members to parliament; the knights of the shire chosen for the present parliament being lord Strange, and Richard Shuttleworth, Esq; Edward III. made it a county palatine in favour of his fourth son, John of Gaunt. It has a court, which

sits in the Dutchy-chamber at Westminster, for the revenues of the dutchy. The chief judge is called a chancellor, and has several officers and lawyers under him. The air of this country is the best of any maritime county in England. The women are said to be very handsome, and the people are strong and healthful, except near the fens and coasts, where they are subject to many disorders. Their moss grounds yield turf for fuel, and marle to cultivate the soil. The level parts have store of wheat and barley; and at the bottom of the hills grow excellent oats. Here's plenty of good flax and hemp, and choice pastures; and their black cattle are remarkably large. They have plenty of pit-coal, stone and timber for building, and a great trade to the West-Indies, Ireland, &c. The chief rivers are the Mersey, Ribble and Lon, besides

besides many lesser, which, with their meers and the sea, yield plenty of fish. Here are many chalybeate and other mineral springs, and one of salt. Their mines and minerals are lead, iron, copper, antimony, black lead, lapis calaminaris, a sort of spar that occasions vomiting, green vitriol, roch-allum, alcalious fixed salt, and brimstone. The boroughs are,

1. Lancaster, the county town, 187 computed, and 233 measured miles N. W. from London. 'Tis situate near the mouth of the River Lon, which abounds with excellent salmon, and over which it has a large stone bridge. 'Tis governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, two bailiffs, &c. and the two parliament men are chose by a majority of the freemen, those elected for the present parliament, being Francis Reynolds, Esq; and Edward Morton, Esq; It has one large parish church, and markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The port and castle, which were formerly good, are both now gone to decay; and as the trade is small, it is but thinly peopled. C The county assizes are held in the castle, where is also the county goal.

2. Preston, about 20 miles S. of Lancaster, on the river Ribble, over which it has a stone bridge, is an antient, large and handsome town corporate, governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, &c. whose two representatives in parliament are chose by a majority of the freemen; those elected for the present parliament being Nicholas Fazakerly and James Shuttleworth, Esqrs. The markets are on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, the latter considerable for corn, fish, fowl, &c. This town is remarkable for the defeat of duke Hamilton near it in 1648, and also for the defeat of the rebels in the reign of K. George I. E

3. Wigan, on the River Douglas, 12 miles S. of Preston, is fair and well built, and noted for the manufactures of coverlids, rugs, blankets, &c. and pit-coal, iron-work, &c. 'Tis governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, &c. and the present members are Richard Barry, and Richard Clayton, Esqrs. It has a stately church, well endowed, and markets on Mondays and Fridays.—At Ancliff, two miles from hence, is a burning well: It rises at the bottom of a tree, has a sulphureous taste, is cold, and without smell. When strangers come to see it, a man empties the well, upon which a sulphureous vapour issuing from a corner, makes the new water bubble as if it boiled; and a candle being put to this vapour, it presently takes fire, and spreads on the face of the water, and seems to burn like brandy. In a calm season the flame continues sometimes a whole day, and

boils eggs and meat, tho' the water at the same time continues cold. The water taken out of the well will not burn.

4. Newton, about 5 miles S. of Wigan, an antient borough by prescription, governed by a steward, bailiff, and burgesses. The two parliament men are chose by the burgesses, and returned by the steward of the lord of the manor. Those at present are Sir Thomas Grey Egerton, bart. and Peter Legh, Esq;

5. Clithero, on the Ribble, about 10 miles N. E. of Preston, another antient borough by prescription, governed by two bailiffs; one called the out-bailiff, chose out of such gentlemen as have borough-houses, but don't live in the town; and the other the in-bailiff, who dwells in the town. The two representatives are chosen by these bailiffs, the burgesses, and all who inhabit borough-houses. Those elected for the present parliament were Thomas Lister, Esq; and Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. The market here is on Saturday.

6. Liverpoole, 14 miles S. W. of Wigan, near the mouth of the river Mersey, an antient corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen without limitation, two bailiffs, &c. The mayor and bailiffs return the two members of parliament, who are chosen by the freemen and burgesses; those elected for the present parliament being Thomas Brereton, Esq; and Richard Gildart, Esq; The markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays. This town is remarkable for its vast increase in people and buildings, owing to the late prodigious improvement of its trade and commerce, so that the customs here are 10 times more than they were 50 years ago, and it is now one of the most flourishing sea-ports in England, and even begins to rival Bristol. It has a great trade to the West-Indies, and is a convenient and much frequented passage to Ireland. For the management of the customs here are a collector, comptroller, and customer, besides searchers, waiters, &c. Here are three churches, two of which have been built within these 50 years; a fine town-house set on arches of hewn stone, with a publick exchange for the merchants under it. The harbour, and its dock, which has iron flood-gates, are defended on the south side by a castle, and a stately, strong tower on the west. The freemen of this town are also free of Bristol in England, and Waterford and Wexford in Ireland.

Other market towns are, 1. Hawkhead, in the north-west corner of the county, which has a good trade in cloth, and a market on Monday.—2. Ulverston, 14 miles S. W. with a market on Thursday.

—3. Cartmel, 4 miles N. E. of Ulverston, with a market on Monday.—4. Dalton, 3 miles S. W. of Ulverston, stands in a champaign country, not far from the sea, and has a market on Saturday.—5. Garstang, 10 miles S. of Lancaster, has a market on Thursday.—6. Poulton, 10 miles S. W. lies near the coast, and has a market on Monday.—7. Kirkham, 8 miles S. E. of Poulton, has a market on Tuesday, and a school well endowed, with three masters. In many places upon this coast there are great heaps of sand, which the inhabitants gather together, and after having lain some time, put into troughs, full of holes at the bottom, pour water upon it, and boil the lhdium into white salt.—8. Blackburn, on the Darwen, 7 miles E. of Preston, has a market on Monday.—9. Coln, on the borders of Yorkshire, stands on a hill, and has a market on Wednesday. It is noted for having, a few years since, had many Roman coins, both silver and copper, found in and near it.—10. Burnley, 8 miles S. W. of Coln, has a weekly market, and a medicinal spring, and is also noted for Roman coins found here.—11. Haslingden, about the same distance S. W. from Burnley, has a market on Wednesday.—12. Rochdale, 7 miles S. E. of Haslingden, has a market on Tuesday, and a good trade.—13. Bury, 5 miles S. W. of Rochdale, has a market on Thursday.—14. Charley, 12 miles W. of Bury, has a market on Tuesday.—15. Ecclestone, 4 miles W. of Charley, has also a weekly market.—16. Ormskirk, 8 miles W. of Wigan, has a market on Tuesday, and a good inland trade, with a church where the earls of Derby have their burial-place. Here is a bituminous earth, from which oil of amber is extracted. The country people work up the earth into candles, which burn well. Latham-house in the neighbourhood was the seat of the earls of Derby: The countess maintained it two years against the parliament's forces, who at last took and demolished it. In the adjacent park there is a mineral spring, called Maudlin-well, handsomely walled in and covered. It is impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, oker, and a marine salt, united with a bitter purging salt. It casts up marine shells in great quantities, tho' it be far from the sea. These waters have performed notable cures.—17. Bolton, 10 miles N. E. of Wigan, has a market on Monday: Here are medicinal waters, and a staple for fustians.—18. Hornby, 20 miles N. E. of Lancaster, on the river Loo, has a market, and is noted for a fine castle, the seat of lord Montezgle, who is said to have discovered the gunpowder-plot.—19. Prescot, 5 miles E. of Liverpool, a

large town, tho' but thinly peopled, has a market on Tuesday.—20. Warrington, 8 miles E. of Prescot, a large, neat town, with a market on Wednesday. It is famous for malt and good ale, equal to that of Derby. It gives title of earl to the family of Booth. Here is a fair stone bridge over the Mersey, which leads into Cheshire. In the river here are caught sturgeon, greenbacks, mullets, seals, sand-eels, lobsters, oysters, shrimps, prawns, the best and largest cockles in England, with other fresh-fish and mussels in such abundance, that the husbandmen hereabouts manure their ground with them. At Barton, 9 miles N. E. there is a salt spring, of the same nature with those in Cheshire. It is thought to proceed from salt rocks under ground, and is so impregnated, that one quart yields seven or eight ounces of good, white, granulated salt; whereas a quart of sea-water does not produce above an ounce and a half.—21. Leigh, 6 miles N. E. of Warrington, a town of small note, tho' it has a weekly market.—22. Manchester, about 14 miles N. B. of Warrington, is very ancient, being a noted fortress in the time of the Romans, as appears by some ruins and inscriptions, and was supposed to be the Mausoleum of Antoninus. It lies on a stony hill, and has noble quarries in the neighbourhood. It exceeds all the towns in these parts for buildings, populousness and trade. Here has been long a manufacture of fustians, called Manchester cottons, much improved of late by dying, printing, &c. Here are also other manufactures, as ticking, rape, flanneling, and linen cloth; which enrich the town and neighbouring parishes. It has a spacious market-place, with a market on Saturday. Here's a college, founded by one of the lords De la Ware, and repaired by Q. Elizabeth, who called it Christ's college. It consists of 2 warden, 4 fellows, 2 chaplains, 4 singing-men, and 4 choristers: The present warden is Dr. Peploe, bishop of Chester. The collegiate church is very magnificent, and has a famous clock, shewing the age of the moon. Here is also an hospital for 60 poor boys of the town and parish, who at 14 years of age are put out apprentices; as likewise a good library, and a large school, well endowed. This place gives title of duke to a branch of the family of Montague. 'Tis well known, that the rebels, in 1745, entered this town, where they initiated a number of men, and called them the Manchester regiment, for which some of them afterwards suffered, being condemned and executed for high-treason.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 449.

The next Speech I shall give you in the Debate continued in your last, was that made by T. Sempronius Gracchus, who, standing up again, spoke to this Effect :

Mr. President,

S I R,

I WAS surpris'd to hear it said in this debate, that Dunkirk, in its present situation, can be of no prejudice to us in time of war, and may be of advantage to our trade in time of peace ; and I was sorry to hear it admitted by some gentlemen, whose opinion I seldom chuse to dissent from, that we ought to be satisfied with having that port restored to the condition in which it was at the beginning of the late war. When it is said, that Dunkirk, even in its present condition, can be of no prejudice to us in time of war, surely gentlemen do not consider, that it is the only port of France from whence men of war or privateers **D** can sail with an easterly wind to infect our eastern coast, and obstruct our Dutch, Hamburg, Bremen, and Baltick trade. From all the other ports of France, even from Calais itself, there is no reaching our eastern coast but with a westerly **E** wind ; and their ships must fail in sight of any squadron of ours that may be in the Downs, and that with the same wind may follow and come up with them, before they can do us any mischief ; but from Dunkirk their ships may sail to the eastward without coming in view of any of our squadrons, and with such a wind as locks our ships up in their harbours. Can gentlemen have forgot that in the year 1708, a French

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squadron with a great number of transports failed from Dunkirk, tho' we had then a superior squadron in the Downs ? And if they had not mistaken the Frith of Forth, they might have landed their troops at **A** Edinburgh, before our squadron could have come up with them, tho' it failed in pursuit of them, as soon as we were informed of their departure from Dunkirk, without being detained, as they might have been, by a strong easterly wind.

B It is this, Sir, that makes the port of Dunkirk of so much importance, and will always, even in its present condition, make it, in time of war, of the most mischievous consequence to this nation. I say, in its present condition ; for it will **C** now, at high water, admit a ship of 60 guns ; and four or five such would protect a fleet of transports against our cruisers ; therefore besides the danger of its harbouring privateers, we shall be in more danger of an invasion from that port, than from any other port of France, because of its being so near the mouth of the Thames, where an enemy's landing would be of more dangerous consequence, than their landing in any other part of the island, as the passage from thence to our capital is but short, and interrupted by no very difficult river. Nay, if we had no better intelligence than we seem to have had in the last war, I do not know but that an army of 15 or 20,000 foot might be embarked at Dunkirk, and in spite of **F** our little fort at Tilbury fail up the river, and land at Blackwall, before we could hear of their being embarked, or at least before we could make any provision for opposing them.

But, Sir, in case of a new war,
Q 99 and

and supposing the French had no measures to keep with the Dutch, can we imagine, that the port of Dunkirk would long remain in its present condition? The old channel is now clear, and might be made deeper in a very little time: The foundations of the piers and of all the forts still remain, and consequently might be very easily rebuilt; for our ministers took no care to have those foundations demolished, as they ought to have been in pursuance of the treaty of Utrecht; B They thought only of screening themselves from any complaint in parliament, therefore they were satisfied with the demolition of what appeared above the surface of the water, and the French were wise enough to demolish no farther than they were forced to. C But if the case I have mentioned should ever happen, I may prophesy, that in six months after the declaration of war, the port of Dunkirk will be made as good; and will be as well fortified, as ever it was; and then it will be as good a protection, and as convenient a receptacle for their men of war and privateers, as it was before the treaty of Utrecht. This, Sir, they would have done during the last war, but until the very last campaign they thought themselves obliged to keep some measures with the Dutch; and having by that time got possession both of Ostend and Sluys, they had no occasion to put themselves to the expence of repairing the port of Dunkirk.

Now, Sir, supposing the port of Dunkirk thus restored, as it certainly would be in case the Emperor and the Dutch should join with us in a war against France, let us consider its importance with regard to a brisk westerly wind. If any French ship of war should be cruising in the seas between Holland and this, and should be chased by any of the Dutch or our ships of war, she would in such a wind be able to make the port of Dunkirk, and would there

find a safe retreat: But if there were no port at Dunkirk, if she could there expect no safe retreat, she must either bear away to the northward, or be taken; for with such a wind it would be impossible for her to make Calais, or any of the other ports of France, or at least she would run the greatest risk of running into the jaws of some of our men of war that are generally lying in the Downs, or cruising in the channel.

After what I have said, Sir, I believe no gentleman will think that Dunkirk, if it continues to be a port, may not be of the most pernicious consequence both to us and our allies the Dutch, in case of a new war. And now with respect to its being an advantage, to our trade in time of peace, I know no branch of our trade, to which it can be of any advantage, but that of smuggling. If we except tobacco, I believe, there is not any one British commodity consumed in the French Netherlands; and as to the Austrian Netherlands, Ostend is a more convenient port for our traffick with them, than that of Dunkirk. I shall indeed except the city and chatellany of Ypres; but the expence of carrying goods from Ostend to Ypres, above that of carrying them thither from Dunkirk, will, I believe, be over-balanced by the convenience of landing them at an Austrian rather than at a French port; and as to all the other parts of the Austrian Netherlands, Ostend is by much the most convenient port, because of the canal which goes from thence to Ghent, and thereby communicates with the river Lys and Schelde, so that the goods may go even to Brussels by water carriage, without going thro' the territory of any other potentate.

I come now, Sir, to that peaceful sort of opinion, that we ought to be satisfied with having Dunkirk restored to the same state it was in at the beginning of the war; and indeed,

indeed, as this would be very much for the ease of our ministers, I should join in it, if I thought it consistent with my duty as a member of this house; but I cannot agree to the purchasing of their ease, at the expence of the honour and safety A of my country; I say, the honour as well as safety of my country; because by the late treaty, as I understand it, and as an honourable gentleman says it was meant to be understood, it was expressly stipulated, that the port of Dunkirk should be as absolutely demolished as was agreed to by the treaty of Utrecht and that in 1717; and nothing is more plain, than that by these treaties it was intended, that there never should be a port at Dunkirk, or within two leagues C of it, capable of receiving a ship or any vessel but small boats, and they not to be above 16 foot wide.

This then, I say, Sir, was stipulated, if any thing was stipulated, by the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle. If Dunkirk had not been expressly D mentioned in that treaty, our honour would not perhaps have been so much engaged to see that port demolished; but being thus expressly stipulated, we stand engaged in honour to see that article performed; for we might as well have E offered the French a *charte blanche*, as to make stipulations, and afterwards leave it to them to perform, at what time, and in what manner they please.

Thus, Sir, we are in honour obliged to insist upon the *entire destruction* (to use the words of the treaty in 1717) of the port of Dunkirk; and I have already fully demonstrated, that our safety, in case of a new war, is deeply concerned in the question. This, I say, is what we ought to insist on; for as to the method of doing it effectually, I shall admit that it has never yet been properly pointed out; and I am surprised, that in the years 1716

and 1717, we contented ourselves with stipulating, that the jetties or piers on both sides of the port of Dunkirk should only be made level with the ground; for while the foundations remain, they will make a channel: They will confine the land floods; and those floods being so confined, will always in time deepen the channel, and drive away any thing that may be laid or thrown into it for filling it up. Whereas, if you had drawn the piles and taken B away the stones, on which the jetties or piers were founded, the water of the land floods would have spread, and would probably have never made any lasting new channel. With respect to the forts likewise, we ought not to content ourselves with C having them laid flat to the ground; for if the foundation, that is to say, the piles and stones upon which they were founded, be left remaining, it will be easy to erect new forts upon the old foundations in a very short time.

These things, Sir, we have a right to insist on, tho' I do not say, that we ought to insist peremptorily upon them at present; but surely we may and ought to insist upon demolishing all the improvements made to that harbour since the treaty in 1717, whether those improvements have been made by nature or art; therefore we ought to insist upon the harbour's being again filled up, and made incapable of receiving any thing but boats or lighters; for if the French will not be at the expence of removing the foundations of the jetties or piers, which confine the land floods, and thereby clear the channel, they must and ought to resolve upon being at the expence of filling it up, as often as it is cleared by their neglecting to do what they ought at first to have done.

Having now, Sir, shewn what we have a right and ought to insist on, and the fatal consequences that may ensue from our not insisting upon it,

give me leave to say something to an Hon. gentleman upon the floor, who was pleased to give some very harsh names to this motion. I know it was formerly his custom, almost upon every occasion, to make use of what is commonly called bad language, but I thought he had left it off; for tho' a losing gamester, they say, has leave to swear, I never heard that the winner claimed any such privilege; and I shall leave it to be decided by those that hear me, which is most wicked, a minister's neglecting to do his duty, and thereby exposing his country to dishonour as well as danger; or a gentleman's making a motion in this house for obliging him to discharge faithfully his duty to his country; for all those who think the former the most wicked, will certainly join with me in this motion.

Upon this Julius Florus stood up again, and spoke in Substance as follows :

Mr. President,

S I R,

I MUST confess, that I have upon some former occasions, by the heat of youth and the warmth of a debate, been hurried into expressions, which upon cool recollection I have heartily repented; and I believe, the same thing has happened to many gentlemen in this house, especially the noble lord who spoke last. But what I said about the wickedness of this motion, I qualified in such a manner, that I think it could neither be called bad language, nor any way taken amiss; for I must observe, that the only point in debate has been departed from by the noble lord, and by every gentleman who has spoke upon that side of the question. Our right to have the port and harbour of Dunkirk entirely destroyed no one denies, no one doubts of; and every gentleman has acknowledged, that if it should be restored to its

former perfect and glorious state, it would, in case of a new war, be of the most pernicious consequence to this nation; but no one will say, that the French are now attempting any such restoration, nor will they, I believe, make any such attempt, whilst the peace continues between the two nations; and after war is declared, it would be very difficult, if not impossible for them, either to rebuild the piers or the forts, notwithstanding their foundations are still remaining; because, as we are masters at sea, and I hope will always continue so, we could by our ships of war and bomb vessels so annoy their workmen, that it would be impossible for them to carry on the work.

For this reason, Sir, there is no question now before us, either about our right to have Dunkirk port demolished, or about the consequences of its being restored to its former condition. The only point in dispute is, whether in the present circumstances of Europe, it would be wise in us to hurry ourselves into a new war with France, by insisting peremptorily upon a right, which we may vindicate when we please, which can no way suffer by a delay, and by the not vindicating of which we can no way suffer, whilst peace continues between the two nations. If the French were now beginning to repair the port of Dunkirk, the case would be very different; for as the vindication of our right would in that case become every day more difficult, it would suffer by a delay; and therefore it would be necessary for us to vindicate it as soon as possible; but as there is no complaint of that kind, we may, without the least danger, delay insisting peremptorily upon it, till circumstances become more favourable for us, especially as many accidents may happen for rendering them more, and hardly one for rendering them less favourable than they are at present.

W— P—t, Esq;

Nations,

Nations, Sir, as well as private men must not at all times insist peremptorily upon the most rigorous exaction of what is due to them. Prudence may sometimes direct them to acquiesce under a delay, or even a refusal of justice; especially when their right can no way suffer by such acquiescence; and that this is our case at present has, I think, been fully proved in this debate. Therefore until a more convenient opportunity happens, we should leave this affair in the hands of our ministers; for should they for some time acquiesce under the non-performance of this article in the late treaty, it will be but a ministerial acquiescence, which can no way affect the credit or the character of the nation. But should the parliament once interpose, and afterwards acquiesce under a non-compliance with their demand, it would be a national, or at least a parliamentary acquiescence, which might affect not only our national character, but even our national right, at least so far, that without a new war we could never expect to have this article relating to Dunkirk complied with. Therefore, before we agree to this motion, we should consider, whether it would be prudent in us to declare war against France, in case they should not, upon the first demand, directly set about demolishing the port of Dunkirk; and no gentleman, who considers this question, can, I think, agree to the motion.

For understanding the next ensuing debate, I must remind your Readers, that soon after the beginning of every session, we have his majesty's speech read to us, and then some member of our club stands up, and proposes an address by way of answer, in such terms as he thinks most proper. Among other things, it was upon the last occasion proposed, to congratulate his majesty on the compleat re-establishment of a general peace, whereby

the blessings of quiet and tranquillity are restored to his people; and to express our satisfaction at the good disposition of all his majesty's allies, as well as of the contracting powers in the definitive treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, to continue in, and preserve, so desirable a situation, from whence we have not only the comfortable prospect of future ease, but may likewise promise ourselves, through the flourishing condition of our commerce, and the natural rise of publick credit, a gradual increase of our national strength. *This, with the other paragraphs proposed, being read at our table, T. Sempronius Gracchus stood up, and spoke to the following Effect:*

Mr. President,
S I R,

TH E R E is nothing more inconsistent with the dignity of parliament, there is nothing can contribute more effectually towards rendering parliaments contemptible in the eyes of the people, than our being so complaisant to ministers, as to affirm facts, or make insinuations, in our addresses to the throne, which are known to be false by every man in the nation, who knows any thing of publick affairs, and which probably will, in a very short time, be found from experience to be false by the most vulgar and ignorant part of the people. Every man, who has ever read or considered any thing of the nature of parliaments must know, that this is a breach of our duty to our sovereign, who should hear nothing but the most undisguised truth from his parliament; and every man will judge that to be the worst sort of complaisance, which is criminal at the same time that it is parasitical. Such addresses have been too long customary at the beginning of every session, so long that people already begin to say, they can never expect
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any good from parliament; and if this should once become a general and established opinion, it will be easy for the sovereign to lay parliaments aside, and assume a sole and absolute power. Nay, I do not know, but I may live to see instructions sent up from our counties and principal cities, requiring their members to consent to an act of parliament for putting an end to parliaments, and for vesting in the king an absolute power. Such instructions, I know, will never come from our venal boroughs, or from that low and mercenary sort of people, who propose to make an advantage by elections; but there is not an honest man of sense in the kingdom, who would not chuse to be subject to the sole and absolute power of a king without a parliament, rather than to the sole and absolute power of a king with the expensive and oppressive shadow of a parliament.

We should therefore, Sir, for the sake of self-preservation, begin to be less complaisant to ministers; but if we agree to what is now proposed, without any amendment, I will say, that no preceding parliament ever exceeded us in ministerial complaisance; for in general, I must observe, that to talk of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in the terms now proposed, implies a thorough approbation of that treaty. What this house may do, I cannot as yet know; but if we except placemen and pensioners, and such as expect to be so, I am persuaded, there is not an equal number of gentlemen in the kingdom, that would agree to any sort of approbation of that treaty.

Now, Sir, to come to particulars: Will any Englishman say, that a general peace has been completely re-established by the late treaty, when upon the face of the treaty it appears, that notwithstanding the resolution and address of parliament,

the dispute which occasioned our war with Spain, remains as yet undecided, unless it be said to be decided against us; and that, by not mentioning it in the treaty, we have given it up? If this be the case, if we have tacitly allowed, that Spain has a right to search our ships in the open seas, and to seize and confiscate them when they find, or pretend they have found, on board, any thing of what they are pleased to call contraband goods, we may be assured, that they will for the future interrupt our navigation, and plunder our merchants, as much as ever they did heretofore; and if this should be the consequence of what we have called the definitive treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, can we have the assurance to say, that the blessings of quiet and tranquillity have been thereby restored to his majesty's people?

Can we, Sir, so much as insinuate, that all his majesty's allies shew a disposition to continue in peace, when it is so well known, that all of them *but the Dutch* shewed no disposition to conclude it; and that they would not certainly have agreed to it, if our abandoning the alliance by concluding a separate treaty, had not forced them to accept of what was offered? The Dutch indeed joined with us in that treaty; but however much they may be said to have been our allies, I am sure, they cannot properly be said to have been our confederates in the late war; and as to those who were really our confederates, meaning the queen of Hungary and king of Sardinia, we all know, that their consent was never asked till after it was concluded; and as they could not carry on the war alone, they were forced to agree to what we had done; so that if they shew a disposition to continue in peace, it is not because they have such a disposition, but because, by our conduct of the war, and conclusion of the peace, we have so strength-

strengthened their enemies, that it is not in their power to shew a contrary disposition.

Then, Sir, with regard to the other contracting powers in the definitive treaty, by whom must be meant the French and Spaniards, I am amazed how any one can propose to affirm, that they have a good disposition to continue in peace. If they have any such disposition, it is plain, that it must be at our expense, and such a one, I am sure, we ought not to call a good disposition. Have the French, with respect to us, as yet performed any one article of what they promised? On the contrary, are they not in-
 croaching upon our rights, by planting the neutral islands in the West-Indies? Have they not in a manner
 C declared war against us in North America, by hounding out their wild Indians to fall upon our infant colony of Nova-Scotia? Are not the Spaniards behaving in the same manner towards us? Have they not refused to comply with that article in
 D the late treaty relating to our South-Sea company? Have they not already begun again to search and seize our ships in the American seas, and to murder or make slaves of our logwood cutters in the bays of Campechey and Honduras?

When we consider these things, Sir, and where is the Englishman that does not consider them? I will be bound to say, no where, unless it be in the administration: I say, Sir, when we consider these things, can we tell his majesty, can we in-
 F sinuate to the people, that the contracting powers in the late definitive treaty have a good disposition to continue in, or preserve a peaceable situation? Can we suggest, that we have any prospect of future ease, unless it be by submitting to all the
 G insults and indignities that can be put upon us? And can we call this a comfortable prospect? But this is not, it seems, the only comfortable

prospect we are to talk of: We are likewise to say, that we promise ourselves, *through the flourishing condition of our commerce*, a gradual increase of our national strength. Can any gentleman say this, who considers how our commerce and manufactures are loaded and incumbered with duties, excises, and customs? During the war, it is true, both our commerce and manufactures began to revive; because by our superiority at sea, we put a stop to the French commerce; and by their drawing such numbers of men from their manufactures, for recruiting their army, they gave an advantage to those of this country. But by the laudable peace we have concluded, we have given up both these advantages; and no gentleman who reflects upon the declining state our commerce and manufactures were in before the French war began, will be so ridiculous as to promise himself an increase of national strength, *through the future flourishing condition of our commerce*.

Does not every gentleman foresee, Sir, may we not conclude from what we have already felt since the late treaty, that our American commerce will be interrupted by the Spaniards, and that we shall be rivalled, if not
 E under our bad management out-done, in our East-India, African, Levant, and Portuguese trade by the French? Then with regard to our manufactures, do not we know that almost all the countries of Europe are now setting up manufactures of their own, whilst ours are sinking under the pressure of our taxes? In all the manufacturing countries I have lately visited, I have heard the masters complain, that the wages of their workmen are so high, and they are so beat down in their price both by the
 F exporting merchant and the retailing shopkeeper, that they can hardly support their families by the profits of their trade. This, Sir, is not owing to their expensive way of living,
 or

or to their desire of greater profit than usual, as our courtiers endeavour to insinuate; nor is it owing to any natural cause, it is owing to our having more rivals abroad, and heavier taxes at home, than we ever had in any former time. The labourer must live by his labour, and if by taxes you enhance the price of almost every thing necessary for his support, he must have higher wages, or at least you prevent their being lowered, as otherwise they might have been. And as merchants, shopkeepers, and master tradesmen must have some of the conveniences, as well as the mere necessities of life, if you enhance the price of both by taxes, you put it out of their power to content themselves with so small a profit as they would otherwise do. It is not therefore high living that makes either the merchant or shopkeeper beat down the price of the manufacturer, but necessity. The former cannot sell our manufactures at a foreign market so dear as formerly, because of his being rivalled by foreign manufactures of the same kind; and at the same time the support of his family is more expensive: The latter cannot sell so dear, or so much in his shop; because the advanced price on provisions makes people more saving in cloaths; and yet at the same time he can hardly support his family for double the money it would have cost him fifty years ago.

What must both in this case do, Sir? They must either beat down the price upon the manufacturer, or give over trade, or become bankrupt; and if the manufacturer finds himself so beat down in his price, that he cannot support his family in this country by the profits of his manufacture, he will either give it up, or go and set it up in some other country. This, Sir, is what makes it so easy for our neighbours to set up all sorts of manufactures

formerly carried on in this country, and by this, if not remedied, we shall probable be soon disabled from exporting manufactures of any kind. As these consequences of our high taxes are now become so apparent, and so generally dreaded, can we say, that we have any comfortable prospect, from a peaceful situation in Europe, or that we promise ourselves *through the flourishing condition of our commerce*, a gradual increase of our national strength. On the contrary, our commerce and manufactures would thrive by a general confusion in Europe, provided we could keep peace at home; but in our present situation, both may probably be undone by a lasting general tranquillity.

Let us look back, Sir, to the reign of queen Elizabeth: She was so far from making it the maxim of her government to preserve the peace of Europe, that she made it the whole business of her reign to sow dissensions, and raise civil broils amongst her neighbours on the continent, without involving herself so far in any one as to run her country in debt. By that means she preserved peace at home; she established our commerce, she established our manufactures; and she opened those springs, from whence flowed that inundation of riches, which with all our late bad management we have not yet been able to drain off.

But, Sir, that sluice, which was opened many years, is now become so wide, that if any of those springs be diminished, we shall soon be drained quite dry. To talk without a metaphor, Sir, I mean the large publick debt now owing to foreigners, who live abroad upon the interest they receive yearly from this nation, which must necessarily carry away from us yearly a great quantity of gold and silver; and if that demand or quantity be not annually supplied by the general balance of our trade, it must carry off yearly a part of our national stock of gold and silver, and

will certainly in a number of years carry off the whole; therefore, if what we gain yearly upon the general balance of our trade should be diminished by the decay of our commerce and manufactures, so as not to be sufficient for supplying that demand, we must necessarily in a certain number of years be undone; and I have so many and such strong reasons for dreading this consequence, that I cannot pretend to say, I have any comfortable prospect, or any hopes of an increase of national strength, through the flourishing condition of our commerce.

Upon this, Servilius Priscus stood up, and spoke in Substance thus:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I HAVE often observed, that what is called the people is a sort of ghost or hobgoblin, sometimes raised by the imagination of the person that is frightened, but more often by the art of him that designs to frighten; and, like other hobgoblins, it always says what the imagination of the frightened suggests, or the art of the frightening devises. Thus, according to the noble lord, the people are quite out of conceit with parliaments, and never expect any good from them, because they are become the mere parasites of ministers. How this can be said by any man in the kingdom, I cannot imagine, when I consider, that two successive prime ministers have but lately been pulled from behind the throne, by the parliament's declaring against them; and, surely, no man who thinks that the parliament did right in either of these cases, can say, that he never expects any good from parliament. But the truth is, whatever is said by those we keep company with, we suppose to be said by the people; and there are two sets of people in this nation who never, I believe, expect any thing of what they call good

from parliament: Those are the Jacobites, and the friends of a late minister, who was pulled from the closet by the authority of parliament; and which of these two sets of people the noble lord keeps company with, I shall leave for him to determine. But as I keep company with neither of these sets of people, I am, from what I hear among those I converse with, led to believe, that the people have still a very high opinion of parliaments, and think that they have never been more complaisant to ministers, or even to their sovereign, than by our constitution they ought to be.

This, Sir, is the opinion which, I think, the people have of parliaments; and this opinion will not, I am persuaded, be in the least altered by our agreeing to what is now proposed; for there is nothing in the proposition now made to us, that can be supposed to imply any approbation of the late treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle; and if there were, I am fully convinced, that every reasonable, unbiassed man in the kingdom would assent to it. There are some, indeed, who never can be pleased with any thing but what is done by themselves; and there are others whose hopes were so sanguine and extravagant, that they could not have been satisfied, even supposing we had met with the most uninterrupted success in the war. But considering the bad success we had met with, and the dangerous situation both we and our allies were in, every reasonable man must allow, that the treaty was rather better than could be expected.

I come now, Sir, to what the noble lord called his particular objections; and first, with regard to the re-establishment of the peace. He may as well say that peace is not re-established, because the limits between the French and us in North America are not expressly pointed out, as to say that it is not re-established,

November, 1750.

H-y P—m, Esq;

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finished,

blished, because the dispute between Spain and us, about what shall be deemed an illicit trade in America, is not finally adjusted. In all general treaties of peace, such disputes are left to be adjusted afterwards by commissaries; yet no one ever imagined, that peace was not completely re-established as soon as the general treaty is signed and ratified by all the parties concerned. I could bring examples, Sir, from every treaty of peace for above a century past; but I shall mention only the treaties of Ryswick and Utrecht. By the former the affair of Hudson's bay was left undecided, and commissioners were to be appointed to examine and determine the rights and pretensions of both sides; and not only this, but all the places to be restored on either side, were left to the discussion of these commissioners. And by the treaty of Utrecht, many of us must remember, that the affair relating to Hudson's bay, and the limits between that and Canada; as also the boundaries between the other British and French colonies in North America, were left to be adjusted by commissaries. Yet no one ever supposed, that the peace between the French and us was not completely re-established, both by the treaty of Ryswick and that of Utrecht.

But as the noble lord would insinuate, Sir, it was, it seems, an unpardonable neglect, not to determine the dispute about illicit trade, because the parliament had resolved and addressed, that no treaty of peace with the crown of Spain should be admitted, unless the acknowledgment of our natural and indubitable right to navigate in the American seas, to and from any part of his majesty's dominions, without being seized, searched, visited, or stopped, under any pretence whatsoever, shall have been first obtained as preliminary thereto. As to this, I must, in the first place, observe, that neither the parliament, nor any human mind can determine, what terms of

peace may and ought to be insisted on, because it depends on the chance of war, which the supreme power alone can with any certainty foresee. When we are successful in a war, we not only may, but ought to insist upon more advantageous terms than those, we would at first have been satisfied with: On the other hand, when we are unsuccessful, we must accept of terms of peace less advantageous than those we had a right to insist on, and may be so reduced as to be glad of peace upon any terms. Therefore, when the parliament, at the beginning, or during the course of a war, comes to any such resolution, it always implies the condition of our being so successful as to command our own terms; and if this accidental condition does not happen, his majesty ought not in prudence to adhere to the parliament's resolution.

Of this, Sir, we have an example within our own memory: During the course of the war in queen Anne's time, the parliament resolved, that no safe or honourable peace could or ought to be concluded, whilst any branch of the house of Bourbon remained in possession of Spain; yet a peace was afterwards concluded, by which a branch of the house of Bourbon was established in the possession of that monarchy; and the parliament, notwithstanding its former resolution, approved of that peace. For this reason, Sir, I never liked this sort of negative addresses: It looks like the parliament's assuming to itself a power beyond any thing that is human,—that of directing the fate of war; and as often as it does this, it will never fail of bringing upon itself the ridicule of sensible men.

But in the next place I must observe, Sir, that suppose an article, in the very words of the resolution of parliament, had been inserted in the treaty, it would have signified nothing, without some explanatory article,

article, or clauses; for the Spaniards would have always pretended, that the ship searched and confiscated by them, was not failing to and from any part of his majesty's dominions, but to or from some part of their coast, and had carried on, or designed to carry on an illicit trade; from whence we may see, that this affair must be put under some very particular regulations, in the settling of which the merchants and masters of ships on both sides must be consulted, and great care taken by the Spaniards on one side, that those regulations shall not be such as may put it out of their power to prevent an illicit trade; and by us on the other, that they shall not be such as may give a handle for interrupting our lawful trade in that part of the world. Every gentleman must therefore plainly see, that this affair is of so nice a discussion, that it could not be settled in a general treaty of peace; and indeed, I believe, it is hardly possible to settle it so as that it must not in a great measure depend upon the future *bonne foy* of the parties concerned; for as we cannot but expect, that the Spanish guardacosta's will now and then transgress their duty, we must depend upon the court of Spain for reparation; and if they should refuse, I hope his majesty will always have the power, I am sure, he has the inclination, to see justice done to his subjects; therefore we may truly say, notwithstanding any transgressions of this kind that have been or may be committed; that the blessings of quiet and tranquillity are restored to the people of this nation.

With regard to the good disposition of his majesty's allies, or the contracting powers in the late treaty, it is impossible, Sir, for me, or even for the noble lord, with all his sagacity, to judge of peoples thoughts: We must judge from outward signs, and from those it appears, that all parties concerned have a good disposition to preserve the peace. His

majesty's allies have shewn their good disposition, by so readily agreeing to what was stipulated: The French have shewn their good disposition, by evacuating all their conquests in Flanders; and the Spaniards have shewn theirs, by evacuating the duchy of Savoy and county of Nice. As to those things that relate more particularly to this nation, they are all of such a nature as to require time either for an adjustment or performance, and both the French and Spaniards have shewn an inclination to have them finally concluded as soon as possible.

Thus, Sir, from every thing that appears, and we can judge from nothing else, we may say, that we have the comfortable prospect of future ease. Nay, we may go farther: We may say, that we have the comfortable prospect of a lasting future ease. What future accidents may produce, no one can tell; but at present there is no dispute subsisting between any of the powers of Europe, of such consequence as to occasion a rupture; and of all the accidents that may probably happen, most of them are such as we have reason to wish should happen. In this respect therefore, the expressions in the address proposed are rather modest than otherwise; and as to the present condition of our commerce, I have very different accounts of it from what the noble lord seems to have; for as to our manufactures, I have accounts both from the north and west, and such as I think I may depend on, which shew, that if workmens wages be high, it does not proceed from the high price of necessary provisions, but from the great demand for our manufactures, and a scarcity of workmen; for in all those countries, they are under a difficulty to get workmen at any price, for supplying the demand. Indeed, it is hardly possible to suppose, that the provisions necessary for the poor can be

dear in this country, where there is such a superabundance of corn, that incredible quantities have been lately exported. I should be afraid to mention what quantities have been exported, if it did not appear upon our custom-house books; but from them it appears, that lately there was in three months time above 220,000l. paid for bounties upon corn exported. And all our other exports have, since the peace, been more considerable, than they had ever been for many years before. Our consumption likewise has increased, as is evident from the produce of the sinking fund for this last year; for in the first three quarters of last year, that fund has produced more than a million; and as to the last quarter's produce, it cannot yet be ascertained, because the accounts are not brought in; but it cannot, I think, be much short of the former.

I must therefore, Sir, from our consumption, as well as our exports, suppose, that the people of this country are generally rich, or in what may be called easy circumstances with respect to their rank in life. Some may be poor and needy: The idle, the imprudent, and the extravagant must be so in all countries; but in general I will say, that there is no country in the world, where a poor man may more easily and certainly support himself, and even grow rich; and I am sure, there is no country where poor or rich are more secure of enjoying what they earn by their industry, or save by their economy.

As to our duties, excises, and customs, Sir, I am extremely sorry they are so heavy: I am sorry we cannot give an immediate ease to the people. I shall grant they might be of the most fatal consequence both to our commerce and manufactures, if we were rivalled by any country where the people paid no taxes: But where is that country? Not in Europe, I am sure, Sir. In France their taxes

may not be in appearance so heavy, but they are more heavy in effect: Or at least the other burdens and inconveniences which the people are subject to, fall more grievously both upon poor and rich; particularly that of having soldiers quartered upon them; for the rich buy themselves off generally at a price in proportion to their reputed riches, which is a most beneficial perquisite to the commanding officer of the regiment or company: By this means the common soldiers come at last to be quartered upon poor labourers or mechanics; and this by itself alone is a heavier burden than all the taxes such men are obliged to pay in this country. Therefore, if workmen's wages, or the price of labour be dearer in this country than in France, or any other country, it cannot proceed from our taxes: It must proceed from circulating money's being more plenty in this country than in any other; for the price of gold and silver, as well as every other commodity, must be according to its plenty or scarcity in the country; and consequently, in a country where circulating money is plenty, labour as well as every thing else must bear a higher price than in a country where it is scarce.

I have said, Sir, circulating money; because in those countries where their gold and silver is locked up by those that get possession of it, it is the very same as if it were in hidden mines underground, and can produce no effect till it be made to circulate, unless it be that of keeping the possessor in a perpetual panick. As I take this, Sir, to be the real cause of the high price of labour in this country; and as commerce and manufactures will always move by degrees into those countries where labour is cheapest, if not prevented by other causes, I am afraid, the circulating of commerce and manufactures from one country to another, is what cannot be prevented by any human regulation: The most we can do is to

keep them circulating from one part of our own dominions to another, as long as we can; and the best method for doing this, is to repeal every law, that tends towards establishing a monopoly in any one part of our dominions.

However, Sir, if there be any solid ground for another observation made by the noble lord: If it should come to pass, that our gain upon the general balance of our trade, could not supply the demand for paying the interest upon our publick funds, growing due yearly to foreigners who live beyond sea: I say, if this should come to pass, it would certainly drain us of our current money, and consequently reduce the price of labour as well as every thing else in this country; but, as this is an effect which we ought to prevent, if possible, because it might at last leave us no money at all, I hope, the noble lord himself will approve of acknowledging his majesty's wisdom in recommending to us the reduction of the national debt; and as the rise of publick credit, which, I hope, will be acknowledged to be an effect of the peace, has given us an opportunity to lessen the interest payable to the publick creditors, which is much the same with paying off so much of the principal, I think we ought to lay hold of it as soon as possible.

I say, Sir, as soon as possible; because we cannot pretend to reduce the interest now payable to any of the publick creditors, without offering payment to such as will not accept of a less interest; and as we can make no payment without having given a twelve months previous notice, it will be necessary for us to go upon this affair with the utmost dispatch. For this reason, I shall now mention in general what I have thought on, concerning this important affair. We know, Sir, that some of our publick debts bear an

interest of but *three per cent.* and others but *three and a half*; but by far the greatest part bear an interest of *four*. Now, as to the two first, I think, we cannot propose to reduce them lower at present; but as the

three per cents now sell at par, and as the *three and a half* sell above par, I think we may venture to reduce all the *four per cents* to *three and a half* after Christmas come a twelve month, provided we secure them of that interest, and of not being paid off for seven years, and from the end of seven years to pay them but *three per cent.* till redeemed by parliament.

For this purpose, Sir, I shall very soon take the liberty to move for our resolving ourselves into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration that part of his majesty's speech, which relates to the national debt; and in that committee I shall propose our coming to a resolution, that such of the proprietors of our *four per cents* as shall consent to accept of an interest of *three per cent.* to commence from the 25th of December, 1757, shall in lieu of their present interest, have an interest of *four per cent.* until the 25th of December, 1760. and after that day an interest of 3l. 10s. per ann. until the 25th of December, 1757, without being liable to be redeemed until after that day *.

I say, Sir, I shall take the liberty of proposing some such resolution; and if it be agreed to, a bill will of course be ordered to be brought in, which will, I hope, be passed into a law before Christmas next, that the proprietors of our *four per cents* may see, that the three branches of the legislature concur in resolving to pay off such as shall not agree to accept of a less interest, and consequently may have time to consider what they are to do, before the day to be limited and appointed by the act for that purpose. If we appear to be pretty unanimous in this resolution,

* See London Magazine for July last, p. 310, col. 2.

lution, I believe, so great a part of the proprietors of the *four per cents* will accept of the terms offered, that it will be easy to raise money at *three per cent.* for paying off such as shall not; and for this reason, I hope, no gentleman will oppose what is so apparently for the benefit of his country; for if we do not embrace every opportunity for lessening the publick debt, or the interest payable thereon, the nation must at last be undone; and for the same reason I wish, that gentlemen of a melancholy disposition, who forebode nothing but disasters both to themselves and their country, would keep their fears to themselves, and not endeavour to propagate that groundless and imaginary panick, which is the constant inhabitant of their gloomy minds; for according to a late honest and sensible writer, as well as a celebrated poet, *Fear admitted into publick councils betrays like treason.*

The next Speaker in this Debate was D Horatius Cocles, whose Speech was in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

S I R,

AS the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, was pleased to mention the resolution and address of E parliament during the course of the war in queen Anne's time, relating to the Spanish monarchy's not being left in the possession of any branch of the house of Bourbon, and as I am old enough to remember that address, as well as the treaty of peace afterwards made in contradiction to it, I shall give you an account of that affair, in order to shew, what a difference there is between it and what has been lately done in contradiction to the declared sense of parliament. When that address was G agreed to, the emperor Joseph was alive, and his brother Charles had been declared by us king of Spain, and was in possession of a great part

Sir J—n H— d C—n.

of that monarchy. But afterwards, that is to say, in the year 1711, the emperor Joseph died, and his brother Charles not only succeeded him in all his dominions, but was chosen emperor in his room. This produced a thorough change in the system of affairs of Europe; for it was inconsistent with the balance of power, and dangerous to the very being of our allies the Dutch, to unite the Austrian and the whole Spanish dominions in one person. B But as Charles, then emperor, would neither renounce his right to the crown of Spain, nor join in transferring the possession to any other person, it became also absolutely necessary for the Dutch as well as us, to leave that monarchy in the possession of a branch of the house of C Bourbon, under a proper provision for preventing the union of the two monarchies of France and Spain.

Therefore, when the negotiations were begun, which ended in the treaty of peace at Utrecht, our ministers had good reason to suppose, that the parliament would depart from their former resolution; yet such a regard had our ministers at that time for parliament, that they would not advise the queen to ratify the preliminaries, till after they had been communicated to, and approved of by parliament. Now, Sir, to compare this case with what is at present under consideration, I must first observe, that the wresting of the whole monarchy of Spain from the house of Bourbon, was neither the cause F nor the design of the war; for both the Dutch and we had acknowledged Philip, second son of the dauphin, as lawful king of Spain; and all that was stipulated by the grand alliance, concluded by king William, was, to recover the provinces of the Low Countries, then in possession of France, as a security for the dominions, navigation and commerce of Great-Britain and the States General; and the duchy of Milan and kingdom

dom of Naples and Sicily, with the lands and islands on the coast of Tuscany, as an equitable and reasonable satisfaction to his imperial majesty, for his pretension to the Spanish succession. But success turns the head of nations as well as private A men, and some little successes we met with at the beginning of the war, so turned our heads, that nothing would then serve us but the entire conquest of the Spanish monarchy, in which madness we were ca- B joled both by the Dutch and our general, because, whoever lost, they were sure to get by the war.

On the other hand, Sir, the cause of our late war with Spain, was the right they claimed to search our ships in the open seas, and to seize and confiscate them, if they found C any thing of what they called contraband goods; and the depredations they had committed in pursuance of this right: And the design of the war was to compel them to give up this pretended right, and to make reparation for those depreda- D tions. There was therefore a very material difference as to the foundation of the resolution of parliament in these two cases; and as to the other differences, they stand in need of very little explanation. The ministers, who negotiated the treaty of E Utrecht, departed from the resolution of parliament, because an alteration in the affairs of Europe had made that departure necessary; but the ministers, who negotiated the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, could plead no such necessity. The former would F conclude nothing till they had obtained the consent of parliament; but the latter concluded every thing without asking the consent of parliament, tho' it was actually sitting when the preliminaries were concluded and ratified.

Sir, this was shewing such a disregard to the authority of parliament: It was treating the parliament with such contempt, that if it should long pass unresented, I shall

not wonder at finding parliaments held in derision by every man in the kingdom. Perhaps it is not now a proper time to resent this treatment; but let our ministers think what they will, I am persuaded, a time will come, when every one concerned in negotiating or advising that treaty, will be called to a strict account for their conduct; and till then I do not think we can expect any great regard from the people without doors, or that any who have not a share of the B supplies granted by parliament, will expect any good from parliament.

I am sorry, Sir, that any minister of this kingdom should have cause to compare the people to a hobgoblin, that can frighten none but fools: The time has been when the C voice of the people was of some real importance, and when the voice of the people and the voice of the parliament was always the same; but now, I am certain, it is otherwise; and I do not found this opinion upon what I hear from the people I converse with, or that any man con- D verses with: I found it upon the written remonstrances of the people to their members. Do not we know, that the people have for many years been remonstrating against long parliaments, and against placemen and pensioners in parliament? Do not we know, that these remonstrances have been general from all parts of the kingdom? And can we expect, that the people will have any regard for parliament, after finding them- selves so much disregarded by par- E liament? But whatever little regard the people may now have for parliaments, I am sure they will have less, if we tamely allow ourselves to be so much disregarded by those ministers, who, notwithstanding the address of both houses, agreed to G and presented in the most solemn manner, have dared to conclude a peace with Spain, without stipulating a renunciation of that right pretended to by Spain, of searching and seizing

seizing our ships on pretence of contraband goods in time of peace.

I am surprised to hear it said, Sir, that it is usual to leave such articles as this to be adjusted afterwards by commissaries. I know it is usual to leave immaterial articles, which require a nice discussion, to be afterwards settled by commissaries; but is there an instance of a peace concluded, without settling that dispute which occasioned the war? Is the right which the Spaniards pretend to, a point which requires or can admit of discussion or explanation? No, Sir. If we enter into any discussion: If we admit of any explanation, we grant the right; for a non-entity can neither be discussed nor explained. The question is simple and plain: Have they such a right, or no? If they have not, make them say so; for, I hope, they shall never be able to make us say, they have. But, I find, we still bewilder ourselves in supposing, that there can be such a thing in time of peace as contraband goods; and in not making the proper distinction between ships sailing along a coast, and ships that have been in, or are bound to any port upon that coast. In time of peace there can be no such thing as contraband goods, but there may be such a thing as illicit trade, and to prevent this illicit trade, the ships that are bound to or from any port upon the coast, may be searched while they are upon the coast; but the ship that is in the course of her voyage only sailing along the coast, cannot, unless she has hovered so long upon the coast without any cause, as to give a just suspicion, which may warrant a search but no seizure; for there can be no ground for a seizure, unless by her broken bulk, or by her not having proper bills of lading, or by the free confession of some of her crew, an illicit trade appears; but if nothing like this appears, she cannot be seized, much less confiscated on account of her having on board such goods as are

prohibited to be imported into, or exported from the country whose coast she was upon.

If we attend to this, Sir, we must see, that the Spaniards have no right to stop or search any of our ships sailing in the American seas, even supposing they should by contrary winds be kept hovering upon their coast; and much less have they a right to seize any British ship on account of her having on board, what they pretend to call contraband goods, unless it appears by some immediate proof, that she got those goods on board by carrying on an illicit trade with their people. How easy then would it have been to have settled this point by an explicit declaration in the treaty, that they had no such right? For without this our navigation can never be free, our merchants can never be safe. Until this declaration be made, I must be of opinion, that peace is not completely re-established, nor can we expect to enjoy either quiet or tranquillity; and I am confirmed in this opinion by what I have already heard of the behaviour of the Spaniards, since our late—famous treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

I therefore hope, Sir, that for the sake of unanimity at least, if not for the sake of preserving the little character we have left, this long paragraph about congratulating his majesty upon the complete re-establishment of the peace, will be left out; and I shall heartily concur with the Hon. gentleman in acknowledging his majesty's wisdom in recommending to us the redemption of the national debt; as also in any scheme he may propose, for lessening the interest payable to the public creditors; for as they have always taken as much advantage as they could of the war, I think, we should take as much advantage as we can of the peace.

[This] JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

From

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An Account of an antient Shrine, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Croyland; by Wm. Stukely M. D. Coll. M^{ed}. Lond. Soc. & Eccles. D. Georgii Martyr. Lond. Reſter.

THE shrine before us is a great curiosity. Few of this kind of antiquities escaped the general ravage of the dissolution of abbeys. The shrine is made of oak, plated over with copper, upon which the figures are chased in gold: The ground is enamelled with blue; in the ridge along the top are three oval crystals set transparently; it is 12 inches long, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ high, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Mr. Eayre of St. Neot's sent it to me to have my opinion of it. It was found in the house of a gentleman of that neighbourhood, who never shewed it during his life-time; and who possibly might have given us some account of the history of it; and at present we have no means left of finding it out, but by conjecture. This elegant antiquity is now (1748) in possession of Sir John Cotton, bart.

I conceive it came from Croyland-abbey. There was an intercourse between this abbey and St. Neot's priory; inasmuch that St. Neot's body was carried hence to Croyland-abbey, and inshrined there.

These shrines were made for receiving reliques of Saints, in old abbeys, churches, and cathedrals. These were carried about in processions on their anniversary days; sometimes embellished with jewels of inestimable value. Besides these portable ones, there were others, built of stone, marble and other materials; like that of St. Edward the Confessor in Westminster-abbey; one now in Chester cathedral of St. Werburga, whereon the episcopal throne is set, adorned with sculptures of Saxon kings, and saints: One of St. Thomas de Cantelupe bishop of Hereford, in that cathedral. These now remain. There was one in the church of Burton-Coggles, Lincolnshire; and of Heckington in the same county; and innumerable others, destroyed at the dissolution of monasteries.

The shrine before us, from the manner of drawing, and workmanship, I conclude to be of Saxon antiquity, and that very high; now near 900 years ago. I think it gives us the story of the murder of the abbot there, and his Monks, perpetrated by the barbarous Danes, in the year 870.

Sept. 25. that year, they rushed into the church of Croyland, whilst the religious were at divine service. Ingulphus, abbot of that place, in his history, gives November, 1750.

us this account. Lord Theodore was then abbot of Croyland; who at that time pontifically officiated at the high altar, expecting the barbarians. King Oitetyl cut off his head upon the altar. *Verus martyr et Christi hostia immolatur*, says our author; *Ministri circumstantes omnes capitibus detruncati*: "Thus fell the true martyr and lamb of Christ, as a sacrifice on the altar. All the assistant ministers were beheaded likewise," says he.

The two on our shrine are frier Elises the deacon, and frier Savin the subdeacon.

Some days after, when the monks that fled returned, they found the body of the venerable abbot Theodore beheaded at the altar.

Above is represented his successor abbot Godric, with the ministers about him, putting the deceased abbot into his shroud; whilst angels are carrying his soul up to heaven.

I suppose some part of this martyr might be obtained and kept in this shrine.

I observe the famous old sepulchral stone in Peterborough minster-yard, is exactly of the same shape as our shrine. It was set up over the grave of the abbot and monks murdered by the same Danes, the day after those of Croyland-abbey suffered, Sept. 25. It is carved on the sides with the images of our Saviour and the apostles. It is now removed into the library.

From the same Number.

A description of SILCHESTER, in Hampshire, a Roman town, in its present state. By JOHN WARD, F. R. S. and P. R. G.

BY a Roman inscription cut in a stone, lately found here; it appears, that this was the antient Vindomis. I had been informed that the traces of this antient town are yet often visible in the summer; and that the ruins of an amphitheatre still remain without the wall: But being since in that country, I had an opportunity of visiting the place myself. The circuit of the wall on the outside contains near one English mile and a half; and the several parcels of land contained within it amount together to an hundred acres, or upwards. The wall consists of nine sides, but very unequal. The materials that compose it are large flints, and rough stones of different sorts, cemented together with very strong mortar; and the foundation is generally made of a row or two of stones laid flatwise, and over them four or five rows of flints; then usually a double row of stones, sometimes three rows, and at other times one only, laid in the same position; over these a like number of row

S s s

of flints, as before; and so alternately upwards. And a little to the westward of the south gate are yet to be seen seven of these ranges of stone, with six of flint between them; where the height of the wall measured on the outside about 18 feet. And about 50 yards eastward of the same gate are six ranges of stone, with five of flint between them; where a small part of the facing seems yet to be near intire. But there is no appearance either of copings, or battlements, on any part of the wall. Tho' the ranges of stone in the front of the wall are placed horizontally, yet those within it often stand edgewise, and somewhat obliquely, like the wall of Severus in the north of England. And at the south gate the thickness of the wall measured about five yards. The wall is not any where intirely demolished, except that two breaches have been made on the north-west side, to open a passage for waggons. And the ditch without the wall, is in some places 10 or 12 yards over, but in others at present not visible. There is little appearance of the vallum, or military way, within the circuit of the wall; the ground being now more generally raised pretty near the top of the wall, on which grow many large oaks and other timber trees. From the south gate towards Winchester has lain a military road, which when broken up appears to have been pitched with flints.

The amphitheatre stands without the wall, at the north-east corner, and distant from it upwards of 100 yards. Both the wall and seats, which are made in it, consist of a mixture of clay and gravel. The wall is about 20 yards thick at the bottom below the seats, and decreases gradually to the thickness of about four yards at the top. There are five ranges of seats above one another, at the distance of about six feet on the slope. It has two passages into it, one towards the town, and the other opposite to it. The diameter of the area is 50 yards by 40, and the area itself now serves for a pond to a farmer's yard. The area of the town contains only corn fields, a small quantity of meadow land, and an ancient church, and farm house, near the east gate. The method taken by Mr. Stair, (a curious man in the neighbourhood, who accompanied me in this survey, with Mr. Wright, an experienced surveyor, who measured the whole circuit of the wall, and the dimensions of the amphitheatre, as given above) in order to discover where the streets formerly lay, was by observing for several years before harvest those places, in which the corn was stunted, and did not flourish as in other parts. These are easily distinguished in a dry summer, and run in straight lines crossing one another. Moreover, by spit-

ting the ground, and often digging it up, he found a great deal of rubbish, with the plain ruins and foundations of houses on each side of these tracts. Whereas in the middle of the squares nothing of that nature appeared, and the corn usually flourishes very well. The ploughmen also confirmed the same, who found the earth harder, and more difficult to be turned up, in these tracts and near them, than elsewhere. And it is further observable, that two of these streets, which seemed rather wider than the rest, lead to the four gates of the city, one of them running in a direct line from the north to the south gate, and the other from the east to the west, which latter measured at least eight yards across.

By digging likewise Mr. Stair discovered the ruins of a number of buildings, in the form of a long square. The foundations were still pretty intire, and the depth of them from wall to wall was found to be about 27 feet, and the breadth about 16, which it is not improbable may be the remains of the ancient forum. But there appeared the foundation of some larger structure, consisting of free-stone three feet in thickness. And there seemed to be the pedestal or foundation of an altar, by the great quantity of ashes and wood-coal burnt, that lay round about it. What remained was about three feet in height, four in length, and three in breadth. It consisted of large Roman bricks, one of which dug up intire, and communicated to me by Dr. Collet, is 17 inches and a half long, 12 and a half broad, and two and a half thick.

Great numbers of coins in all metals, and of all sizes, have been found here; so that Mr. Stair is now possessed of several hundred, which have been all collected from this Roman settlement; among which are the emperors Valentinian and Arcadius in gold; with most of the imperial coins from Augustus to that time, either in silver or brass; many of which are exceedingly well preserved. But the most valuable coin, which has been discovered in the ruins of this ancient Roman town, is a gold one of Allectus, in fine preservation, now in the museum of Dr. Mead.

The other Articles contained in this Number of the Philosophical Transactions are as follow, viz.

I. An eclipse of the sun, July 24, 1748. observed by the right Hon. James earl of Morton, Mr. le Monnier, royal astronomer and member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and Mr. J. Short, fellow of the Royal Society.

II. A

II. A letter from Mr. David Erskin Baker, to Martin Folkes; Esq; Pr. R. S. containing considerations on two extraordinary Belemnites.

III. A letter from Benj. Cook, F. R. S. to Peter Collison, F. R. S. concerning a mixed breed of apples, from the mixture of the farina.

IV. A summary of some late observations upon the generation, composition, and decomposition of animal and vegetable substances; by Mr. Turbervill Needham, F. R. S.

V. Observationes astronomicae variae factae in Paraquaria, regione Americae Australis, ab anno 1700 ad annum 1730. quas cum Regali Societate communicavit Jacobus de Castro Sarmiento, M. D. Coll. Lond. Lic. & R. S. S.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

—*Quid submissae ac leniter, quid festivae, quid atrociter, quid sedatae, quid concitatus dicendum videant, et quibus pronuntiatiois grata comparatur variat.* CAUSSINUS.

S I R,

I WAS highly pleased, and indeed so are all that I have yet heard mention it, with what you have given us, in your incomparable Magazine, on the subject of chanting. (See p. 363, 462.) I only wish more had been said upon it—I am sure there is room enough—If you give me leave, I will add my mite—I wish to see some abler hand do more.

There is certainly nothing in the world, more dissonant to the very nature of an humble suit and address, to the most exalted of all beings, than to chant it out to him; and I am confident, that were any mortal, who had never heard of such a practice, brought in that state into a choir, whilst they are chanting the prayers, he could not (supposing he understood not the words that were uttered, which, being a stranger to that way, he would have a very fair chance not to do) ever possibly guess or imagine by the sound and manner, that any thing like imploration and adoration of Deity, were going forward; and if he understood the words, would he not say, that they were mad?—mad—so to deal by their prayers!—how strange a way of addressing God, and how different from all that men practise and use towards but their betters upon earth, is this sing-song mode?—Let any body but mind, when he hears it, how disagreeable and disparaging, to the solemn design and import of the matter and words, is the manner of chanting numberless pe-

titions—O God, make speed to save us—O Lord, make haste to help us—have mercy upon us miserable sinners—we beseech thee to bear us, good Lord—O Lord, shew thy mercy upon us—graciously look upon our afflictions—pitiably behold the sorrows of our hearts—mercifully forgive the sins of thy people—with the whole confession, &c.

What do these expressions now bespeak, but the most resigned humility? What can require or deserve a bumble voice, and pathetic cadence, if these do not? What, in the name of wonder, is there in them, that should put any one in mind of singing? I only wish that every body would ask his own heart, when he hears these sung—Is this manner the devoutest of all others?—does the person who chants these, utter himself at all like one seeking pardon, and mercy, and favour of the Almighty?—Would any one think it prudent, so to offer up any suit to man, that he was at all concerned for the issue of, or desirous in earnest to obtain?

I'll answer for the contrary. Apply to this, that good rule—Offer it now unto thy governor, will he be pleased with thee, or accept thy person? I trust no one would chuse in this way to petition lord chancellor for a living, or a prebend,—much less would it ever enter into any one's head, who had occasion to fall at his prince's feet, to sue for his forfeit life, to prefer his suit after this manner, or to do it in a way, so impertinent and trifling: I dare put it to the warmest advocate for chanting, whether he should not know better than to do so? And pray, where is the difference, which does not make more against using it towards God? Is it not as serious a matter to petition God as man? Or ought we not to maintain as much decorum and propriety in doing it? In short, praying and singing stand at as wide a distance, as even being afflicted, and being merry do; or St. James* is greatly out; and to mix them together is indeed to spoil both.—How strangely is our service metamorphosed in so doing? It is like one of the venerable christian confessors, dressed up in a Zany's coat, and it is so much the more to be regretted, as it hinders, in a great measure, of its effect, a service, which rightly read, is capable of inspiring the most fervent devotion. There needs no more to the securing this effect, than that the reader should enter into, and be touched himself with the sentiment he is delivering, and then give it expression, life and utterance thro' a rightly adapted modulation of voice, to raise the same in others; *Sic velut media vox, quæ habitum a nostris accepit, hunc indicem animis dabit; est enim*

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* James v. 13.

anim mentis index, ac velut exemplar, ac totidem quot illa mutationes habet *. In this case how great an influence would the service of our church, containing the best prayers that ever were composed, and that in terms most affecting, most humble, and most expressive of our wants and dependence on the subject of our worship, disposed in most proper order, and void of all confusion; what influence, I say, would these prayers have, were they delivered with a due emphasis and apposition and variation of voice, the sentence concluded with a gentle cadence, and, in a word, with such an accent and turn of speech as is peculiar to prayer? What pity then is it, that the very contrary of the *e*, should be suffered to spoil or complete a service, and destroy its influence? I am the more surprized that it is suffered, because I don't find but all men of sense look upon it as doing so, and are sick and ashamed of it.

Yours,
Zachariah Fervent,

There being something very curious, as well as useful, instructive and entertaining in the following letter, we cannot but think it will be agreeable to our readers.

An Account of a very singular Hysterical Disorder, in a Letter from Dr. Pinard of the College of Physicians at Rouen, and Member of the Academy of Sciences in that City, to Mr. A—.

I KNOW, Sir, that every observation into nature gives you pleasure, and therefore I willingly undertake to communicate one to you, upon an hysterical disorder, which to me appeared very singular. It was as follows:

A young lady of about 16 or 17, being in perfect health, imagined that in the month of June 1747, she might without any danger moderate the uneasiness she felt from the excessive heat of that season, by the use of a cold bath. Being at that age without experience or reflection, she plunged herself into a fountain of extreme cold water quite up to the middle; and the more she felt herself refreshed, after coming out, the more she was pleased with the trial she had made; but this source of pleasure proved to her the source of a most

extraordinary distemper, which she had like never to have got rid of.

You, Sir, are too well acquainted with the animal oeconomy not to foresee, that this imprudence could not fail of bringing upon the young lady a disorder, the consequences of which would soon begin to appear. Accordingly, she fell suddenly into a profound fainting fit, without sensation, without motion, and, if I may so speak, without respiration. She was moreover seized with some slight convulsions in different parts of the body; after which the trunk as well as the extremities of her body became so very stiff, that they carried her upon their shoulders to her chamber like a log of wood. This was succeeded by a furious delirium: She tore her caps from her head: Two strong women could hardly keep her in her bed: She beat and tore every one that endeavoured to hinder her doing what she had a mind; and it was the more difficult to pacify her, as she neither saw nor heard. When this delirium began to be in its decline, she put on her head cloaths, and put her bed to rights with as much dexterity as if she had enjoyed her natural sense and tranquillity; but this was a certain sign of her going to relapse into her former condition. After having rested thus for a little time, the extremities of her body recovered their usual suppleness: She sat herself down upon her bed-side, and she rubbed her eyes; but when it was thought that she was just going to recover her senses, she fell again into a fit like the former.

These alternative fits of convulsive stiffness and madness continued usually for three or four hours; but some went so far as to continue 15 or 18; and it is to be observed, that they always began with fainting, convulsions, and a stiffness of the whole body, and that the patient after her delirium never recovered wholly her reason, without one or more relapses, which ended at last in a strong and quick respiration, deep sighing, opening of the eyes, and generally a recovery both of hearing and speech. She then felt her strength so exhausted, that she could scarce stand upright; sometimes she was for several days under a total loss of her voice; and she never remembered any thing of the condition she had been in, nor of what she

* Quintilian instit. orat. lib. xi. cap. 3. See more, which there follows, and in Cicero de oratore lib. 3. Nam voces ut eborae sunt intente, quae ad quemque tacitum respondeant, acuta, gravis, cita, tarda, magna, parva; quas tamen inter omnes est suo quaeque in genere mediocritas, atque etiam illa sunt ab his delapsa plura genera, lenae, asperae, contractae, diffusae, continenti spiritui, intermisso, fractum, fissum, flexo sono, attenuatum, inflatum; nullum est enim bonum similitudinem generum, quod non arte ac moderatione tractetur: si sunt actori ut pictori expositi ad variandum colores, aliud enim vocis genus tracundia sibi sumat—aliud misratio ac moror—aliud metus—aliud risus—aliud voluptas—aliud molestia, &c. † Spectator, Vol. II. N^o. 147.

She had then said. These fits had no regular returns. Sometimes she had two or three short ones in 24 hours ; and at other times she had an interval of eight, sometimes 15 days. But, Sir, I must desire you to observe, that at certain times she was never free from them, tho' pretty frequent bleedings, both in the arm and the foot, had restored the course of nature. Yet the violence of the vapours was not in the least moderated either by these bleedings, or by baths, both internal and external, made up of a decoction of wormwood, mother-wort, &c.

I was consulted, Oct. 4, 1747 ; and I freely own, Sir, I was afraid of succeeding no better than those who had visited the patient at the beginning ; both because the remedies they had applied, had no way diminished the fits, and because she had already been four months in this melancholy condition. However, trusting to those infinite resources the Author of nature has put into our hands, I had recourse to those anti-hysterical, and anti-convulsional remedies, which experience has shewn to be the most effectual in such distempers. During the fits therefore I made her take juleps, in which I took care to mix the stinking oil of amber. This oil is extremely loathsome ; but I have so often seen violent hysterical convulsions removed the moment the patient could be made to swallow it, that I could not but recommend it as a specific upon such occasions. Besides this, I prescribed in the interval of the fits, the use of an opiate made of castoreum, assa-fetida, cinoper, &c. The patient had no sooner begun to take these remedies, than her fits began to be very different from the former : Their length and frequency diminished by degrees, and they became much less troublesome. The furious delirium was changed into a talk full of gaiety : When she began to speak, she would ask, tho' she neither saw nor heard, why they would not give her the keys of her ears and eyes ? The lids of her eyes were indeed so closely shut, that I have tried in vain to open them : When there was any one with her whom she was accustomed to see, she knew them perfectly well by touching their cloaths or their hands : She had so quick a sense of feeling, that it was hardly possible to deceive her ; which clearly proves, Sir, that when we are deprived of some of our senses, the others become more perfect. If she knew any one by a ring on the finger, she could not be imposed on by presenting to her the hand of another person with that ring upon the same finger. The habit she had acquired of peoples making her comprehend what they said by

touching her hands in a particular manner, was such, that tho' she neither saw nor heard, she could keep up the conversation. She was almost always more gay, than in her natural disposition ; so much that she would sometimes get up, dress herself, and fall a dancing. Even in her fits, when it was possible, she would eat and drink heartily ; but she has sometimes been eight days running, during the time of her fits, and even during their interval, that it was impossible for her to take any sort of nourishment either solid or liquid. I was myself a witness, that upon one single drop of water's touching the muscles of the œsophagus or throat, the diaphragma, and the whole breast was seized with such a strong convulsion, that the patient was like to be choked, and continued in that violent condition for 12 or 15 minutes.

These, Sir, are not the only accidents to which this young lady was subject. Her right arm and leg were affected with a palsy. She could make no use of her leg for eight days ; and she did not recover the use of her arm for more than a month afterwards, when she recovered it even during the time of a very violent fit. When she recovered from any of these fits, she shewed as many signs of grief, as she had during its continuance shewn of joy ; and as I have already observed, she remembered nothing of what she had said or done while she was in it ; but I am convinced, Sir, you will think it very singular, that when she fell into a new fit, she recollected exactly every thing that had passed in the preceding. I have had at last the satisfaction to see this young lady delivered from this bad distemper, after having for ten months made use of the remedies above-mentioned, together with the mineral waters of St. Paul.

I flatter myself, Sir, that you will readily permit me to communicate to you my conjectures upon this extraordinary phenomenon ; but first allow me to recal to your memory the manner in which objects trace themselves upon the brain. That part which is the general rendezvous of all the sensations, is composed of an infinite number of fibres, which uniting themselves in different bundles, form the nerves, and these again spread themselves over every the smallest point in the corporeal frame. These nerves are known to be the organs that transmit objects to the brain. We have therefore reason to suppose, that the objects which strike these nerves, give a motion, from bottom to top, to that ethereal fluid, which flows in them with a velocity equal at least to that of the rays of light. This column, as you may well imagine, Sir, cannot be impelled at its extremity, without

out flying up to the brain with a proportional force. When it is come there, it continues to move in a right line, till it meets with some solid body which stops its progress. This body must be a fibre of that part of the brain, which from its faculty of distinguishing between smells and tastes, &c. is by all physicians called *A* *Sensorium commune*; and this fibre being of a consistency proper to receive an impression from this motion, the person will feel himself affected with such or such a sensation. The vestiges or traces of this impression will remain there more or less deeply engraved, in proportion as the external organs of sensation were more or less impelled, or as that impulse was more or less often repeated. In order that the soul or mind may again represent to itself, the objects of which it has received an idea, by means of these same organs, it is necessary that the fibres of the brain, upon which they were engraved, should reassume the same state, or the same modification they received at that time.—Indeed, without this supposed condition, all the impressions traced in the brain would confusedly present themselves again to the mind at the same instant, and we should have always spoken without being ever able to make ourselves understood : An example will prove the necessity of this modification. When we have a mind to learn a speech by heart, we often cast our eyes upon it, and by the force of study, we perfectly impress the traces of it upon the fibres of the brain ; but this operation is not sufficient for speaking it, without being every moment at a loss : It is besides necessary that these same fibres should be all wound up to the same tone ; or, which is the same thing, that there should be a consonance among them ; for if some of them become dissonant, we must stop short, and often cannot recover the thread of our discourse, till after having restored those fibres to their consonance, by casting an eye upon the paper.

These principles being established, as much as it is possible to do in a matter so difficult to be cleared up, let me endeavour to explain to you, Sir, why this young lady could recollect nothing of what she said during one of these fits, until she had another of the same kind. You are not ignorant that almost all the incidents which attend this distemper, are the consequences of a tension and convulsion of the nerves and membranes. These parts being the appendices of the fibres of the brain, we have reason to think, that those fibres have likewise departed from their natural tone. It is then certain, that the ideas which the patient had while she was in a fit, were represented to her mind by fibres

too much upon the stretch. It is no less certain, that when the fit is over, these fibres, as well as all the other parts of the animal economy, shake off the tension, and re-assume their ordinary spring. This considerable change happening to them so suddenly, we cannot be surprised at their not then recollecting what passed during the fit ; but when a new fit comes on, the fibres of the brain quit again their usual suppleness, and are wound up to the same tone, or the same consonance with what they were in during the former fit. By this means they recover the same degree of vibration which had represented to the mind such or such an idea ; it is therefore not to be wondered, that the mind should then be so much affected therewith as to let nothing escape that was either said or done.

I should exceed the bounds of a letter, should I enter into a more minute detail ; therefore, Sir, I shall finish with these two reflections : This extraordinary case proves, first, that bleeding is far from being effectual for curing vapours : I do not however pretend to reject it intirely : I know the necessity of it, when the vessels are too full, or when things happen that indicate their being so. Secondly, that it is groundless for the women to think, that remedies are useless in this distemper ; but that on the contrary there is reason to believe, that if there are so few who are cured of this distemper, it is rather owing to a want of constancy in the use of remedies, than to a defect in our art.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P I N A R D.

The following is the Address of Lieutenant-General Oglethorpe to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his presenting the Royal Charter for incorporating the Society of the Free British Fishery, at Fishmongers-Hall, the 25th of last Month. (See p. 476.)

May it please your Royal Highness,

THE Parliament passed last session an act for the encouragement of the British White Herring Fishery ; in consequence of which, his majesty has been most graciously pleased to grant his royal charter of incorporation, wherein your royal highness is constituted the first and present governor ; and the said charter also appoints a president, vice-president, and council.

Permit me, Sir, to present this charter to your royal highness : It bears date the eleventh of this instant October, and fixes the first general court to be held within thirty days from the date thereof. The president, vice-president, and council, attend

tend to pay their duty to your royal highness, and to receive your commands; and at the same time that they express their most grateful acknowledgements to the king, your royal father, for his most gracious favour in granting the charter; they beg leave to return your royal highness their most unfeigned thanks for the high honour which you have done them, in accepting the dignity of governor, and for so graciously condescending to honour them with your royal presence.

Your royal highness has, upon all occasions, shewn so high a regard for the prosperity of these kingdoms in general, and of their commercial interests in particular, that this society must think themselves extremely happy in having your royal highness at their head, and cannot doubt of any assistance from your royal favour, which may contribute to the perfecting of this great national undertaking, which, tho' attempted by many of your royal predecessors, is left to be happily accomplished by you.

To which his royal highness was pleased to return the following answer.

Gentlemen,

I THANK you for these expressions of duty to the king, and of regard to me.

I shall on all occasions have a warm heart for any thing that promotes the welfare of the nation, and, in particular, in so laudable an undertaking as this is.

May we soon regain this branch of our trade; and may this country always maintain the dignity, power, and influence it ought to have.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

THERE is nothing more generally complained of, among the more sensible part of the world, than that amazing flow of licentiousness, which has lately overwhelmed the youth of this nation. It is now but too common to hear virtue not only despised, but treated as a non-entity, and by this means it becomes a kind of point of honour for a man to profess himself as vicious and as wicked as he really is. Now as nothing can be more dangerous than such a practice as this, more especially among young people, where contagion is sure to spread with equal facility and vigour, it is impossible to render a greater service to the publick, than to discountenance so vile a notion, by shewing that it is absolutely groundless in point of reason, and as absolutely false in respect to fact.

In the first place, as to the reason of the thing. There is nothing more certain,

than that the opinions of mankind can no more operate upon moral truths, than upon natural. A man may fancy what he pleases, and his fancy may govern and mislead himself, but his fancy will operate no farther. Things will stand in the same relation they did to each other, and be right or wrong, good or evil, just or unjust, whatever he may fancy about them. Splenetic persons have fancied themselves elbow-chairs, glass-bottles, and goose-pyes, by which they became exceedingly ridiculous to others, and troublesome to themselves. Now as wild and foolish as these fancies seem, they are not more so, than for men to imagine they may break thro' all the laws of nature, all the ties of society, and all the rules of decency, and yet remain fine gentlemen and men of honour. To be convinced of this, they need only reflect a little on the rise of those civil distinctions which gave birth to titles and hereditary honours. There never yet was a nation so foolish or profligate, as to dignify men for being eminently and professedly vicious; and therefore we may be very certain, that rank and esteem must be maintained by the very same qualities by which they are acquired; and he who avowedly throws off all respect to these, actually degrades himself, and becomes in the eye of all men of true taste and judgment, a blemish to his family, and a disgrace to his condition. Again, in point of fact: It never was, amongst any learned or polite people, the custom of young men of noble birth and great hopes, to value themselves upon the brutal gratification of their passions: On the contrary, those who have been most remarkable for putting a proper restraint upon them, have been most celebrated, and their names transmitted to posterity with the greatest honour and renown.

All the ancient historians have boasted of the chastity of Scipio, which they support by the following example. After he had subdued Carthage, among the hostages which were kept in that city, there was a maid exceeding beautiful: When he knew that she was of an illustrious family, and that she was betrothed to a great lord of Portugal, he sent for him and the parents of the lady, and, without thinking the least of making love to her himself, he restored her both to her father and her lover. He gave her also for her portion the money which was brought him for her ransom, and not content therewith, augmented it with a considerable sum. This was very nobly done by a general, who was but about 25 years old, and a very handsome man, and who, without

using

using any violence, or the advantage he had by his victory, restored very honourably his prisoner, in the same state he had found her, without so much as attempting on her constancy.

The marquis de Breze, admiral of France, son to a marshal and duke of the same name, had a visit paid him at Paris by a lady and her daughter, of a neighbouring province to that of his family; the daughter was of a comely stature, her features regular, her complexion admirable, and about six years younger than the admiral, who was then of much the same age with Scipio, when he conquered Carthage. The mother began first to tell him her name, by which it appeared she was one of the best families of Anjou, and then declared to him that she was engaged in a troublesome suit at law, which endangered her whole, and that a small estate; that to defend herself she had borrowed of all her friends; that a wicked and cheating lawyer was fully resolved to reduce her to a most shameful poverty, and without powerful support would carry his point. The admiral prayed her to accept of 300 louis d'ors to carry on her suit, and gave order that a coach should be carried to her every morning, in which she might go and see her judges: He himself became her solicitor, and managed the business so well, that she carried the cause, and recovered full costs against her adversary.

When, after all this, the lady went to thank the young admiral for all the favours he had been pleased to heap upon her, she gave him to understand that she could not express how much she was indebted to him, and that she had nothing but her daughter, then present, that could make him satisfaction for his kindness to her. The admiral being surprised with an offer so little expected, took aside the young lady, in the presence of her mother, to a corner of the chamber, declared to her in what manner her honour and salvation were in danger, and advised her to give herself to none but God; and because he found she was already of the same opinion with him, he took both mother and daughter into his coach, and carried them to a convent, where he left the young lady. When he had paid the pension due for the first year, a day or two before she was professed, he gave the abbess of the monastery 800 pistoles, and caused an act to be passed in the name of the young lady, without mentioning the name of the admiral in it. There could be nothing (allowing for the superstition of the times,) more generous, more heroic, nor more christian than this!

As we have here exhibited a beautiful PLATE of the Silk Manufacture in China, we shall give some Account of the Origin of that Commodity, and of the Silk-Worms which produce it, &c.

THE best authors agree, that silk and silk-worms came originally from China. From thence it passed to the Indians, from them to the Persians, and from these latter to the Greeks and Romans; among whom, at its first introduction, about the year 500, it was valued at its weight in gold. The most ancient writers among the Chinese agree, that before the reign of their emperor Whang-ti, when the country was but newly cleared, the people were clothed in skins of animals; which being insufficient, after the inhabitants came to multiply, one of the Emperor's wives invented the making of silks; and several Empreses, in the succeeding ages, employed themselves in breeding the silk-worms, and manufacturing their silk.

The Chinese judge of the goodness of silk by its whiteness, softness, and fineness. If it feels rough, it is a bad sign. Often, to give it a gloss, they dress it with rice-water, mixed with lime, which burns it; so that, when brought to Europe, it will not bear milling, tho' nothing takes the mill better than sound silk, which the Chinese workmen will mill above an hour together, without breaking a thread. The mills are very different from those in Europe, and far less cumbersome. Two or three sorry blades of Bambù, with a cog-wheel, are sufficient. It is surprising to see with what simple instruments they work the finest stuffs.

The Chinese make an infinite number of silks, that the Europeans have no name for; but there are two sorts most commonly worn among them, viz. a sort of satin, called *Twan-tse*, stronger and less glossy than what is made in Europe; of which some are plain, others varied with flowers, trees, birds, butterflies, &c. And a particular taffety, called *Che-w-tse*, of which they make drawers and linings: Tho' close, it is so pliant, that neither folding it, nor squeezing it with the hand ever crumples it; and it will wash like linen, without losing much of its gloss. They make use of another kind of stuff in summer, called *Cba*; which is neither so close nor glossy, as French taffety, but much more substantial: Tho' several desire to have it smooth and even, yet most wear it powdered with great flowers pierced thro', and cut like English lace: These piercings are often so numerous, that one can scarce discern the body of the silk.

One of the provinces yields a particular sort

sort of silk, found in abundance on trees and in fields. It makes the stuff, called *Kyen-chew*, and is produced by a small kind of wild worms, very like caterpillars, not in cods, but very long threads, which stick to small trees or shrubs. These make a coarser, but more lasting silk than what the house-worms spin: But these worms eat the leaves of other trees, besides the mulberry. Such as are not acquainted with this silk, would take it for a russet-stuff, or a coarse drugget: It is very thick, never cuts, lasts long, washes like linen; and, when good, will not stain, even with oil.

Now for the manner of breeding silk-worms, and procuring silk. According to a Chinese author, there are two sorts of mulberry-trees, on which the worms feed; the one cultivated for the sake only of the leaves, and the other growing in forests, which are little and wild; the leaves small, rough, roundish, ending in a point, and scalloped round the edges. The forests of these trees should be cut into paths, for the keeper to weed them, and drive away the birds. The worms that spin the silk for the *Kyen-chew*, feed on young leaves of oak; and, perhaps, the house-worms would feed on the same.

With regard to the true mulberry-trees, those which shoot their fruit before their leaves, are unwholesome. The young plants, with shrivelled rinds, are not fit for use: But those that have the bark white, few knots, and large buds, produce large leaves, good for nourishing the silk-worms. The best trees are those that yield the fewest fruit; for that divides the sap. If you sow mulberry-seed steeped in water, wherein has been steeped the dung of poultry, fed with mulberries fresh from the tree, or dried in the sun, they will be barren as to fruit.

The apartment of the silk-worms ought to be on a dry, rising ground, and near a rivulet, because the eggs must be washed often in running water; and far from dunghills, sinks, cattle, and all noise: For disagreeable smells, and the least fright (even the barking of a dog, or crowing of a cock) disorders them, when newly hatched. The room should be square, and the walls very close, for the sake of warmth: The door south, at least south-east, but never to the north; and covered with a double mat, to keep out chill air: Yet there should be a window on every side, that the air may have a free passage, when requisite. At other times they are kept shut: They are of white, transparent paper, with moveable mats behind, to admit, or exclude the light on occasion; also to keep out pernicious winds, which should never enter the apartments. In opening
November, 1750

a window, to let in a refreshing breeze, care must be taken to keep out grats and flies, for they leave their ordure on the silk cases, which renders the winding extremely difficult: So that it is best to hasten the work before the fly season.

The chamber must be furnished with 9 or 10 rows of shelves in stories, about 9 inches one above the other, ranged in such a manner, as to form an open space in the middle, leaving a free passage quite round. On these they place rush hurdles, pretty open, that the warmth first, and then the cool air may easily penetrate them. Upon these hurdles they hatch and feed the worms, till ready to spin. As it is very material that the worms should hatch their eggs, sleep, wake, feed, and cast their skins together; a constant and equal warmth should be kept in their apartment, by having fire covered in stoves at the corners of the room, or else a warming-pan carried up and down it; the fire being covered with ashes, to suppress the flame and smoke, which are hurtful. Cow-dung dried in the sun, is the most proper fuel for this purpose, the worms liking the smell of it.

They spread over each hurdle a bed of dry straw chopped small; and upon that put a long sheet of paper, fastened by gentle handling: When the sheet is fouled by their ordure, or leavings, they cover it with a net; and this with mulberry-leaves, the smell of which draws up the swarm: Then taking it off again gently, place it again upon a new hurdle, whilst they clean the old one.

The cods, which are a little pointed and close, fine, and less than the others, contain the male moths; those rounder and bigger, thicker and more clumsy, the females. They chuse their brood often in the cods. Those which are clear, somewhat transparent, clean, and weighty, are the best. But it is better to do it when the moths are come out; which happens a little after the fourteenth day of their retirement. Those which break forth a day before the rest must not be used; but such as come out the next day in crowds, are to be chosen. The latest must be also rejected; so must those which have bending wings, bald eye-brows, a dry tail, and a reddish belly, without hair. These rejected moths must be put into a place by themselves.

[The rest on this curious subject in our next.]

The Lord WARDEN's Speech to the Stannators, at their Meeting at Hellsone, in Cornwall, on Saturday, Oct. 20. (See p. 426.)

Gentlemen,
I Rejoice, that by his royal highness's favour, this convocation is again assembled;

fembled; and, I hope, with hearts devoid of every other purpose, but that of the publick service: It is what our country has a right to demand; his royal highness expects it.

This is another instance of his royal highness's great condescension and goodness, to which the most grateful return we can make, is to render it as beneficial as we can to our country; so shall we be acquitted with honour to ourselves, satisfaction to our country, and gratitude to our prince.

Let me recommend it to you with coolness, moderation, and unanimity, to dis-

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

HAVING reviewed my Answer to the Geometrical Question in your Magazine for 1748, p. 322, and made restitution for $s = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times r}{2} = \frac{r}{2}$,

p. 47. El. 1. the following more elegant solution may be presented to your readers, whereby you will oblige

Your humble servant,

JAMES HEMINGWAY.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1 \quad p^2 + \overline{p^2 + 6^2 \times p^2 - 6^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left. \vphantom{\overline{p^2 + 6^2 \times p^2 - 6^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right\} : 6^2 + p^2 :: 6^2 \left. \vphantom{6^2 + p^2} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \square \text{ Cathetus.} \\ \square \text{ Base.} \end{array} \\
 2 \quad p^2 \text{ mi} : \overline{p^2 + 6^2 \times p^2 - 6^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 3 \quad 6^2 : 6^2 + p^2 :: 2p^2 : \square \text{ Hypotenuse} = \frac{6^2 + p^2}{6^2} \times 2p^2. \\
 4 \quad \overline{2 \cdot 6^2 + p^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} :: \overline{6^2 + p^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} : \frac{6^2 + p^2}{2} = \text{Area of the } \Delta.
 \end{array}$$

A QUESTION in NAVIGATION.

A Merchant ship and a man of war set sail from one port in latitude $51^{\circ} 28'$ north, the merchant ship sailed N. N. E. till she came into latitude $53^{\circ} 32'$ north: The man of war sails N. E. by E. till she found the merchant ship to bear N. W. by W. from her. Now I demand the distance sailed by the merchant ship; likewise the distance sailed by the man of war; also the distance between the two ships, and the latitude the man of war is in.

W. B.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Assistance Man of War, at Portsmouth, Nov. 7, 1750.

THE 19th ult. being off the north Foreland, the man at the helm cry'd out, he saw a boat off to the eastward, seemingly full of men; upon which we took our glasses, and plainly perceived one in the bow of the boat, standing out, and waving an handkerchief, as a signal of distress: The captain immediately ordered the ship to be swung to, that they might come up with us, which in about half an hour's time they did. When the boat came on-

board, there were in her 13 men and a boy; and sure, nothing could appear greater objects of compassion than these poor people. — The account the master of the people gave us of this melancholy affair, was as follows: He said, his name was Gabriel Atpatoon, and was master of the Lekat, a vessel of 300 tons, bound for Lisbon from Carelshaven in Sweden, laden with deal planks: That the night before his vessel had ran a-shore on a sand to the eastward (by his account the Goodwin) about seven o'clock: That they had all continued on board (after having cut away the masts) till the ship parted, when they betook themselves to their boat, being about two hours after the accident, and had been all that night at sea, in the most dreadful situation imaginable, rowing against wind and tide, in hopes to gain our coast; but being at last spent and wearied out, they had laid their oars a-crofs, and committed themselves to the mercy of the wind and waves, which would inevitably have drove them out to sea, had we not, just at that instant, luckily appeared in sight. By which means these poor people were not only saved, but had all their wants with the greatest humanity supplied.

PITTY

P I T T Y P A T T Y. 515

A Favourite SCOTCH SONG,

As altered from the Tune of the Yellow-hair'd Laddie.

One morn e'er sweet Peggy arose from her bed, I

Ran to the chamber where lay the sweet maid; And

opening the curtain such joy filled my eye, that my

heart play'd a tune that went Pitty Pitty Pat ty.

2.
But finding she slept, O how great was
my bliss,
When on her sweet lips, I imprinted a kiss;
The sight of her bosom, so fill'd me with
glee, [patty.
My heart play'd a tune that went pitt

3.
Grown bold with success, I ventur'd to
take [wake;
A second salute, and sweet Peggy did
Surprized at my presence, she blush'd and
cry'd fie, [pitty patty.
Tho' her heart play'd a tune that went

On HEALTH, by the late Lord HARVEY.

THO' life itself's not worth a thought,
Yet, whilst I live, could health be
bought,
Whate'er brib'd senators receive,
Or back again in taxes give;
Whatever force or fraud obtains,
What Prussia from Silesia gains,
Or H——r from England drains;
Whate'er the Austrian wars have cost,
Or Hung'ry's queen disturb'd or lost;

What France has paid to shape her crown,
Or we, like f——ls, to keep it on;
All that the Indies have supply'd
To beggar'd Spain, to feed the pride
Of that Italian fury-dame,
Who keeps all Europe in a flame,
For her two brats, those princely things,
Whom God made f——ls, and she'd make
kings:
In short, to sum up all, whate'er
Or pride, or avarice, makes its care,
Did I possess it, I'd resign,
To make this richer treasure mine.

T t t 2

A COUNTRY DANCE.

The HIGHWAYMAN.



The man casts off, his partner follows him; she back again, and her partner follows her; the woman back to back, with the second man, whilst her partner does the same, with the second woman; the first couple back to back, then all four hands round, and right and left half way.

*Poetical ESSAYS in NOVEMBER, 1750.**An ODE to CONTENTMENT.*

1.

OH, true content! secure from harms,
What's all the world without thy
charms,

Which still allure to rest?
Compar'd therewith all earthly joys
Are empty, fading, trifling toys,
In thee mankind is blest.

2.

Bereft of thee, not monarchs have
Such pleasure as the meanest slave,
To whom thou giv'st relief:
Tho' subjects shew profound respect,
Nor duty wilfully neglect,
Thy absence causes grief.

3.

When thou art banish'd from the mind,
Frail mortals vainly are inclin'd
To pride and avarice,
In civilities, idolatry,
Thefts, murders, and adultery,
With every other vice.

4.

But where thou reign'st there's solid peace;
Thro' thee true virtue does increase:
Thy countenance expels
The gloomy prospect of despair;
It dissipates all slavish fear.
With whomsoever it dwells.

5.

Come, then, thou pleasing beauty bright!
Retide with me both day and night;

Display thy lovely charms:
Be thou diffus'd within my breast,
And let me still securely rest
Infolded in thy arms.

6.

Thro' all the various scenes of life,
Preserve me free from envious strife,
On God still to rely
For true protecting aid; and when
Time terminates in death,—oh! then,
To heav'n and thee to fly!

*ODE for His MAJESTY's Birth-Day, 1750.**Composed by COLLEY CIBBER, Esq;*

GREAT patriot prince! of race sublime!
In whom the streams imperial meet;
Of Brunswick, and Plantagenet,
Heroic, in the rolls of time!

Accept in duty to the day
The willing, for the worthy lay.
Not the fond mother's eye, from shore
Can the high beating waves explore
More anxious for a son's return,
Than when to distant realms remov'd,
With filial, fond desire below'd,
Our hearts, for thee, Augustus, burn!
Behold! behold! the seas and wind,
Blest Britain, to thy vows are kind;
Again has Cæsar touch'd thy shore,
And sighing sadness is no more.

When Cæsar's presence glads our eyes,
Our joyous suns more radiant rise;
Returning

Returning springs embloom the field,
And happier harvest autumns yield.
Not peace, to harra's'd worlds more
dear

Than, after absence, Cæsar—here!

While Rome, a Cæsar less endear'd,
Inroll'd among her gods, prefer'd,
The greatest good, her subjects saw,
Was, that their monarch's will was
law.

But liberty, which George sustains,
Postpones the praise of Roman reigns;
Tho' wars may right of crowns assign,
'Tis virtue forms the right divine!

Thus may triumphant Britain sing,
With greater truth, her greater king.

C H O R U S.

That long his days high heaven may spare,
Is our first, fervent, morning prayer:
To this we quaff the evening bowl,
Till suns beneath our ocean roll!

*Written Extempore, on the Removal of a
Friend from a large roomy House, to a
very strait and confined one, in Berks.*

C O M E, honest muse, who scorn'st a
bribe,

And my friend George's house describe:
Pretty, little, tiny box,
Full of windows, doors and locks;
Of cupboards, closets, shelves, and places,
Which useful are in many cases:
So neatly painted, trim and tight,
The landlord, sure, gets little by't.
First of the kitchen sing and tell,
Like London kitchen in a well;
Where the good folks are often found,
Like rabbits, working under ground.
Next, name the shop, with sliding shut-
ters *,

Thro' which you hear whoever mutters:
And farther too—you see them well,
They cannot kiss but they must tell.
Then to the parlour, up aloft;
But as you go, go fair and soft:
For there's a door † demands your cares,
Left you come backwards, down the stairs.
If you ascend another story,
There's fifty closets all before ye:
And there's a door in master's chamber,
To those high regions maids do clamber.
Surely the house resembles much
The thing men call a rabbit-hutch;
May they like rabbits, breed and thrive,
And long in health and plenty live!

*An Epitaph, inscribed on a Pillar lately
erected in the midst of an old Heap of
Stones, on the Side of the Highway, in
the North of England. By the Lord of
the Manor.*

S T A Y, traveller, stay, and peruse a
sad story;
For here I am set, as a memento mori,

* By which a little back-room is parted off.

† Upon the stairs.

To give the world notice, that under these
stones,

Here lie the remains of one William Jones,
Who made, if the tale be as true as it's old,
Too much haste (alas!) to get rid of a scold.
One night, as he under her discipline lay,
Atoning for crimes of the foregoing day,
An unfortunate thought came into his head
To make his escape: So he rush'd out of
bed,

And ran with all speed to the brink of yon
From whence, leaping headlong, he brained
himself.

This was, without question, his own act
And yet in their censures all are not agreed.
The law, it condemn'd him, you see
here; but still

Some people applaud him; because, say
Chose rather to lie, for avoiding of strife,
Alone in a grave, than in bed with his
wife:

Whilst others entitle him fool for his pains,
In dashing out's own instead of her
brains.

*An Epitaph on a poor old Hawker of Pewter
Plates, Cups, Spoons, &c. found dead upon
the Highway. By John Kirk.*

J O H N Sherry lies here,
Whose fixed abode

Before was no where,
He liv'd on the road;

And, when with age grown
Scarce able to creep,
He there laid him down,
And dy'd in a sleep:

But some friends who lov'd him,
Soon heard his mishap,
And hither remov'd him
To take out his nap.

*A PROLOGUE, spoke by Mr. WATTS, at
the Opening of Bath Theatre, on Saturday,
October 27, 1750.*

A S some young shoot, which, by the
planter's hand,
Is gently mov'd into a kinder land;
If the warm sunshine spreads its genial rays,
Soon a fair tree its verdant leaves displays,
And rears with blossoms its luxuriant head,
Whilst all the warblers wanton in its shade;
'Tis steadiness alone can fix the root,
And rip'ning autumn gives the golden fruit:
But if the nipping blast, or deadning frost,
Too fierce advance, the hopeful product's
lost.

So will it be with us, whose art and care
Have rais'd this structure,—to what we
call fair;

With every varied art have strove to charm,
If painting please,—or harmony can warm.
Shine forth auspicious!—Our endeavours
crown,

And fire us by success to gain renown.

A British audience shou'd assert good sense,
Nor shou'd the muse e'er give the least of-
fence.

Cautious she treads the stage in humble
state,
And from the ladies eyes expects her fate :
If they propitious beam her into life,
Just emulation is her only strife.

Shakespeare, with energy shall warm the
heart,
And Johnson, the true comic force impart ;
Lee, in high pompous verse shall nobly
swell,

And Addison, in patriot thoughts excel ;
Ev'n laurel'd Dryden, with the rest shall
vie,

And Otway's lines imparti the melting eye:
When plaintive Rowe shall paint the
nymph's distress,

Each heaving bosom shall her grief express.
Nor shall we fail to aid the changeful
scene

With hum'rous farce, and motley Harle-
Here let your leisure hours, with mirth
and joy,

That hateful enemy the spleen destroy :
Small faults excuse,—with candid smiles
attend,

Encouragement will urge us on to mend.

H O N O U R. A FRAGMENT.

AN ancient stock, of large and high
degree,

If still the verdant virtues cloath the tree,
Is good. Each bough, with parent juices
fed,

Adds to, and shares, the honours of the
Its lofty top o'erlooks the kindred race,
And the wide branches wave in ample space.
Shelter'd beneath their far-extended shade,
(A tender plant) see humble worth display'd!

Such Sackville's line, and Campbell's
grac'd our isle,

When the last Dorset lov'd, and last Argyle.
In years to come be present merit shown :

No flatterer I ; for beggar I am none !
Who shall restrain me, if I chuse to sing,
That, without virtue, I'd condemn a king ?

The trunk of poeage, proudly tho' it
stand,

Planted by Henry's, or by Edward's hand,
If wither'd all the worth that won it place,
But points its naked limbs to shew disgrace.

In vain its length of lustre is display'd,
Sapless, it yields nor ornament nor shade.
Rather than this, much honour'd be the
shoot,

Which spreads and rises, tho' unknown its
By satire's self that family be fam'd,
Which shines, to courts unknown, by
kings unnam'd,

Whose virtues by intail have lineal run,
Blessing and blest'd, from father on to son.
So hid in forest, thrives some ever-green,
Delightful near, but not at distance seen.

A N E P I L O G U E.

*Occasioned by the Two Occasional Prologues,
(which see, p. 424, 473.) and spoken by
Mrs. CLIVE.*

I'LL do't, by heav'n I will—pray get
you gone,

What all these janglings, and I not make
Was ever woman offer'd so much wrong ?
These creatures here would have me hold
my tongue !

I'm so provok'd—I hope you will excuse me:
I must be heard—and beg you won't refuse
me.

While our mock heroes, not so wise as *rash*,
With indignation hold the vengeful lash ;
And at each other throw alternate squibs,
Come; o'd of little wit—and some few fibs ;
I *Catherine Clive*, come here t'attack them
all,

And aim alike at little and at tall ;
But first e'er with these buskin chiefs I
brave it.

A story is at hand, and you shall have it.
Once on a time two boys were throwing
dirt,

A gentle youth was one, and one was some-
Each to his master with his tale retreated,
Who gravely heard their different parts
repeated,

How Tom was rude, and Jack, poor lad,
The master paus'd—to be unjust was loth,
Call'd for a rod, and fairly whipp'd them
both.

In this same master's place, lo ! here I stand,
And for each culprit, hold the lash in hand,
First, for our own—oh, 'tis a pretty youth !
But out of fifty lies I'll sift some truth.

'Tis true, he's of a cholerick disposition,
And fiery parts make up his composition,
How have I seen him rave when things mis-
carry'd ?

Indeed he's grown much tamer since he
If he succeeds, what joys his fancy strike,
And then he gets—to which he has no
dislike.

Faults he has many—but I know no crimes:
Yes ; he has one—he contradicts sometimes :
And when he falls into his frantic fit,
He blusters so it makes e'en ME submit.

So much for him—the other youth comes
next,

Who shows by what he says, poor soul,
He tells you tales how cruelly THIS treats
us,

To make you think the little monster beats
Wou'd I have whin'd in melancholy phrase,
How bounding *Bajazet* retreats from *Brys* !
I, that am woman ! would have flood the
fray,

At least, not snivell'd thus, and run away !
Should any manager list arm at me,
I have a tyrant arm as well as he !—

In fact there has some little bouncing-been,
But who the bouncer was—inquire within!
No matter who—I now proclaim a peace,
And hope henceforth hostilities will cease:
No more shall either rack his brains to
teaze ye, [please ye.
Bet let the contest be—who most shall

VERSES address'd to some LADIES of
H—pft—d.

CONSTANT gamesters! every day }
Ev'ry night, employ'd at play, }
Squandring wealth and time away; }
Never happy but at cards,
You shall meet with just rewards,
(For neglect of family,
Trusted to a servant's eye,
And domestick bus'ness, care
Of each valuable fair.)
Bane of quiet, peace and joy,
Every comfort you destroy,
Whilst your thinking friends bemoan,
Waste and riot left at home:
Childrens ruin, husband's curse,
Prelude to an empty purse;
No man leaves to such a wife,
More than bare support for life:
Have recourse to common sense,
Reform, or take the consequence.

In Answer to the Author of an Address to
some H—pft—d Ladies.

WHEN trash and dullness, void of
sense or wit,
Appears united, and in anger writ,
'Tis judg'd the wisest, not to answer it: }

But when rude, angry tongues forget
what's due,
To brightest angels, or, ye fair, to you;
Then wisdom must submit to wisdom's
laws,
And men will rise to vindicate your cause.
Say then, thou scribbler, how you came
to dare,
Thus meanly to arraign these matchless fair?
But 'tis the pride of fools, and yours the
same, [their fame:
Who cannot reach their praise, would blast
But know, their fame, to distant countries
known,
Remains unshook, the glory of our own;
Perfect they seem, ascent by heaven here,
To charm our souls, and show what's
heaven there;
Exempt from vice, and from all passion free,
From play to hurt them, and from tongues
like these.

HUNGARICI MARTIS *Imago.*
Anglice, The HUSSAR.

IMPUNE bacchari, prædari,
Et sanguine tingere se;
Ad latus hostile grassari,
Et ferro defendere se;

Ovare dum signa in acie stant,
Gaudere dum classica sonitum dant:
Hoc Martis tripudium est,
Hic spiritus militis est.

En! Martis acinaces splendens!
Boatum, en! tympana dant!
En! bellica classica freudent!
Phalanges, en! ferreæ stant?
Hæc facie qui non in aciem it,
Is lepus, is fungus, is scœmina fit.
Hoc Martis, &c.

Pro patria vitam qui ponit,
Pro rege qui sanguinem dat,
Pro fide extrema qui subit,
In mortem qui ferreus stat,
Pro aris et focis qui victima fit,
Is deus, is superis proximus fit.
Hoc Martis, &c.

STANZAS occasioned by a Gentleman's
singing Sir JOHN H—TH—E's feat at
B—n—n.

*Ipsa quidem virtus pretium sibi, solaq; lætæ
Fortunæ securæ nitet, nec fasceibus ullis
Erigitur, plausu cupit clarescere vulgi,
Nil opis externæ cupiens, nihil indiga
laudis:*

*Divitiis animosa suis immotaque cunctis
Casibus, ex aliâ mortalia despicit arce.*

CLAUDIAN.

HAPPY H—th—e! fortune blessing,
How securely great you live,
Every earthly good possessing,
Man can wish, and heav'n can give!
Riches in profusion flowing,
Plenty gaily laughing round,
Children in fair virtue growing,
And with matchless beauty crown'd:
And all other she's excelling,
With a noble partner blest,
Where each grace and virtue dwelling,
Join to charm thy constant breast.
Why attend to bards declaiming
Of their Tusculums and seats?
When, compar'd with thine, worth naming
Are not all their best retreats.
Therefrom party-feuds removing,
And the madness of the great,
Blest you live, below'd and loving,
Publick in a private state.
Envy'd mortal! still proceeding,
Oh! may glory's crown be thine;
And each lesser star exceeding,
May'st thou all, like Sol, outshine.
Still o'er all thy plains extending
Bliss and plenty, life and joy—
Till, its favour'd boon demanding,
Heav'n shall call thee to thy sky.

An excellent New BALLAD upon the
British Herring Fishery.

To the Tune of—Packington's Pound.

YE Britons be merry, because you're
grown wife,
Look back with disdain on your indolence past :

Our parliament lately has open'd its eyes,
And sees our true strength and true treasure at last.

From this happy hour,
Tho' our friends may look sour,
We are, and we will be, the maritime power.

For Britain's determin'd her rights to maintain ; [of the main.

And the fish'ries shall make her the queen

What tho', round our islands, when sails
our brave fleet ; [brag :

As lords of the ocean we bluster and
And what tho' our neighbours, as oft as we meet, [our flag ?

Must lower their topmasts and strike to
It is all but a—pish !

They have still their full wish,
If we get the honour, while they get the fish.

But Britain's determin'd, &c.

For us without all molestation or care,
May Hans in the Indies his projects pursue ;

And wary Jack Spaniard let nobody share
In his Mexican trade, or the wealth of Peru.

Then why should not we
All the while be as free,
With our own inexhaustible mine in the sea ?

But Britain's determin'd, &c.

Our plan is conducted with vigour and skill,
A glorious beginning already is made ;
The fund with subscriptions we cheerfully fill,

To settle a brisk and a flourishing trade.

For we need not be told,
That our herrings, well sold,
Will bring us in plenty of silver and gold.

And Britain's determin'd, &c.

If his charm had but hit, friar Bacon of yore [brags ;

Had sent'd us about with a bulwark of
But this noble scheme does a thousand times more, [ass.

And shews the old conjurer was but an
For from this shall proceed

A successive bold breed,
To mann out our navies, whenever they need.

For Britain's determin'd, &c.

* Kerry stones are brought from Ireland,

All ages, all sexes, all hands it employs,
To fit out the buffies, and manage the freight ; [boys,
Old men and old women, and maidens and
The parish shall quickly be eas'd in its rate.

It shall daily add more
To the general store,
And give coin to the wealthy, and work to the poor.

For Britain's determin'd, &c.

And, O ye kind fates, give us leave to forebode, [command ;)

(For what cannot fortunate commerce
In time it shall lessen the national load,
Nor ever shall bankruptcy threaten the land.

And what shall we say.

To the jubile day,

When our debts and our taxes
are vanish'd away ?

For Britain's determin'd her rights to maintain ; [of the main.

And the fish'ries shall make her the queen

An extempore Reflection on LIFE.

WHAT's human life ?—'Tis just as us'd ;

By temp'rance blest'd, b' excess abus'd ;

A round of indolence or cares ;

As free, or plung'd in great affairs.

To eat, drink, sleep, and kiss his wife,

The Chirakee thinks all of life :

The man of Europe is not easy,

Unless he's mystical and busy.

At court, in trade, in ev'ry art,
The faithless tongue belies the heart ;

And he who best adapts the mask,
Exalts, the master of his task.

For me, who into custom give
As little as I can, and live,

The bow why anxious should I bend,
Or mourn for what I cannot mend ?

Give me to taste the certain now,
With peaceful mind and cheerful brow !

To view the future unperplex'd,

But form this life to meet the next !

The COMPARISON.

AVAUNT ! you mungrel curs of rhyme !

You linsay-woolsey, false sublime :

Your daubing colours, bungling art !

Garrick, like nature, moves the heart !

So kerry stones *, with feeble ray,

May glitter with the blaze of day ;

But shew the oriental spark,

Alas ! the kerry stone is dark.

RUBUS on a Lady sometime since at Tunbridge Wells.

THE serum of milk, and where Noah's ark rested

Denotes a fair lady for virtue respected.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.



IN the 18th of last month, Robert Moore and Robert Snare, two constables of the division of the Tower-Hamlets, were tried at Hick's-Hall, upon two several indictments, for neglect of duty, in not attending at the execution at Tyburn the 26th of March last, (at the prosecution of Mr. alderman Jansen, one of the then sheriffs,) agreeable to a precept issued for that purpose; to which indictments they pleaded guilty, and promised never to transgress again; upon which the court, at the intercession of the alderman, thought proper to fine them only 6s. and 8d. each; but they were told by the chairman, that their fines ought to have been more severe, as these neglects had made it necessary for the civil power to call in the military to attend the executions, which was repugnant to our laws.

In our last (p. 476.) we mentioned the treaty that had been sign'd at Madrid by the British and Spanish ministers. We hoped by this time, we should have been able to give an authentick account of the several articles; but for want of that, our readers must at present be satisfied with the following principal articles, as published in the foreign Gazettes.

1. The king of Spain engages to pay the South-sea company, within the space of three months, the sum of 100,000l. sterling, by way of indemnification, as well for the non-execution of the assiento treaty of the 13th of March, 1713, as to make them amends for the four years, in which they did not send out their annual ship.

2. As to the trade and navigation of the English in the ports of the king of Spain's dominions, the treaties of 1667 and 1670, that of Utrecht of the year 1713, the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 7th articles of the treaty of 1715, and that of 1721, shall be punctually observed and executed.

3. Consequently the English ships that trade in the ports of his catholic majesty, shall pay no other duties for the goods they import or export, than such as they paid in the reign of Charles II. of Spain.

4. The subjects of Great-Britain, in the places where they shall come to traffick, shall pay only the same duties as are laid on the subjects of his catholic majesty, who means that the English shall be treated in his dominions on the same footing as the nations the most favoured. And more-
November, 1750.

over, they shall continue to enjoy the privilege of taking in salt at the island of Tortuga, which is possessed by the Spaniards.

On October 25, was held a general court of the governors and company of the Bank of England, when they came to a resolution to lend the government a sum of money, at three *per cent.* to pay off all the unsubscrib'd Bank annuities, and the money borrowed on wrought plate, the whole amounting to 1,032,300 and odd pounds, which the Bank is to be paid out of the first surplus that may arise from the sinking fund; and this to be secur'd by an act of parliament, or a clause in some act, for that purpose.

Extract of a Letter from Nova Scotia, dated September 22.

In the beginning of this month governor Cornwallis sent to Chignecto a large force, consisting of 3 or 4 sloops of war, and about 1000 regular forces, to drive out the Indians who had annoy'd our settlements ever since our first landing, and who, instigated, as is supposed, by the French, burnt, last April, the town of Chignecto, on the approach of the troops that were then sent thither from Halifax. On the arrival of the forces, orders were given to land, which was interrupted by the Indians, mingled with the neutral French; who, to the number of 7 or 800, had intrenched themselves behind strong banks and palisades that were cannon-proof, and so could not be affected by the fire from the ships: Major Lawrence, therefore, who commanded this expedition, at the head of about 100 chosen men, landed a mile and a half from this intrenchment, where the enemy were ready to receive him with their small arms. He receiv'd their fire (by which he lost only five or six of his men) reserving his own, and march'd up with all expedition, before they could load again, bravely mounted their intrenchments, and discharg'd his fire just at their noses, by which he kill'd a great number of them, and the rest fled with the greatest precipitation, and pass'd the river to the other side on the French ground, where a French officer, with about 100 regular troops, stood and was witness of the action. All our forces then landed, and have taken possession of a fine country, clear'd of trees, &c. for 20 or 30 miles, with the harvest
standing

standing upon the ground. This action has so effectually strengthened our settlement, and done such injury to the French, and especially to those of Cape-Breton, who receiv'd most of their supplies of provision from the neutral French settled at Chignecto, that we now are in no pain for our settlement, but with reason expect it to be the most flourishing colony in America.

SUNDAY, November 4.

His majesty having embark'd at Helvoetsluys on Saturday, the preceding day, landed on this day at Harwich, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived at St. James's, in good health, the same night, between ten and eleven.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

Was held, at the King's-Arms tavern, in Exchange-Alley, in pursuance of the directions of his majesty's royal charter, and of the order of his royal highness the prince of Wales, as governor, a general court of the corporation of the Free British Fishery; when the necessary resolutions were taken for putting the society into a course of acting, and for the opening of a general subscription, at Messrs. Surman's, Hoare's, Child's and Drummond's; and then the court adjourn'd *sine die*.

The five following malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. Thomas Reynolds, Thomas Pryor, George Robins, George Anderfon, alias Jeffery Everett, who were condemn'd the last sessions at the Old Bailey, (see p. 475.) and William Riley, condemn'd the preceding sessions, (see p. 427, 474.) They all, except Everett, behaved in a manner becoming their unhappy circumstances; but he seem'd harden'd and unconcern'd, and, as by several symptoms he appear'd to be a desperate fellow, he was carried to the place of execution handcuffed.—The rest who were condemn'd the last sessions, were repriev'd for transportation.—Reynolds, executed for illicit men into foreign service, declar'd in the press-yard, whilst his irons were knocking off, that he went to be hang'd with as much satisfaction as if he was going to be married, for that he was innocent of the crime for which he suffer'd, and freely forgave his prosecutor.—The execution of Robert Davie, convicted for stealing nine elephant's teeth, the property of Mr. Touchet, merchant, which was to have been with the 5 above mentioned, was resit'd till his majesty's pleasure should be further known. This respite was obtain'd at the intercession of the merchants of this city, on account of some very useful discoveries this convict has made for their interest.

About 11 at night, a fire broke out at a house, the corner of Craigg's-court, Charing Cross, which consum'd the said house, and two more, and greatly damaged several others.

THURSDAY, 8.

This day the right honourable the lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, waited on his majesty, to congratulate him on his safe return, and the birth of a prince; when Richard Adams, Esq; their recorder, made their compliments in the following address.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty.

WE the lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, your majesty's truly loyal and faithful subjects, humbly beg leave, with most respectful duty, to congratulate your majesty on your safe return to your British dominions, and with joy to express the satisfaction we derive from your royal presence amongst us.

As our zeal and affection for your royal house, have the next place in our hearts, to our zeal and affection for your royal person, we gladly embrace this first opportunity of congratulating your majesty on the birth of another prince: An additional security for perpetuating the protestant succession and the British constitution, the greatest blessings these kingdoms can enjoy.

We wait words to express the grateful sense we have of your majesty's gracious acceptance of our duty, and your majesty's repeated declarations of favour and protection: It shall be our constant prayer, that your majesty may long reign over a free, grateful and obedient people, and that the sceptre of these kingdoms may be sway'd to the end of time, by a race of princes, descended from your majesty, and inheritors of those virtues which adorn your royal person.

To which his Majesty was pleas'd to return this most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this very affectionate address. My care and attention shall never be wanting for the support of the trade and commerce of my subjects; and the city of London may always depend upon my favour and protection.

They were receiv'd very graciously; and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, 10.

Was argued, in the court of King's-bench, Westminster, an affair upon an action brought at the suit of Sir John Bosworth, chamberlain of London, at the instance of the worshipful company of scriveners, against Mr John Alexander, an eminent attorney in Threadneedle-street, for exercising the art or mystery of a scrivener, not being a freeman; when the court declared their opinion in favour of the city.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

This being the day appointed for celebrating his majesty's birth-day (which was on Oct. 30.) there was a splendid appearance at court, of the nobility, foreign ministers, &c. to compliment his majesty on the occasion.

THURSDAY, 15.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to the 22d instant, was order'd to be further prorogued to January 17, when it is to sit for dispatch of business.

SATURDAY, 17.

This night, about twelve o'clock, the New Bridge, at Westminster, was open'd with a procession by several gentlemen of that city, the chief artificers belonging to the work, and a great number of spectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &c. with guns during the ceremony.—The first stone of this bridge was laid on Monday, Jan. 29, 1738-9, so that it has been 11 years and 9 months building, but would have been finish'd sooner if one of the peers had not given way, and protracted the time for completing the work: 'Tis now allowed, by the judges of architecture, to be one of the grandest bridges in the world.—All the next day, being Sunday, Westminster was like a fair, with people going to view the bridge, and pass over it.—The last stone of this bridge was laid on the 10th inst. by Thomas Lediard, Esq; in presence of several of the commissioners.—Thirty-two lamps are fixed up, and 12 watchmen appointed to do duty every night, to prevent robberies and irregularities.

MONDAY, 19.

The anniversary of the birth of her royal highness the princess of Wales was celebrated, when her royal highness enter'd into the 32d year of her age.

A distemper, like a violent cold, attended with a profuse running at the nose, seized the horses almost universally this month, not only in and about town, but in all parts of England. They were frequently taken ill on the road, in the coaches and post-chaifes, &c. to the no small interruption of travelling, and inconvenience of passengers. It did not prove very mor-

tal, tho' some died of it; and towards the end of the month it began to abate. Several methods were offered for the cure of this reigning disorder, among which the following seems to deserve the preference.

A CURE for a COLD or COUGH in HORSES, so prevalent amongst them at this Time.

TAKE a quart of ale or strong beer, warm it, and put thereto a quarter of a pound of treacle or molasses, and a quarter of a pint of distilled aniseed water: Stir it well together, and give it the horse at night after his ordinary food: The next morning give him a pail of warm water with a handful of oatmeal in it, and a mash of malt with a handful or two of beans; and let this be repeated until the horse be cured. It will cure an ox or cow.

TUESDAY, 20.

The cause, which had been for some years depending between Godfrey Copley, of Sprotbrough in Yorkshire, Esq; and Anna Maria, his wife, formerly Anna Maria Brace, of the city of Bath, was determined by the court of delegates; who confirmed two former sentences of separation obtained by the said Mr. Copley in the bishop of London's court and court of arches, against his said wife.

THURSDAY, 22.

Was held a court of common-council at Guildhall, when, after a debate of near four hours upon the bill for licensing foreigners to work in this city, and some alterations made therein, it passed unanimously. The following is an abstract of the said act.

That after the first day of December next, the court of lord-mayor and aldermen may grant a licence to a free master, who has used his best endeavours, and cannot procure a sufficient number of fit and able free journeymen to carry on his business, to employ such a number of foreigners, for or during such time or times, and under such restrictions as to the said court shall seem fit and necessary.

On any Tuesday, on which no court of lord-mayor and alderman shall be holden, the power above mentioned (so as the same do not exceed the space of six weeks) is vested in the lord-mayor for the time being.

No licence will be granted by virtue of this act, to any freeman to employ any foreigner, unless he has one apprentice at least, or has had one apprentice within twelve kalendar months next before his application for such licence.

No freeman is to employ any foreigner by virtue of this licence, until he has registered the christian and surname, and place of abode of the said foreigner, and in what

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business

business he is to be employed, with the town-clerk of this city for the time being, who is to enter the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, he being paid *ss. 6d.* for every licence so to be registered, which book any freeman of this city has liberty to inspect, gratis, every day between twelve o'clock at noon and two in the afternoon, (Sundays excepted;) and if any person registered by virtue of this licence, shall leave his master's service, or be discharged the same, the town clerk is upon application to insert and enter in the licence, and register another person's name, in the room of the person discharged, for the remaining term of the licence, without any fee.

The court of lord-mayor and aldermen have a power to revoke, or call in any licence, tho' the time limited therein be not expired.

The two British busses, the Argyle and Bedford, that had been fishing off the north-west of Scotland, arrived about this time in the river, and brought as fine a cargo of fish as were taken in this June and July fisheries off Shetland. These are the last fish that will be taken this season.

FRIDAY, 23.

The great cause, which had been long depending in the delegates, between John Butler, Esq; and Mr. P-r-m-n-t-r, relating to the validity of the pretended last will of Peter Jewkes, late of Petworth in Sussex, Esq; deceased, under which the said Mr. P-r-m-n-t-r claimed great part of the real and personal estate, to a considerable value, of the said Mr. Jewkes, was determined; when the court unanimously set aside such pretended will, as obtained by fraud and imposition, with 200*l.* costs to be paid by the said Mr. P-r-m-n-t-r.

Not long since, certain workmen, employed in repairing the castle of Verona, about three miles from Cadiz, dug up a most excellent monument of antiquity. It is a very beautiful copper statue, which, independent of the pedestal, measures in height 16 feet 7 inches, representing Hercules, holding in his right hand the head of Geryon, an ancient Spanish monarch, the corpse lying under the conqueror's feet, and with his left hand bridling a lion. On the pedestal is the following inscription, *Alcides devicto Geryone Gadium fundator*; that is, Hercules having overcome Geryon, became the founder of Cadiz. On the right side are these words, *L. Ælio Conf.* and upon the left, *Andrianus P.C.* which implies that Andrian caused this statue to be erected when Lucius Ælius was consul. It appears, that this Lucius Ælius Verus Cejonius (so his name is at large) died,

A. D. 138, which, in some measure, shows the time when this statue was set up.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

RT. Hon. the earl of Haddington, to Mrs. Lloyd, of Spring-gardens.

John Delavare, Esq; to Miss French, of St. James's-square, a 10,000*l.* fortune.

Nov. 3. William Ball, of Suffex, Esq; to Miss Sally Woodley, of the same county.

John Corbet, of Salop, Esq; to Miss Mytton, of Halston in the same county.

4. Jonathan James, Esq; an eminent merchant of this city, to Miss Anne Herbert, of Old-Broad-street, a 10,000*l.* fortune.

8. Rev. Mr. Wilding, rector of Little Cranfield in Essex, to Miss Twells, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Leonard Twells.

9. George Evans, of Bloomsbury, Esq; to Miss Lydia Moort, of Great Russell-street.

13. George Sayer, of Pett in Kent, Esq; to Miss Greenhill of Maidstone, a 20,000*l.* fortune.

Mr. Henry Benwell, an eminent maltster at Mortlake, to Miss Molly Sexton, of Oakingham in Berks.

20. Edward Barker, of Hatton-Garden, Esq; to Miss Crompton, sister to the countess of Marchmont.

Nov. 5. Countess of Lincoln, delivered of a son.

13. The Russian envoy's lady, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JEFFERY Amherst, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Kent; and one of the benchers of the Hon. society of Gray's Inn.

Lady Eleanor Ernle, relict of the late Sir Samuel Ernle, bart.

Oct. 26. William Brown, Esq; upwards of 20 years comptroller of the customs.

30. Mr. Thomas Piddington, one of the bridge-masters of this city.

Mr. John Mottley, author of the life of Peter the great, emperor of Russia, and several other pieces.

Hon. capt. Tho. Stuart, an old experienced officer in K. William's and *the* Q. Anne's wars.

Nov. 1. Mr. Nafrate Levi Sunfino, an eminent Italian merchant.

2. The lady of Sir Thomas Robinson, knight of the Bath, and master of his majesty's great wardrobe.

Rt. Hon. the lord St. Clair, at Edinburgh.

4. Sir Daniel O Carrol, knight of the order of Aragon in Spain, baronet of Great-Britain, and lieutenant-gen. of his majesty's forces.

Roger

Roger Bourchier, M. A. senior fellow of Worcester college in Oxford, of which he had been a member near 40 years.

Major Bannwell, in Killgrew-court, Scotland-yard, aged upwards of 110.

5. Dr. James Newton, at his house near Ilington-Turnpike.

Rev. Mr. Garencieres, rector of Stainton in Cleveland, and vicar of Scarborough.

Mr. John Loudon, professor of philosophy in the university of Glasgow.

10. Mr. Edward Bright, an eminent shopkeeper at Malden in Essex, aged 30 years. He was supposed to be the largest man living: He weighed 4½ stone and a half, horseman's weight, and not being very tall, his body was of an astonishing bulk, and his legs were as big as a middling man's body. He was an active man till a year or two before his death, when his corpulency so overpowered his strength, that his life was a burden, and his death a deliverance.

12. Isaac Matthews, Esq; many years an eminent merchant in the Straights trade.

14. The only son of Sir James Creed, knt. of the small pox, at Greenwich, in the 15th year of his age.

Lancelot Burton, Esq; muster-master, and keeper of his majesty's stores in the castle of Deal.

15. Hon. col. Roncomb, who served 30 years in the first reg. of foot guards.

Rev. Mr. Richard Otway, a minor canon of Wells, and rector of Broughton-Matthew in Kent.

18. Her grace Lydia Catherine, dutchess dowager of Chandos, at Shaw-hall in Berks.

Rev. Mr. Benet, of Abingdon, late vicar of Denchworth, in Berks.

20. Charles Richardson, Esq; formerly representative for Honiton, in Devon.

Rev. Mr. Thicknes, rector of Swamington in Norfolk.

22. Rev. Joel Hemming, M. A. fellow of Balliol college, Oxford, and rector of Bradford, in Somersetshire.

23. Mr. John Davies, late keeper of Ludgate.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. Reece, chosen by the governors of Guy's hospital, minister of Birchem, in Herefordshire.—Hon. and Rev. Edward Townshend, son to the Rt. Hon. the lord Townshend, made one of the deputy clerks of his majesty's closet.—Dr. James Cornwallis, rector of Bentham, in Oxfordshire, made one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary.—Sidney Swiney, M. A. presented to the rectory of one Mediety of Twing, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Crutchley, to the rectory of Skemington, in Essex.—Dr. John Conybeare, dean of Christ-church, Oxford, made bishop of Bristol, in the

room of bishop Butler, lately translated to Durham.—Dr. Thomas Secker, bishop of Oxford, made dean of St. Paul's, in the room of the said bishop Butler.—Mr. Willet, presented to the living of Woken-don, in Essex.—Mr. Anwards, to the rectory of Eydesore, in Cambridgeshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

GEORGE Powlett, Esq; made gentleman usher to the prince, in the room of col. Robinson, preferred to the post of equerry.—Sydney Stafford Smythe, Esq; one of the barons of the Exchequer, received also the honour of knighthood.—Joseph Allin, Esq; surveyor of the Navy, received also the honour of knighthood.—Lord North and Guildford, appointed tutor to prince George, eldest son of his royal highness the prince of Wales.—Charles Madan, Esq; made page to the princess Augusta.—George Boscawen, Esq; captain in the first regiment of foot-guards, made col. of a reg. on the Irish establishment.—Philip Thicknes, Esq; made capt. of a company of invalids.—Mr. Lockman unanimously chosen secretary, and Mr. Nelme accompanant, by a great majority, to the society of the free British fishery.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS Robertson, late of St Martin's in the Fields, tin-plate worker.—Redmond Fitzgerald, of Chatham, shopkeeper.—Joseph Champion, of New Sarum, clothier.—Edward Hayward, of Fore-street, London, distiller.—Robert Hudson, late of Deal, in Kent, draper.—John Haldane, late of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, warehouse-man.—William Elmes, late of St John's, in Gloucester, mercer.—John Neale, of Leadenhall-street, watchmaker.—George Drake, of Halifax, grocer and druggist.—Francis Horton, of Wolverhampton, ironmonger.—William Harey, late of Sunderland, linen-draper.—James Walker, of Great Grimby, linen-draper.—Jonathan Ellis, of Sheffield, cordwainer.—Charles Cave, of Whitechapel parish, chapman.—William Walker, of Moorfields, dyer.—John Adderley, of Gloucester-street, oil and colour man.—Robert Batson, late of St. George in the East, merchant.—Samuel Chatfield, of Ashborne, in Derbyshire, maltster and cheesefactor.—George Whitehead, of Bristol, merchant.—Francis Fox and William Jones, of Water-lane, merchants.—John Barrel, of Well-clofe square, sugar-refiner.—William Simpson, of Leicester fields, wine-merchant.—William Vintner, of Fleet-market, grocer.—John Taylor, of St. George, Hanover-square, victualler.—Thomas Watson the elder, of Lewisham, in Kent, sellmonger.—Samuel Killet, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, merchant.

PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, BILL OF MORTALITY, &c.

[illegible]

OUR advices from Holland, since our last, say, that his serene highness the prince Stadtholder made a journey lately from Loo to Zutphen, where he was present at the assembly of the states of the three divisions of Guelderland, and re-established the government of that province, which was absolutely become an oligarchy, by putting it upon the same footing as king William III. of England had done, when he restored that province of the republic, after the retreat of the French, who had been for some time in the possession of it. Soon after this, his serene highness, with her royal highness the princess, the hereditary prince their son, and the princess Caroline their daughter, set out from Loo for the Hague, where they arrived the 18th, N. S. and on the 26th the marquis de St. Contest, the French ambassador to the republic, had a private audience of his serene highness, with such ceremonies as had with some difficulty been settled. Upon his excellency's arrival at the Stadtholder's hotel, his serene highness, accompanied by the principal lords of his court, and a number of other persons of distinction, came out and received the ambassador upon his stepping out of his coach, and conducted him into his closet, from whence, after having staid some minutes, his serene highness reconducted him with the same ceremonies. Next day his serene highness returned the ambassador's visit, and upon his arrival at the hotel of France, he was received, conducted and reconducted by the ambassador, in the same manner as the ambassador had been by him.

From France we hear, that the Squadron which sailed last summer from Brest, under the command of M. Macnamara, and occasioned so many speculations, arrived the 25th ult. N. S. at Toulon, and was there unrigging in order to be laid up: And that the states of Britany having resolved to send deputies to the king, with humble remonstrances against the tax called the 20th penny, the duke de Charles, governor of that province, told them, that their remonstrances would be absolutely useless; and therefore conjured them to go upon those affairs which concerned the province, to prevent putting him under the necessity of executing the king's orders.

From Spain we hear, that the Invincible and Vencedor, two fine new 70 gun ships, were on the 30th ult. N. S. consumed by the former's being accidentally set on fire at La Grana in the harbour of Ferol. The boatswains of both ships immediately fled to a convent; but as standing armies have now in all countries put an end to the usurped dominion of priests, some soldiers were soon sent to take them from thence,

even before an inquiry whether they were guilty of any neglect; for no one supposes there was any design.

We have had lately the following extraordinary article from Rome, dated, October 6. The principal persons among the Roman Catholics of Ireland, both clergy and laity, having represented to the pope, the great numbers of mendicant or begging friars which swarmed in that country, with their scandalous lives and behaviour, and demanded a remedy against this grievance; his holiness remitted the examination of their complaint to the congregation *de propaganda fide*; which, after mature deliberation, made a decree to forbid the receiving or professing such friars hereafter in Ireland; and they are forbid under pain of excommunication to enter into certain houses called nunneries, of which there are many in Ireland, which were under the direction of these friars, where it appeared, that many vile practices were pursued. These nunneries are likewise suppressed by a decree from the holy congregation.

From Milan we hear, that Signora Caetani Agnisi, a native of that city, and a lady celebrated for her great knowledge in several arts and sciences, particularly in the several branches of the mathematics, was some time since appointed by the pope, one of the professors of the university of Bologna.

From Dresden they write, that a considerable sum of money had lately arrived there from Hanover, which had been negotiated for the service of the king of Poland. And from Berlin they write, that his Prussian majesty has not only assigned M. Voltaire a yearly pension of 3000 crowns, but has also given 2000 crowns a year to Mademoiselle Denis, niece of that poet.

By a private letter from Copenhagen, we learn, that the missionaries residing in that part of Greenland which lies on the north-west side of Davis's Straits, have discovered on the other side of the mountains, a numerous colony that appears to be christians, and by their frequent use of the sign of the cross, plainly shew, that they are descendants of persons who settled there before the reformation; which has occasioned much speculation in Denmark, where a farther account of this people is impatiently expected.

From Tetuan we hear, that a new treaty of peace and friendship has been concluded between Great-Britain and Morocco, by William Pettigrew, his majesty's consul, and Hodge Mobemet Termin, alcaide of Tetuan; and at the same time an agreement has been made for the redemption of sixty British captives. Di-

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T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.
D E C E M B E R, 1750.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

I contented in my wherry,
At their blunders can be merry ;
And like the watermen of Thames,
As I row by call them names.

SWIFT. A

S I R,



WHEN I find my animal frame inclining to melancholy, which is generally the case in gloomy or rainy weather, I take a survey of the general state of Europe ; not that I much care what they are about, but only to keep me in a cheerful temper. The variety of scenes, and the inconsistencies in Statesmens conduct ; the blundering schemes steadily and constantly pursued by some, and the ever-varying plans, or temporary expedients, by which others live, are a sovereign specifick against melancholy. Whenever I look back to my past conduct, whether in the morning or noon of life (which I am most apt to do when the air is well impregnated with watry particles) or only reflect on what I have said or done but yesterday, I always find cause enough to call myself fool, dolt, ass, &c. and therefore, to put an end to such disagreeable reflections, I turn my thoughts to the contemplation of other mens follies. This serves as a flattering glass to keep me in good humour : All the flaws I perceive in others make me blind to my own blemishes and defects, at least for a while ; for I use it only by way of recreation, or transient indulgence of pride and self love.

Contented with my portion of worldly goods, but not without ambition to enlarge it, and satisfied with my share of sense, tho' still desirous of improving it, I behold, with a mixture of disdain and concern, the preposterous and iniquitous systems of c——ts : If they injured none

December, 1750.

but themselves, I might then, perhaps, behold them with a mixture of scorn and pleasure.

In one corner of Europe I see a nation groaning under an immense load of debts, and yet living without œconomy, unless we may call that œconomy, which some think rather deserves the name of robbery, or breach of publick faith. Inquire what their political system is, either foreign or domestick, and it is an hundred to one whether you will be able to get any light into it ; at least, you must tug very hard to drag it into the light ; for it is excessively fond of dwelling in darkness. As to the domestick part of the system, it is so abstruse, and withal so preposterous, that neither friends nor foes to the ad——n can give any satisfactory account of it ; in short, it is not to be defined. But thus much is surmised ; that some who would be thought wise heads, think to make the nation prosper, by suffering it to be wicked ; vainly imagine to strengthen their own lands, by depressing virtue ; foolishly propose to grow rich, by encouraging luxury and extravagance ; endeavour to keep men loyal and steady, by bribery and corruption ; and absurdly think to make the people industrious, without making them honest.—In regard to foreign concerns, the system is altogether as mysterious and inexplicable. They talk of preserving peace, and yet are sowing the seeds of discord, and laying the foundation of new wars, by their mistaken measures. Their antient glory is departed, and they are become the scorn of enemies, the tool of allies, cheated and bubbled by both. By grasping too many objects, and meddling with matters which at best but very remotely concern them, their natural strength is never duly exerted. Fear, and some other base passions, shut their eyes to their natural advantages, and, like God's insatuated people of old, make them sue to Egypt for help against Babylon : Thus leaning upon a broken reed, and chusing to be instrumental, indirectly at least, in

X x x 2

pro-

promoting a general confusion, rather than stand upon their own bottom, and trust to the protection of heaven in a good cause.

The next that claims my notice, is a people remarkable for good sense and folly, politeness and impertinence, frankness and deceit: Censured and hated, yet imitated, by the greatest part of Europe. Here a plan is steadily pursued, to make the people rich, but with no other view than to make the monarch great, and dangerous to his neighbours: To which end, the ministers stick at nothing, spare no cost nor pains, to embroil some powers, that they may have an opportunity to weaken others. Their country is large enough to satisfy the ambition of any reasonable man; their soil is fertile, and they have sea-ports sufficient for driving a trade with any part of the world. They are now growing very fast upon their hereditary foe; and the best chance the latter has to escape their designs, lies in the restlessness and vivacity of that people, which has often made them precipitate the execution of the best laid schemes, and I hope will be the cause of their miscarrying in certain projects now on the anvil. They might live happy, blessed with plenty and a thriving commerce, secure in strong frontiers and numerous armies, if they could but acquire the virtue of contentment. But content is very rarely found among mankind, and no where is it so rare as in courts. To the want of this virtue are owing all the wars and desolations, all the robberies and oppressions, both publick and private, which afflict mankind, and undeniably prove that many of the rulers of this world must be actuated by some other spirit than that of the Wonderful counsellor, the Prince of peace.

In the third place, I take a view of a once great, but long since degenerate, fallen nation, where pride has introduced idleness, and idleness begotten poverty; where insatiable avarice has lessened the true riches of the state, and an immoderate desire to enlarge the bounds of their empire weakened the mother-country; where tyranny damps industry, and superstition locks up the faculties of the brightest geniuses. This nation acts the part of an understrapper to France, who takes it by the weak side: Intoxicated with ambition, they see not the dangers and difficulties their crafty ally is drawing them into.

In Germany we see two powerful rivals: One long accustomed to rule the roost, and now more than ordinary industrious to preserve that superiority: The other daily increasing the high reputation he has acquired, setting an example to all the sovereigns of Europe, as a legislator and a

warrior, and drawing people from all countries round about him, to sit down under the protection of absolute monarchy, which they think a very good form of government under so great a general, philosopher, and politician. The former makes tools of her allies to keep up her grandeur; leads them into almost insurmountable difficulties, and so insatuates them with chimerical notions and unintelligible jargon about a pair of scales, that the poor beetles think they cannot possibly exist, unless they drain themselves to the last shilling for her sake. The other takes advantage of the ambition of his rival, and the folly and madness of her milk-cows; and thoroughly sensible of his own importance, lets his allies hug themselves with a notion, that he is doing their business, whilst, in fact, he only makes use of them to gain his own ends.

Turning our eyes northward, we may be spectators of a mysterious squabble between two courts; the one managing it with a shew of decency and moderation, whatever the secret motives and real designs may be: The other hectoring and bullying, and talking as to a tributary or a vassal. Here a mighty pother is made about liberty. One potentate, who keeps all her subjects in bondage, is yet so generous and equitable, as to resolve that her neighbours shall be free, whether they will or no: And these protest and swear they have no thoughts of ever giving up their liberties, but cannot obtain credit. For my part, I do not well understand treaties, nor what great folks mean by making them; but this I know by the light of common sense, that if I was lord of a clan, and plaid the ty — t among my tenants and vassals, it would ill become me to fiddle for keeping up an equitable form of government in the neighbouring clans, the heads of which might, with reason, bid me look at home, and not expect others to do what I do not chuse to practise myself.

However, upon the whole, I am very well pleased with the proceedings on all hands, not even excepting the conduct of a certain Italian prince, who, tho' he acted a wise part some years ago, may be supposed to be older and wiser now: Because I perceive, or at least fancy I perceive, a spirit rising in the East and South, which may powerfully operate towards bringing to reason some of the most turbulent, refractory spirits in Christendom, if nothing will serve their turn but going to logger-heads again about balances, limits, trade and navigation, maintaining forms of government, rendering effective dignities hereditary, and I know not what besides.

DEMOCRITUS.

COPY

COPY of the DEFINITIVE CONVENTION *between the Kings of Great-Britain and Spain, as brought by the Holland Mail, (see p. 521.)*

HIS majesty the king of Spain, and his majesty the king of Great-Britain, having expressed an equal desire to adjust the disputable points, which, at the signature of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, remained unsettled, with regard to their respective pretensions, and to the commerce of their subjects; and their said majesties being willing to terminate all things thereto relating by a friendly compensation, for that effect authorized their ministers plenipotentiary (Don Joseph de Carvajal de Lancaster, and Benjamin Keene) who, in consequence of their instructions, have agreed on the following articles:

I. His Britannick majesty cedes to his Catholic majesty his right of enjoyment of the assiento of negroes, and of the annual ship, during the four years, stipulated by the 16th article of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

II. His Britannick majesty, for a compensation of 100,000. sterling, which his Catholic majesty promises and engages to pay at Madrid, or at London, to the royal assiento company, within the term of three months or sooner, from the day of the signature of this treaty, cedes to his Catholic majesty all that might be due to the said company in any manner, on account of the said assiento; inasmuch that this compensation shall be esteemed and regarded as a full and entire satisfaction on the part of his Catholic majesty, and shall extinguish for the present, for the future, and for ever, all rights, pretensions, or demands, which might be formed in consequence of the said assiento or annual ship, directly or indirectly, either on the part of his Britannick majesty, or on the part of the company.

III. The Catholic king cedes to his Britannick majesty all that he might demand, in consequence of the said assiento and annual ship, as well with regard to the articles already liquidated, as those which might be easy or difficult to liquidate; so that neither on one side, nor the other, is ever the least mention to be made thereof.

IV. His Catholic majesty consents, that the British subjects shall pay no greater or other duties for the merchandizes which they import or export at the different ports of his Catholic majesty, than those which they paid for the same merchandize in the time of Charles II. of Spain, regulated by schedules and ordinances of the said king, or of his predecessors: And tho' the *Pie del Fardo* was not founded upon any royal ordinance, his Catholic majesty declares

nevertheless, that he wills and ordains, that it be observed for the present and the future as an inviolable law, and that all the said duties be levied with the same advantage and ease to the said subjects.

V. His Catholic majesty permits the said subjects to take salt in the island of Tortuga, without any molestation, as they did in the time of king Charles II.

VI. His Catholic majesty consents, that the said subjects shall not pay any other duties than those paid by the subjects of his Catholic majesty in the same place.

VII. His Catholic majesty grants the said subjects all the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities whatsoever, which they enjoyed before the late war, in virtue of schedules or royal ordinances, by the articles of the treaty of peace and commerce made at Madrid in 1667. The said subjects shall be treated in Spain on the same footing with the most favoured nations. In consequence, no nation shall be rated at less duties for the merchandize they send into or carry out of Spain by land, than the said subjects pay for such as they import or export by sea. All the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities, that are permitted to any nation, shall be granted to the said subjects; and his Britannick majesty consents, that the same thing be granted and permitted to the subjects of Spain, in the kingdoms of his said Britannick majesty.

VIII. His Catholic majesty promises to take all the care possible on his part, to abolish all the innovations which have appeared to be introduced in the commerce; and in order to avert them for the future, his Britannick majesty promises likewise on his side to take all possible care to prevent all innovations of that kind.

IX. Their Catholic and Britannick majesties confirm, by the present treaty, that of Aix-la-Chapelle, and all other former treaties, which are hereby confirmed in all their articles and clauses, excepting such as are derogated by the present treaty; as also the treaty of commerce concluded at Utrecht in 1713, except those articles which are found contrary to the present treaty, which become abolished and of no force, namely, the three articles of the said treaty of Utrecht, commonly called explanatory.

X. All the reciprocal differences, rights, demands, and pretensions, which have subsisted between the two crowns of Spain and Great-Britain, wherein no other nation has any part, interest, or right of intervention, being hereby accommodated; the two serene kings mutually engage for the punctual execution of this treaty of recipro-

reciprocal compensation, which should be ratified by their said majesties, and the ratifications exchanged within the term of six weeks from the day of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which, we, ministers plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Spain, and of his majesty the king of Great Britain, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present treaty, and thereto affixed the seals of our arms.

At Madrid, Oct. 5, 1750. Signed,
Don Joseph de Carvajal de Lancastre (L. S.)
Benjamin Keene (L. S.)

*The Marquis of Halifax's Account of the
WIT and CONVERSATION of King
Charles II.*

KING Charles's wit consisted chiefly in the quickness of his apprehension. His apprehension made him find faults, and that led him to short sayings upon them, not always equal, but often very good.

By his being abroad, he contracted a habit of conversing familiarly, which added to this natural genius, made him very apt to talk; perhaps more than a very nice judgment would approve.

He was apter to make broad allusions upon any thing that gave the least occasion, than was altogether suitable with the good-breeding he shewed in most other things. The company he kept whilst abroad, had used him to that sort of dialect. As a man who hath a good stomach loveth generally to talk of meat, so in the vigour of his age, he began that style, which by degrees grew so natural to him, that after he ceased to do it out of pleasure, he continued to do it out of custom. The hypocrisy of the former times inclined men to think they could not shew too great an aversion to it, and that helped to encourage this unbounded liberty of talking, without the restraints of decency which were before observed.

The manner of that time of telling stories, had drawn him into it; being commended at first for the faculty of telling a tale well; he might insensibly be betrayed to exercise it too often. Stories are dangerous in this, that the best expose a man most; by being ofteneft repeated. It might pass for an evidence for the moderns against the ancients, that it is now wholly left off by all that have any pretence to be distinguished by their good sense.

He made the improvements of wine, &c. which made him pleasant and easy in company; where he bore his part, and was acceptable even to those who had no other design than to be merry with him.

The thing called wit, a prince may taste, but it is dangerous for him to take too

much of it; it hath allurements which by refining his thoughts, take off from their dignity, in applying them less to the governing part. There is a charm in wit, which a prince must resist: And that to him was no easy matter; it was contesting with nature upon terms of disadvantage.

His wit was not so ill-natured as to put men out of countenance. In the case of a king especially, it is more allowable to speak sharply of them, than to them.

His wit was not acquired by reading; that which he had above his original stock by nature, was from company, in which he was very capable to observe. He could not so properly be said to have a wit very much raised, as a plain, gaining, well-bred, recommending kind of wit.

But of all men that ever liked those who had wit, he could the best endure those who had none. This leanness more towards a satire than a compliment, in this respect, that he could not only suffer impertinence, but at some times seemed to be pleased with it.

He encouraged some to talk a good deal more with him, than one would have expected from a man of so good a taste: He should rather have order'd his attorney-general to prosecute them for a misdemeanour, in using common-sense scurvily in his presence. However, if this was a fault, it is arrogant for any of his subjects to object to it, since it would look like desiring such a piece of indulgence. He must in some degree loosen the strength of his wit, by his condescension to talk with men so very unequal to him. Wit must be used to some equality, which may give it exercise, or else it is apt either to languish, or to grow a little vulgar, by reigning amongst men of a lower size, where there is no awe to keep a man upon his guard.

His affability was a part, and perhaps not the least, of his wit.

There was at first as much of art as nature in his affability, but by habit it became natural. It is an error of the better hand, but the universality taketh away a good deal of the force of it. A man that hath had a kind look seconded with engaging words, whilst he is chewing the pleasure, if another in his sight should be just received as kindly, that equality would presently alter the relish: The pride of mankind will have distinction; till at last it cometh to smile for smile, meaning nothing of either side; without any kind of effect; mere drawing-room compliments; the bow alone would be better without them. He was under some disadvantages of this kind, that grew still in proportion as it came by time to be more known, that

there was less signification in those things than at first was thought.

The familiarity of his wit must needs have the effect of lessening the distance fit to be kept to him. The freedom used to him whilst abroad, was retained by those who used it longer than either they ought to have kept it, or he have suffered it, and others by their example learned the same.

His fine gentlemanship did him no good, encouraged in it by being too much applauded.

His wit was better suited to his condition before he was reformed than afterwards. The wit of a gentleman, and that of a crowned head, ought to be different things. As there is a crown law, there is a crown wit too. To use it with reserve is very good, and very rare. There is a dignity in doing things seldom, even without any other circumstance. Where wit will run continually, the spring is apt to fail; so that it groweth vulgar, and the more it is practised, the more it is debased.

He was so good at finding out other mens weak sides, that it made him less intent to cure his own: That generally happeneth. It may be called a treacherous talent, for it betrayeth a man to forget to judge himself, by being so eager to censure others: This doth so misguide men the first part of their lives, that the habit of it is not easily recovered, when the greater ripeness of their judgment inclineth them to look more into themselves than into other men.

Men love to see themselves in the false looking-glass of other mens failings. It maketh a man think well of himself at the time, and by sending his thoughts abroad to get food for laughing, they are less at leisure to see faults at home.

To the Author of the Fables and Tales for the LADIES*.

IF sense and humour, with poetick ease,
Adorn'd with wit, e'er gain'd a poet
praise, [join'd,
Your moral tales, with art and nature
At once must please and edify mankind;
Except a fawning dissaffected few,
Who'd, through mistaken zeal, themselves
undo.

Yet fear not those, but on fair truth depend,
And her bright-rays your numbers shall
defend. F. L.

On the Marshal Count de Saxe's being denied a Burial in France, on Account of his dying a Lutheran. (See p. 575.)

SAXE to that law submits his mortal frame,
Which treats alike the victor and the
And while his glorious deeds might altars
claim, [grave.

Thanks to our idle whims, he wants a

A Description of CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

With a beautiful and improved MAP of the same.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE has Suffolk and part of Norfolk on the east, Huntingdonshire and part of Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire on the west, Lincolnshire and part of Norfolk on the north, and Hertfordshire and Essex on the south. It is in length from north to south about 35 miles, 20 in breadth from east to west, and about 130 in circumference. It contains about 570,000 acres, is divided into 17 hundreds, has 6 rivers, 7 bridges, and 5 parks, 9 market-towns, and 163 parishes, and sends 6 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for the university, and two for the town of Cambridge; those elected for the first in the present parliament being the Hon. Philip Yorke, Esq; and Soame Jenyns, Esq; for the second, the Hon. Edward Finch, Esq; and the Hon. Thomas Townshend, Esq; and for the last, Charles Sloane Cadogan, Esq; and lord visc. Dupplin. This county lies in the diocese of Ely, and is divided into two parts, the southern and northern. The former is a champain, open country, furnished with fair meadows and pastures, and bearing excellent corn, particularly barley, of which they make abundance of malt. Here is also a great deal of saffron, the dearest commodity produced in England. The northern part, called the Isle of Ely, is fenny, and neither so pleasant nor wholesome as the southern part, yet has rich pastures, which feed abundance of cattle, and plenty of fish and wild-fowl. The soil is reckoned good or bad on the extremes, but has been improved of late by draining the fens, and planting cinquefoil, which has brought some lands from 5s. to 30s. an acre. The market-towns are,

1. Cambridge, the capital of the county, on the river Cam, 44 computed and 52 measured miles north from London. It is very ancient, was incorporated by Henry I. and the charter confirmed by king John. Its markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the latter the chief, which is very great. It has 14 parish churches, besides 12 colleges and 4 halls, which compose the university, one of the most famous in the world. The town is governed by a mayor, high-steward, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council men, a town-clerk, and other inferior officers: But the mayor, at his entering upon his office, is obliged to swear he will maintain the privileges, customs, and liberties of the university. His grace the duke of Newcastle

is the present chancellor of this university, who was elected about a year and an half ago to that high office, in the room of the late duke of Somerset, who had enjoyed that honour for many years. (See Mag. for 1749, p. 334, 335.) On the west side of the town, the Cam forms several little islands, and turning eastward, divides it into two unequal parts, which are joined together by a large wooden bridge, a little beyond which are the remains of an old strong castle, especially the Gate-house, which serves for the county goal. But as our readers may find a particular and large description of this town, and of the publick buildings belonging to it, and to the university, and other remarkables relating to them, in our Magazine for 1748, p. 62—65, (where there is also a beautiful folio View of both) and a distinct account of the several colleges and halls, p. 125—128, and 162—165, we shall say no more of them here.

2. Ely, about 14 miles N. of Cambridge, an ancient town, and chief of the fenny country, called the Isle of Ely. It was made a bishop's see by Henry I. in 1109, and the bishops were Counts Palatine till Henry the VIIIth's time, and still enjoy some peculiar privileges, particularly that of appointing the chief justice of the Isle of Ely, who is at present Mr. Counsellor Pont, recorder of Cambridge. The town is pretty large, but not populous nor beautiful: It stands on a rising ground in a sort of an island, but is unhealthy because of the fens. The cathedral and bishop's palace are its chief ornaments. Its market is on Saturdays. (See more of this town, as likewise a description of the Isle of Ely, in our Magazine for February last, p. 70, 71; where is also a beautiful folio View of it.)

3. Merth, or Merche, 13 miles N. W. of Ely, a mean town, but has a market on Friday.

4. Wisbich, about the same distance N. E. from Merth, situate in the utmost northern border of the Isle of Ely, and is the best trading town in the whole Isle, having the convenience of water carriage to London, whither it sends yearly 52,500 quarters of oats, 1000 tons of oil, and about 8000 firkins of butter, and furnishes the Isle and most of the county with commodities from London. In the 13th century this town was destroyed by a violent inundation of the sea. The present town is well built, has a castle, which serves for a prison, a good town-hall, and a plentiful market on Saturdays.

5. Soham, 4 miles S. E. from Ely, has also a weekly market.

6. Caxton, about 12 miles S. W. of Cambridge, a small town, whose market

is on Tuesdays. It is the stage betwixt Royston and Huntingdon. William Caxton, the first printer in England, was born here, and died in 1489.

7. Linton, about 10 miles S. E. of Cambridge, has a small market on Thursdays.

Besides these, 8. Thorney, and 9. Chatteris, are set down in the maps as market-towns.

Not far from Cambridge, southwards, are Gogmagog hills, which are of a great eminence, and retain yet the marks of a Roman or Danish station, where on the top thereof is to be seen a rampire strengthened with a treble trench, and was held to be a place in a manner impregnable. Others think it was rather a British work. A Roman highway runs near the camp from the hill southwards, where some Roman coins have been dug up. This camp seems to have been the place called Vandalaria by Gervase of Tilbury, but now Wandelsbury.

We shall conclude this shire with some farther account of the fens in the upper or northern parts of it. In Camden's time they were divided into isles by ditches and drains, abounded with pasture in summer, but in winter and wet seasons, were so overflowed, that they looked like a sea; and the chief profit they yielded, were fish, fowl, turf and sedge for firing, reeds for thatching, and willows and osiers for baskets. The history and description of these fens was given by Sir Jonas Moore, who drew a Map of them. The great Level, called Bedford Level, contains about 300,000 acres of fenny ground, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln, as surveyed by Sir Jonas Moore. They appear formerly to have been dry land, by the ruins of houses, &c. in several parts, and also by Malmesbury's history; and the alteration seems to have proceeded from earthquakes, which stopped the course of the rivers. Several attempts were made to drain them from the time of Henry VI. but without success, till the late earls and dukes of Bedford, Russell earl of Orford, and others, by joint stocks carried on the work, and have now brought them, at a vast expence, to be good profitable lands; by which Cambridge has a better air, and commodities cheaper, and the country, as well as the government, has great advantage. This work was encouraged by several acts of parliament, and there is a corporation appointed by a royal charter to take care of the drains and banks, and prevent their being thrown down by envious and ill-minded persons.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 504.

In the Debate begun in your last, Servilius Priscus stood up again, and spoke to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE Hon. gentleman who spoke last, has endeavoured to shew us several material differences between the case of the treaty of Utrecht and that of the treaty of Aix-la Chapelle; but I must observe, that he forgot a circumstance which will annihilate all the differences he was at so much pains to establish: Our disputes with Spain were, I shall grant, not only the chief, but the sole cause of the war between us and that monarchy; but they were so far from being the cause, that they had not the least concern with the war that afterwards broke out upon the continent of Europe; and the putting an end to this war was the chief business, and the chief design of the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle. The disputes we had with Spain were, no doubt, an affair of some consequence to this nation; and if the emperor Charles VI. had not died at such an untoward conjuncture, we should, probably, have compelled Spain to settle all those disputes to our satisfaction, in more explicit terms, perhaps, than had been proposed by the address of parliament; because, whilst the empire of Germany remained united under its head, France would not have ventured to assist Spain, in an open manner, against us. But when the union of that empire was dissolved by the loss of its head, and the house of Austria was openly attacked by France and her allies, by

H—y P—m, Esq;

December, 1750.

which our very being as a free and independent nation came to be in the most imminent danger, our disputes, or our war with Spain became an affair of a secondary consideration only, and indeed of very little consequence, when compared with the war we were engaged in upon the continent; because, if we could restore union to the empire of Germany, and security to the balance of power, we might soon find an opportunity to get all our disputes with Spain settled to our own liking, either by negotiation or by force of arms.

The preserving the house of Austria, and preventing the balance of power from being overturned by the empire's being rendered dependent on France, was the cause of our engaging in the war upon the continent of Europe, and consequently was our chief concern in negotiating the treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle; and this was as effectually done by that treaty, as could be expected by any reasonable man, who considered our bad success in the war; but this was what the resolution of parliament had no manner of relation to, and therefore that treaty cannot, in this respect, bear any sort of comparison to the treaty of Utrecht; but if an alteration of circumstances furnished the negotiators of the treaty of Utrecht with a pretence for departing from the declared sense of parliament, with respect to the monarchy of Spain, surely the negotiators of the late treaty had, from the same cause, as good a pretence for departing from what the parliament had declared to be their sense, with regard to any future treaty of peace with that kingdom; for will any one say, that the strong confederacy that was formed, and the

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the war that soon after broke out against the queen of Hungary, was not a most material alteration in the circumstances of affairs, and such a one as might excuse our ministers for acting contrary to what had been before resolved on in parliament?

Thus, Sir, we may see, that in every case, which will admit of a comparison between the treaties of Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle, they are upon a perfect par, except in that of having had the preliminaries communicated to, and approved of by parliament, before they were ratified by our sovereign; and in this respect the negotiators of the treaty of Utrecht derived so little benefit from their caution, that it is a good reason why no ministers should afterwards give themselves any such trouble; indeed, the caution made use of by the ministers at that time, seems to be a proof of their being conscious, that what they had done was not consistent with the true interest of this nation; for no minister who has a due regard to the prerogatives of the crown, will ever court the parliament's intermeddling in any treaty of peace before it be concluded; because precedents are dangerous things, and, if often repeated, may be made use of as a pretence for depriving the crown of the prerogative of making peace and war, which would be a dangerous innovation in our constitution; for which reason I must think it was lucky for us, that those ministers found no benefit from the sacrifice they had made of the prerogatives of their sovereign.

From what I have said, Sir, I hope it will not be supposed, that I mean to derogate from the right the parliament has to inquire into any treaty, after it is concluded, and to censure it, or even to punish those who were the negotiators and advisers of it, if upon inquiry it should appear, that the honour, the interest, or the rights of this nation

had been sacrificed without any necessity. No, Sir, this is a right which the parliament has, and, I hope, will always preserve; for it can, be attended with no publick disadvantage, and will always be a such a check upon the conduct of our ministers, as will oblige them, for their own sakes, to take care of the honour and interest of their country. But if the parliament should inroach upon the prerogatives of the crown, by assuming a right to make peace or war, or to negotiate and conclude treaties for that purpose, or by assuming a right to inquire into any foreign transaction, while it is under negotiation, it would be of the most dangerous consequence to our national affairs; for no foreign state would ever enter into any negotiation with our ministers, or conclude any treaty with them, either of a political or commercial nature.

For the same reason, Sir, the parliament neither has, by our constitution, nor ought to assume, a right to prescribe rules to their sovereign, with regard to any future treaty or negotiation: I shall admit, that either house may offer their advice; but were it to be supposed, that such advice is in no case to be departed from, without the consent of the house, it would cease from being an advice, and would become a rule or law, which we have no right to prescribe to our sovereign, nor will any faithful minister advise him to consider it as such; consequently, we have no reason to suppose, that his majesty's not ordering the preliminaries to the late treaty to be laid before us, proceeded from any disregard to, or contempt of the authority of parliament; and much less have we any reason to resent his majesty's conduct, or the conduct of any of his ministers, in this respect. But if we had, I can see no reason why the present is not a proper time for our shewing that resentment, or
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for our calling those ministers to a strict account, who negotiated and advised the late treaty of peace; and therefore, if the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, or any other gentleman, will please to move for an inquiry into their conduct, I shall readily concur in the motion; and I shall the more readily concur in any such motion, because I am convinced, that, upon the most impartial and strict inquiry, their conduct would be fully justified.

But now, supposing, Sir, that the conduct of the ministers who negotiated and advised the late treaty of peace, could not be justified, what has this to do with the present question? Is there any thing in the words objected to, that can be construed into an approbation of that treaty, or that can forestall the opinion of any gentleman in favour of that treaty? And if there were, do not we know, that an address upon such an occasion as this, is always looked on as a matter of mere complaisance to our sovereign; and that, notwithstanding any expressions in such an address, every gentleman is at liberty to form what opinion he will, when matters come to be particularly inquired into? As this is known to be the rule of parliament, there is not an objection that has been made against the address proposed, but what is a strong argument for agreeing to it; because foreign states form their opinion of the weight of this nation, from the good or ill correspondence they see, or think they see, between the king and his parliament. When that correspondence seems to be well established, this nation can never fail of having its due weight, and, consequently, what I may call a commanding influence upon the councils of all the courts in Europe; but when there is an appearance of any breach between the king and his parliament, the nation itself is despised, and our so-

vereign's interposition or application neglected.

Now, Sir, let us consider what would be the consequence of our rejecting any part of the address proposed. Certainly, a suspicion that a breach was presently to ensue between our king and his parliament; and suppose that a general peace has not been so completely re-established as ought to be wished, would our giving ground for such a suspicion contribute towards a more complete re-establishment of a general peace? Suppose, again, that some of the contracting powers in the late treaty had not a sincere disposition to preserve the peace, would such a suspicion tend towards preventing their manifesting their true disposition, either by refusing to perform their engagements, or by making an open attack upon us or our allies? And, lastly, suppose that both our commerce and publick credit are upon the decline, would such a suspicion tend to revive either the one or the other? Would it not encourage our rivals in trade to incroach upon us, even by unjustifiable means, in all parts of the world? Would it not discourage our own people, as well as foreigners, from trusting their money in the publick funds? And in such a case, would it be possible for us to reduce the interest now payable upon those funds?

From hence we may see, Sir, that every objection that has been made against the address proposed, concludes strongly for our agreeing to it, and that this conclusion grows stronger in proportion to the solidity of those objections; therefore I must suppose, that it will be unanimously agreed to; for those who have the same opinion of the late treaty that I have, can have no objection to any thing now proposed; and those who think it a bad treaty, must agree, in order to prevent the treaty's being made worse.

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The last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by T. Vetusius, who spoke in Substance thus :

Mr. President,

S I R,

I Always suspected, that our disputes, or our war, with Spain, was an affair which our ministers thought of very little consequence ; and I am now confirmed in my suspicion, by what has been told us by an Hon. B gentleman, who has now, and for a long time has had, his full share in our administration ; but as I often differ from ministers, so in this my opinion is widely different ; for I think our trade and navigation of more consequence to us, than even that which is called a balance of power in Europe ; because upon our trade and navigation depends our naval power, and while in this we are superior to France, we might preserve our independency, even tho' she were mistress of the whole D continent of Europe. Whereas, the moment she becomes superior to us at sea, without any addition to her dominions in Europe, she will have it in her power to place the pretender here as her viceroy, and thereby deprive us not only of our indepen- E dency, but of our liberty and religion ; which would soon be of more fatal consequence to the balance of power, than any conquest she can make upon the continent of Europe, whilst this nation preserves its independency and superiority at sea.

But, Sir, it is the misfortune of all shallow politicians to adhere to a maxim, that has been once beat into their heads, or that has grown up with them from their infancy, tho' an alteration of circumstances has in a course of time made that maxim G ridiculous. France has been long aiming at a power to dictate to all the other princes and states of Europe : For a long time after the ac-

A——I V——n.

cession of Lewis XIV. she endeavoured to arrive at this power by extending her dominions and making conquests upon the continent of Europe, which produced against her the triple league in K. Charles II'd's reign, the confederacy in king William's, and that in queen Anne's, by which last, the French monarchy was brought very near to its ruin ; and in every one of these, this nation was always a principal acting as well as contracting party. From this experience the politick court of Versailles saw, that whilst this nation continued in possession of its beneficial commerce and formidable naval power, their attempting to make any great conquest upon the continent of Europe would always produce a dangerous confederacy against them. For this reason, as soon as their government was re-established by the present king's coming of age, they entirely changed their conduct, and have ever since been endeavouring to acquire the power they aim at, by establishing their manufactures, extending their commerce, and improving and enlarging their colonies and plantations in America.

In this, Sir, they have a double view ; for at the same time that they increase their own strength both by land and sea, they diminish the strength of this nation, and stop up, in a great measure, that source of riches, which has been the chief support of every confederacy against them ; and all this, without giving F such a jealousy to the other princes and states of Europe, as might produce a new formidable confederacy against them. Thus, Sir, they have gone on, and thus they will go on, if not prevented, till they have demolished our commerce, and obtained a superiority at sea ; then it will be impossible to form any sufficient confederacy against them, and consequently extremely dangerous for any prince in Europe to dis-

disobey the dictates of the court of Versailles ; for when once they have got a superiority at sea, even we must be as submissive as any little prince or state in their neighbourhood upon the continent.

I shall readily believe, Sir, what A an Hon. gentleman was pleased to tell us, that our engaging in the war upon the continent, was to preserve the balance of power, and that in the treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle our disputes with Spain had but a secondary, or rather no consideration ; because our superficial politicians have not as yet found out, that the balance of power may more probably be overturned by the French improvements in their commerce and colonies, than by their making conquests upon the continent of Europe. C But whoever considers the alteration in the politicks of France, which I have taken notice of, must allow, that in the late war our business was, to endeavour to possess ourselves of, or destroy all the French settlements in America, Africa, and Asia, and not to allow ourselves to be diverted from this scheme by any conquests they had made, or could have made in Europe ; for if they had pushed their conquests against the Dutch, it would probably have united all the princes of Germany against them ; E and if they had pushed their conquests in Italy, the Spaniards and they would certainly have fallen out about dividing the spoil. In the mean time, we might have made ourselves masters of all the French commerce and colonies, and then not only we should have been more able to support, but the other princes and states of Europe more willing to unite in a confederacy for stripping France of all her modern conquests, and at the same time she would have been rendered less able to withstand G such a confederacy.

As this, Sir, should have been our chief view in the prosecution of the war, so our chief view in treating

of peace, should have been the security and encouragement of our own commerce and colonies, and the distressing of those of France ; but we ignorantly or wickedly pursued in both a direct contrary maxim, and in the treaty of peace, France readily sacrificed every view that might tend to alarm her neighbours upon the continent, provided we sacrificed every view that might tend to the increase of our own, or the diminution of her commerce, colonies, and commercial settlements ; the consequence of which may probably be, such an increase of the French naval strength as will make them an over-match for us at sea, especially if we go on, as we seem inclined to do, in being very frugal with respect to our naval force, which is our only security against a foreign enemy, in order to keep up a numerous land army, which may protect a wicked minister against the people, but cannot protect the people against a French invasion, after D they are become our masters at sea.

This, Sir, of becoming our masters at sea, is evidently, at present, the whole bent of the French politicks. With this view they are planting all the little islands in the West-Indies, and daily increasing the number of their people in Hispaniola. They have now more whites in their sugar colonies than we have in ours ; and not content with this, they endeavour by all sorts of allurements to draw the people from our islands, and actually have now many British subjects settled in theirs. With the same view they have made, and what is surprising, we have allowed them to make, settlements and forts, all along the back of our plantations in America, from the mouth of the river of St. Laurence to that of the river Mississippi, tho' the whole country, where those settlements and forts are erected, be expressly comprehended in the charters granted from

from time to time to our respective American plantations.

By these means, Sir, they may become at last superior to us at sea; and till they have accomplished this, we need not doubt of their using all their address to cajole our ministers with fine words and fair promises; but as soon as they think themselves an over-match for us at sea, they will then begin to talk a different language, and may in a year's time, nay, in half a year, make themselves masters of all our sugar islands; after which it will be impossible for our plantations upon the continent of America, to subsist, without putting themselves under French protection, in order to gain an intercourse and trade with the French islands.

From these considerations we may see, Sir, how careful we ought to have been, in negotiating any treaty of peace, to have secured the freedom of our trade and navigation in the American seas; and that as this was the chief cause of our war with Spain, so it ought to have been our chief concern in negotiating any future treaty of peace: Nay, that this was necessary even for securing a balance of power in Europe; and that if our allies either did not, or would not see this, we should have left them to carry on the war upon the continent by themselves, or with less of our assistance, in order that we might prosecute with vigour the war by sea, both against the French and Spaniards; for in this our ministers cannot pretend that we had not a probable view of success, and therefore they have the less excuse for acting directly against the resolution and advice of both houses of parliament.

I shall so far agree, Sir, with the Hon. gentleman, that the parliament is not to prescribe rules to their sovereign for his conduct as to peace or war, or negotiating such alliances or treaties as may be necessary for

either: I shall likewise agree, that when the parliament offers advice, the king is not absolutely bound to follow it; but I will say, that ministers should be extremely cautious of advising their master to act contrary to the advice of parliament, unless they have reason to believe, from an alteration of circumstances, that the parliament would alter its opinion, were it again to be consulted upon the same subject; and in the present case, our ministers had not the least reason to suppose, that the parliament would alter its opinion; for the emperor Charles VI. was dead, and the broils, which afterwards ensued, foreseen, before the parliament offered any such advice: Nay, the advice was offered so immediately after that emperor's death, that it seems to have been offered with a view to prevent our ministers from involving us so far in the expected contests upon the continent, as to oblige us to neglect our own particular contest with the crown of Spain. This, I say, Sir, seems to have been the views of parliament at that time; for as I was then serving my country in a distant part of the world, I had no opportunity to know gentlemen's motives for offering this advice at that time; but when I heard of it, I thought it was right; and I still think it ought to have been followed; for if we had peremptorily insisted upon this as a preliminary to the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle, I believe, the French would, in the condition they were reduced to, have deserted Spain, rather than leave their commerce and their settlements a prey to our superior strength at sea, especially considering the danger they were in, of being, by the loss of one battle in Flanders, disabled from ever recovering any thing we had then, or might have taken from them, during the course of the war, in America; and if from the negotiations previous to the treaty at Aix-

Aix-la-Chapelle, which, I hope, will some day or other be laid before parliament, it should appear, that this point, so far from being insisted on, was never once brought upon the carpet, what will our negotiators say for such a total neglect of the advice of parliament ?

I have said, Sir, that I hope to see all our negotiations, previous to the late treaty, laid before us ; to which I will add, that I hope to see all papers, orders, and instructions relating to the war laid before us ; and my reason for hoping so, is, because I think an impartial and strict inquiry ought to be made into the conduct of the war, as well as the conclusion of the peace ; for as our ministers themselves confess, that the peace is not so good as might have been expected, we can come to no determination as to the latter, without a due inquiry into the former, nor can we inquire into either till we have all necessary lights laid before us. To set up an inquiry before we have this, would be like examining a steward's accounts, without having any of his vouchers before us. Therefore we may easily see, what was meant by an Hon. gentleman who spoke some time since, when he said, that it is not now a proper time to resent the treatment we have met with ; for we can shew no resentment till we have made a strict and impartial inquiry, which we cannot do till we have all necessary lights before us ; but a time may come when the house will insist upon having all such lights, and till then no gentleman who desires to have a strict and impartial inquiry, will move for any inquiry either into the late treaty of peace, or the conduct of the preceding war.

I hope, Sir, I have now shewn the Hon. gentleman upon the floor, a good reason why the present is not a proper time for moving for any such inquiry ; and as to his paradox, that every objection made against

this address is an argument in its favour, and that the more solidly those objections are founded, the stronger the argument from them is, for our agreeing to what is proposed ; this paradox he endeavoured to establish, by shewing the bad consequences that might ensue from a supposed disagreement between the king and his parliament ; and if we had such a king as Richard II. upon the throne, who told his parliament, *that to please them, he would not turn out the meanest scullion in his kitchen* : I say, if we had such a king upon the throne, there might be some weight in this argument ; but thank God ! his present majesty has more wisdom, and a greater regard for the affections of his people : He has shewn, that no man shall continue to be his minister, after he becomes disagreeable to the parliament ; therefore our disagreeing to the address, or any part of the address, would give no suspicion of an ensuing rupture between the king and his parliament ; it would only make foreign courts suppose, that a change was quickly to ensue in our administration ; and this, I am persuaded, would be no disadvantage to our negotiations at any court in Europe ; for our present ministers seem to be actuated by the same pusillanimous, unstable spirit, that suffered the Spaniards to trifle with us, and to plunder our merchants with impunity, for near twenty years together, and the French not only to encroach upon our dominions in America, but to attack our allies upon the continent of Europe, without our daring to give them any interruption.

Now, Sir, if I am right in this conjecture, I am very sure, that the prospect of a change in our administration would contribute towards making the French more diligent in performing what they promised by the late treaty, and the Spaniards more ready to promise what they ought to have been made to promise

mise in the late treaty, that is to say, never to search a British ship on the open sea, nor ever, in time of peace, to seize, much less confiscate a British ship, on account of her having contraband goods on board; and my reason for being A sure of this is, because I am fully convinced, that neither the French nor the Spaniards have as yet repaired and augmented their navy, so as to be able to contend with us at sea, or in America; consequently, they would presently comply, as soon as B they supposed we were to have an administration that would declare war against them, if they did not.

For this reason, Sir, I believe, our disagreeing to the words now objected to, would be an advantage to our present ministers, because, I C believe, neither the French nor the Spaniards desire to see them removed; and as they would judge from our disagreeing to these words, that the parliament would begin to take notice of the disputes between them and us, and would force a change D in our administration, if those disputes should not soon be settled in some way or other, therefore, in order to pacify the parliament, and to prevent any such change, they would soon yield a partial or seeming compliance with some of E our just demands; for I am convinced, there is nothing they are so much afraid of, as this nation's coming under a wise, bold, and enterprising administration, before they think themselves able to face us at sea.

But now, Sir, supposing that our rejecting this whole paragraph in the address proposed, should be attended with some danger; will any man of honour act contrary to his duty, because his acting according to it, might be attended with some danger? It is our duty to take care G of our commerce, and it is our duty not to say any thing in our address upon this occasion, that may lead

our sovereign into a mistake, or the people into a deceitful security. When we consider our duty in both these respects, and reflect upon the present circumstances of Europe, and the present circumstances of this nation, with regard either to its foreign or domestick concerns, can we agree to the words proposed? I hope we shall not, Sir; for in my opinion, it would be a betraying of the prince upon the throne, a betraying of the people, and a betraying of the commerce of our country.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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From the Philosophical Transactions, N^o. 491, just published.

C Concerning Thermometers, in a Letter from the Rev. Henry Miles, D. D. and F. R. S. to Martin Folkes, Esq; - Fr. R. S.

I T has been often complained of, that the theories we have of the air and weather, are so imperfect, and that an unfinished one, of the Hon. Mr. Boyle, published since his death, should be the best we yet have; perhaps there is equal reason for complaint, that the thermometer first introduced into use in England by the same excellent philosopher, should be so little improved for more than half a century of years, and be made to serve a not much better purpose than that of amusement.

For some years past, several eminent E philosophers at home and abroad have applied themselves to bring this instrument to greater perfection, and to render it more useful; and among them the great Sir Isaac Newton did not think it unworthy his attention.

It seems now to be pretty generally agreed, that thermometers made with quicksilver are preferable to all others; that extravagant fluid, as Mr. Boyle calls it, being most easily susceptible both of heat and cold, and, when well purified, not liable to be obstructed in its motion.

I had, by some years experience, found both the excellence of them, and the necessity of keeping them in the open shaded air, before I met with the learned and curious essays, medical and philosophical, of G Dr. George Martine, in which he so much recommends their use; and it was no small satisfaction to me, to find that gentleman had proved, by experiments, that quicksilver both heats and cools faster than any

any liquor we know; faster, I am sure (says he); than water, oil, or even spirit of wine, and never freezes, by any degree of cold hitherto observed.

Might I be indulged the liberty, I would embrace this opportunity of inviting such gentlemen, as attend to this branch of natural philosophy, to consider what Dr. A Martine has said to recommend the use of thermometers made with quicksilver, and to place them in an open air, guarded from the sun's rays.

There is another particular of great importance, which I fear we may rather wish than hope to see made a general practice, recommended by the same gentleman; that is, the constructing all thermometers with one scale. But if this may not be expected, certainly no thermometer should be made without adjusting two determinate and sufficiently distant points of heat and cold; such, for instance, as those of boiling water, and of water just beginning to freeze, and the intervening space divided into a convenient number of equal degrees. C By this means we should be able to know what is meant by any specified degrees of heat or cold, and a comparison might be easily made of the state of the air in distant places, provided the instruments were accurately made.

Dr. Martine seems to think, that the degree of cold which causeth water to begin to freeze, is nearly equal in all places, whatever little variation there may be found in that degree of heat which causeth water to boil, at different times, from the different weight of the atmosphere: So that we may look upon these two points as sufficiently determinate.—He then subjoins an account of an observation he made of the sudden change of the temperature of the B air, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1748.

The Case of a Clergyman's Lady, at Cottered near Baldock in Hertfordshire, who had a Stone under her Tongue; by William Freeman, Esq; F. R. S.

THIS substance, seemingly a concretion of stone or chalk, (now in the museum of the royal society) was voided in July 1748, from under the root of her tongue, just on the left side of the middle string among the blood-vessels. It was lodged in a cell formed by itself, the traces being left behind exactly tallying. It was voided without pain, or effusion of blood. The patient began to feel in the part affected some uneasiness about 18 months before the discharge. The pain extended itself sometimes along the jaw almost to the ear; the glands being at times swelled, and a salt rheum flowing into the mouth.

December, 1750.

The swelling of the part gradually increased to about the size of a large nutmeg; and, being felt by the finger, was hard.

About a fortnight before the discharge, some white specks appeared; upon which it was supposed that matter was gathering; and being still hard, a common poultice of white bread and milk was applied, and then it presently dislodged itself, without any application, and left the patient ever since free from complaint.

Tho' we have inserted some Account of the Paintings that have been discovered in the Ruins of Herculaneum in Italy, in our Magazine for last Year, p. 227; yet as the following Description of these wonderful Pieces of Antiquity, is much fuller and more particular, we think proper to give it here, from the foresaid Number of the Philosophical Transactions.

Remarks on the principal Paintings found in the subterraneous City of Herculaneum, and at present in the Possession of the King of Naples; by ——— Blondeau, Esq; communicated by Tho. Stack, M. D. and F. R. S.

THE paintings found under-ground in Herculaneum near Portici, are all done on stucco in water-colours in fresco. They have been taken from the walls of an amphitheatre, a temple, and houses, and are in great variety, some exceeding fine, and well preserved. I divide them into two classes; the first of which contains the four following pictures.

The first is a large piece of 7 feet by 5, representing Theseus, after having killed the Minotaur. He is naked at full length, holding a club or knotted stick in his left hand by the small end: A young woman by his side, holding the said club a little higher with her right hand, and looking up wishfully at him: Three children of different ages; one kissing his right arm, which is extended; the second his left leg, which is a little raised; and the third grasping and kissing his left arm; all as if were wishing him joy, and caressing him after the victory; the Minotaur lying on his back dead at his feet, a human body with a bull's head and short horns. This piece has been a great deal larger. On the upper part is part of a naked arm with a trumpet.

The second is a noble piece of 10 feet by 7 intire, and seems to represent Rome triumphant; viz. a grand figure of a woman sitting, with a garland of flowers on her head, a majestic commanding countenance, a knotted club, exactly like that of Theseus, long and tapering, in her left hand, resting herself on her right elbow,

Z r z

with her hand to her temple: A young fawn laughing over her shoulder, with a musical instrument of 12 pipes in his hand. At her side is a basket of fruit: Over-against her a naked figure of a man, robust and vigorous, with a beard; his back short, and to fight, his face turned to the left shoulder; a garland of flowers or laurels on his head, a quiver, a bow and arrows by his side; under his left arm something like part of a lion's skin, and one paw, but faintly expressed: A fine natural attitude; most exquisite proportion and drawing. A little higher, close by him, a genius or goddess of Fame, with wings, a garland on her head, a sprig like ears of corn in the left hand, and pointing with the right; and both she and the man looking to a young infant below (a most beautiful figure, and natural attitude) sucking a doe, finely drawn and spotted, which is licking the child's knee. Under their feet an eagle with his claw upon a globe, and a lion, both as large as life. Some reckon the man Hercules, and the woman Pomona: But Hercules, I think, did not use the quiver; and Pomona has no such majesty, nor any business with a club, which is longer and smaller than that of Hercules.

The third is a piece of 4 feet square, representing the Centaur Chiron, sitting, as it were, on his backside, and teaching his pupil Achilles, a younglad of about 12, to play upon the harp. Part of the horse is a very difficult forced attitude; the whole body being in view; left fore foot extended; great expression and attention both in Achilles and Chiron, who is putting his right hand round the boy, and playing, by the help of a small instrument, on the strings, which are ten in number. This is accounted a most masterly piece as ever was seen. Chiron has a mantle fixed round his neck, made of the skin of some animal; and Achilles stands upright naked.

The fourth is a piece of 5 feet by 4, representing some very solemn and melancholy story of the Romans, and contains 7 figures, 3 men and 4 women. Perhaps the story of Virginia, when Appius Claudius wanted to accuse her falsely, in order to gratify his lust. One man sitting in a pensive mood, his left elbow on his knee, and his hand up to his forehead; Another sitting over-against him, setting forth something in a paper, which he holds to; the breast of the first: A young woman sitting on the right side of the first, a figure expressing great concern; her left hand stretched out about his shoulder; And another young woman standing with great attention and surprise by her. Behind both, the figure of a woman larger than the rest, with a quiver appearing above her

shoulder, as Diana: An elderly woman in a suppliant bending posture, with her finger at her chin, as if she were listening with great grief, and her face to the first figure. Also an old man, in much the same attitude, in great grief, as if weeping. Perhaps the family of Virginia listening to the accusation against her, and fearful lest she should be delivered over to the brutal lust of the consul: To avoid which, when no remedy was left, Virginus desired to speak with his daughter in private, and killed her.

These are the four capital pieces; and they are so extremely well executed, that Don Francesco de la Vega, a painter, whom the king of Naples sent for from Rome, as one of the best hands, to take draughts of these paintings, told me, that if Raphael was now alive, he would be glad to study the drawings, and perhaps take lessons from them. Nothing can be more just and correct: The muscles are most exactly and subtly marked, every one in its own place, without any of that preternatural swelling, which is so much overdone in some of the best Italian masters, that all their men appear like Hercules. It is surprising how fresh all the colours of these pictures are, considering that they have been under ground above 1650 years; besides the years they stood, before they were covered by the eruption (of Vesuvius,) which cannot be exactly determined.

Theseus in the first, and the naked figures in the second piece, are a good deal upon the red colour; but the women and children are of as soft and mellow flesh colours as if painted in oil. The third and fourth are so highly finished, that you can scarcely discern whether they are done in water or oil colours. The last pleased me most; the composition is good; the attitudes natural, and of fine kinds; the different characters justly expressed; the drawing and drapery exquisite; and, tho' done in water, with only two or three colours at most, yet the light and shade are so artfully managed, that the figures are quite out of the surface. The connoisseurs prefer the third, or the Centaur.

We now come to those of the second class, which are as follow.

1. A piece of 4 feet by 3, supposed to be the Judgment of Paris. Three goddesses, with rays like circles of glory about their heads, which are very fine: The first sitting, inclined; two standing naked; good drawing, and natural attitudes. A figure of a shepherd at a distance above them, with a crooked staff in his hand, a garland on his head, his right hand grasping something, which is not distinctly seen, as not being so much finished as the rest.

A piece of four feet square, representing Hercules, when a child, tearing the serpent in pieces with great vigour and fierceness in his eyes: An old man drawing a dagger, being startled at the danger, in order to kill the snake: A woman designed holding up her hands to heaven: An old woman holding a child in her arms. The whole natural and well drawn.—3. A piece of 4 feet by 3: An old man, naked, sitting: A naked boy standing by his side, with a piece of a rod or twig in each hand: The old man is pointing with his finger, and teaching the boy something. Fine drawing, somewhat defaced.—4. A piece of 8 feet by 3: A half length of Jove with thunder in his hand: A little Cupid looking over his shoulder: A rainbow: An eagle: A bold old head: A figure like Venus coming from bathing, naked down to the thighs. Beautiful contour, great softness, and fine flesh colours; seems to have the privy parts of a man, an hermaphrodite.—5. A small piece, about 14 inches square: Two fine female heads, or half lengths; one with a book in her hand; great expression! Two Muses.—6. A piece of about 18 inches square; two figures of women like Graces; one naked to the middle, sitting; something like a quiver at her feet; another in a robe, standing, and leaning on her elbow: Good attitude; drawing and drapery very fine; colours faint.—7. and 8. Two pieces, of 3 feet square, of Egyptian sacrifices. First, the worshipping of an idol, which is placed above in the portico of a temple, appears bloody: Seven figures bending and suppliant in the act of adoration: An altar in the middle: Two birds, storks, standing on each side: Many other figures faint.—Second, a priest sacrificing upon a flaming altar: A row of different figures on each side: Two in the middle in the act of preaching. Attitudes very just and natural, finely done, great solemnity or horror: When looked at near, seems mere daubing and unfinished: By virtue esteemed a great piece of antiquity, and of great study.—9. A half length of a man like a priest, with a small water-pot, pouring it into a basin, seen by the light of a lamp.—10. Orpheus and Venus lying together, kissing and caressing, chained by the legs: A servant holding a harp. Finely designed, but defaced.—11. An old man sitting, with a cup in one hand, a stick and garland in the other.—12. A half length of a young woman.—13. A piece of two and a half by two feet: Old Silenus holding in his arms Bacchus a child: A satyr: A Baccante: Mercury sitting below: A tyger and ass lying. Finely drawn, and naturally expressed.—14. A sleeping

nymph; a satyr lifting up her robe: Three by-standers, who seem to be very curious. A small piece.—15. and 16. Two small pieces of satyrs ravishing nymphs: Well drawn, and natural attitudes, but faint and defaced.—17. A piece of four feet and a half by one foot and a half: A figure of a Roman lady, almost full length, in attitude of great grief; her head a little inclined; her arms dropped down, and her fingers clasped; a sword, with the handle leaning in the hollow of her hand. Very just and natural expression, well finished.—18. The goddess Flora as descending from heaven. Fine contours: About two feet square.—19. A piece three feet square: A naked figure with a lance like a general: A woman sitting: A young man holding his horse: An old woman finely done, but defaced.—20. Orpheus with his harp, sitting on a rock by the sea-side: A child or sea-god riding on a dolphin, presenting him with a book.—21. Ten small pieces, of Roman ceremonies with many figures; some eating, dancing, making love; others tied like prisoners.—22. Eight small Cupids in different attitudes, and different poses. Very good.—23. A pheasant and other birds: Two small baskets, one tumbled down: A rabbit eating. Exquisitely done.—24. Two naked figures, with Cupid betwixt.—25. A figure in the attitude of a warrior, with a sword in his right hand, a buckler in his left, and a cup with some jewels at his feet.—26. A large piece of architecture, which, looked at near, seems rough and daubing, at a distance very good perspective. You see quite thro' two portico's, one above another, into a palace or church. Very curious architecture, colours very lively and fresh.—27. A landscape with houses, ruins, a theatre. Good architecture: Figures of pheasants, mules loaded, &c.—28. Another piece of architecture and perspective, very good.—A great many other figures of men and women, not easy to be described, because pretty much defaced: Also many fancies of birds, beasts, chariots drawn by different animals, children driving: All in small.—Little pieces of landscapes, and other ornaments for the walls of their houses, which were painted mostly of a yellowish colour; divided into squares or panels; with those pieces of painting in the panel, and a border round it. There is a very good piece of ornament or cornice, that was upon the picture of Theseus, of a very good taste, and finely finished.

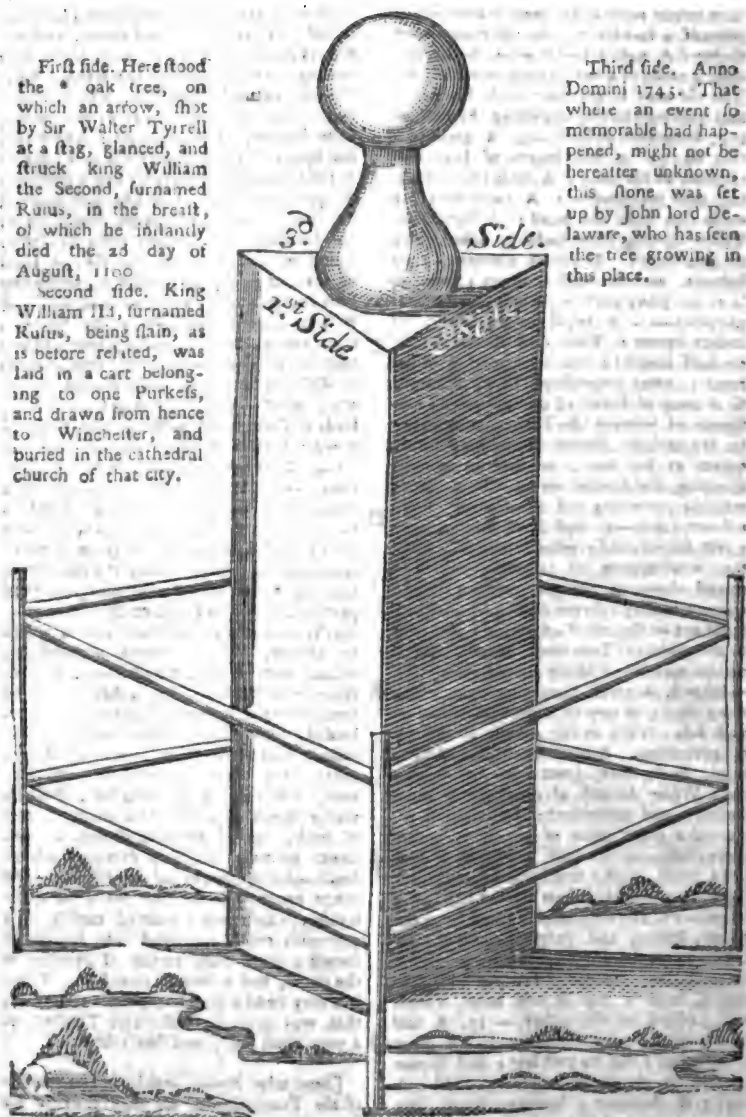
[Some other curious articles in this Number of the Transactions, we shall give in our Appendix.]

*A REPRESENTATION of the Triangular MONUMENTAL STONE of WILLIAM RUFUS, (in the Parish of Minstead) in the New-Forest, Hampshire, * instead of the OAK which always produced Green Leaves at Christmas Tide, and was cut down about the Year 1737, or 1738.*

First side. Here stood the * oak tree, on which an arrow, shot by Sir Walter Tyrell at a stag, glanced, and struck king William the Second, surnamed Rufus, in the breast, of which he instantly died the 23 day of August, 1100.

Second side. King William III, surnamed Rufus, being slain, as is before related, was laid in a cart belonging to one Purkels, and drawn from hence to Winchester, and buried in the cathedral church of that city.

Third side. Anno Domini 1745. That where an event so memorable had happened, might not be hereafter unknown, this stone was set up by John lord Delaware, who has seen the tree growing in this place.



Conclusion of the Abstract of Dr. Middleton's Vindication of his Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers, &c. (See p. 483.)

The Doctor next considers the testimonies of the succeeding fathers, and as his antagonists not only allow, that he had enumerated all the extraordinary gifts claimed by them, but had added one which they never pretended to, viz. *that of expounding the scriptures*, he shews; that Irenæus reckons among the other extraordinary gifts, that of expounding the mysteries of God, and that by the mysteries of God, can be meant nothing else but the scriptures. Then he shews, that Gregory the wonder-worker, reckons this as one of the most excellent gifts of those primitive times; and poured out, in the largest measure, upon his master Origen. And he concludes this head with a vindication of what he had said of Justin Martyr's laying claim to this gift; because his antagonists had endeavoured to shew, that Justin meant nothing but the ordinary grace of God, common to all believers; upon which the Doctor says, they either do not know what they mean by the ordinary grace of God, or mean something that is neither natural, nor supernatural, but of a mixed kind between both, and partaking alike of each; because under this character, it may be of excellent use in theological controversies, where the disputants may make something or nothing of it, just as their argument may require; may advance it to supernatural, when their argument wants any help of that sort, or when it demands the contrary, may depress it to the state of a mere human faculty.

The Doctor then proceeds to examine the other miracles, beginning with that of *raising the dead*; and as in his Free Inquiry he had objected to this, that if it had been frequent, it would have been celebrated not only by the primitive fathers, but by all the historians or writers of those times, his antagonists answer, first, that it was not so frequent as he had represented, and next, that the heathen historians, if they had known and believed the facts, would not have recorded them, because it would have been an act of self-condemnation; and the christian historians would not be so particular as to name the persons so raised, for fear of exposing them to persecution. To the first the Doctor replies, that Irenæus attests this miracle to have been frequently performed on necessary occasions, by the fasting and joint supplication of the church of the place; from which words Mr. Dodwell, Dr. Dodwell's father, inserts, that the instances of this

miracle were more numerous in this age, than in that even of the apostles. And to the second he replies, that the heathens of that age, both in Greece and Rome, were so remarkable for curiosity, love of truth, and a desire of knowledge, that they must have been fond of seeing any such extraordinary spectacle as a man raised from the dead, and would not only have recorded it, but would have been converted by it to christianity.

Upon this subject the Doctor likewise considers what had been said in answer to his objection relating to Autolycus an eminent heathen, who challenged his friend Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, to shew him but one who had been raised, and he would turn christian; yet Theophilus confesses, that he was not able to give him that satisfaction; to which Dr. Dodwell answered, that Autolycus did not desire to see one that had been raised, but to see one actually raised upon the spot, and in his presence, by Theophilus himself; for proof of which he gave a translation of what Theophilus wrote concerning this; but the Doctor shews that the translation is false, and that the words of Theophilus in their true sense are to be translated thus: "But farther; you deny that the dead are now raised; for you say, shew me but one, who has been raised from the dead, and by seeing him I will become a believer."

Upon the same subject likewise the Doctor examines a little further the dispute about the character of Papias bishop of Hierapolis, as delivered to us by Eusebius; he having said, that Eusebius represents him as a weak man, and a collector of fabulous stories, and his antagonists having denied this, he in his Vindication gives us an abstract of what Eusebius says with regard to Papias, as follows: "That he was a diligent collector of unwritten traditions, which he gathered chiefly from those elders, who had conversed with the apostles; especially from John, the Presbyter, and Aristion; and besides these, he relates some other wonderful things on the authority of tradition; particularly a story reported to him by the daughters of Philip, of a dead person, who had been raised to life; and another story of Justus, surnamed Barsabas, who happened to drink a cup of deadly poison, yet by the grace of God received no harm from it. After which he goes on to tell us, how Papias, from the same source of unwritten tradition, had recorded some strange parables and doctrines of our Lord, and several other fabulous tales, especially that of a corporeal and sensual Millennium, in which Christ was to reign with the saints upon this earth."

earth, for a thousand years after the general resurrection: Which he ascribes to the mistake and blunder of Papias, who grossly and literally interpreted, what the apostles had delivered in a typical and mystical sense. For Papias, says he, was of a *very shallow understanding, as is evident from his writings*; yet the greatest part of the ecclesiastical writers or fathers, who succeeded him, were led by his authority into the same opinion, on account of the age of the man, as Irenæus in particular, as well as every other writer, who asserts the like doctrines."

The Doctor then endeavours to establish the character he had before given of Irenæus, upon whose single testimony the credit of this miracle stands, to wit, that he was of so credulous, superstitious and enthusiastical a turn of mind, as would dispose him to embrace and assert any fabulous tale, which tended, as he thought, in any manner, to advance the credit of the gospel, or to confute an heretick. And he adds, that tho' the advocates for this father allow, that he has affirmed several facts, doctrines, and traditions, as delivered down to him directly from the apostles, which are absolutely false and groundless, yet they insist, that "His testimony is superior to all exception, and that the positive evidence of a witness, so pious and so sincerely devoted to the christian cause, must necessarily demand our belief in all cases, how extraordinary and incredible soever they may be in their own nature."

The last miracle the Doctor touches on in his Vindication is the gift of tongues, and here he observes, that this likewise stands upon the single testimony of Irenæus, and that since the publication of his Free Inquiry, the divines have changed their opinion as to the necessity of this miracle; for before that time, and even in their answers to his introductory discourse, they had all affirmed it to be absolutely necessary to the propagation of the gospel, and without which no success could be expected; and urged that necessity as a sure proof of its continuance after the days of the apostles, and consequently as a confutation of his general argument. But that they were now in a quite different tone, and treated it as of much less use, than any other miracle, which they assign as the very reason, why it was one of the first that God thought fit to recal; for, say the two Doctors, his antagonists, when the apostles had made converts in many places, the natives of those places were able to carry on the design, and without any miracle were qualified to teach their own countrymen; in the several languages wherein they were born.

Thus, says the Doctor, we see, how readily they can dress up an hypothesis, and apply it presently as an allowed fact, to support the opinion which they are defending. But this, he says, is a mere imaginary scheme, without the least foundation in reason, history or experience; which he afterwards shews at full length.

He then considers the argument he had before drawn from Irenæus himself, who, as Dr. Cave interprets his words, confesses, "That it was not the least part of his trouble, that he was forced to learn the language of the country, a rude and barbarous dialect, before he could do any good upon them." To this his antagonists answer, that Dr. Cave has made a mistake, and that Irenæus's words express only, "That he was for the most part employed in a barbarous language." But the Doctor vindicates Dr. Cave, and shews, both from reason and the true idiom of the Greek language, that his interpretation was right.

And he concludes his Vindication as follows. "And now after an impartial review and comparison of all, that has been alledged in this controversy, on the one side or the other, I have laid before the reader the genuine state of these miraculous gifts, the most important, and useful of any, which are claimed by the primitive church. It will be needless therefore to trouble myself with the examination of any more of them; since the rest, as our Doctors themselves will allow, must follow the fate of these three, and all of them stand or fall together; as being all built upon the same foundation, and supported by the same evidence. But in the article of healing the sick, since Dr. Dodwell seems to lay a singular stress on one particular miracle, and the clear assertion which is given to it by Tertullian, I shall just add a word or two, which may help to illustrate the true nature of it &c."

A celebrated Piece has been lately published, entitled, the OECONOMY of HUMAN LIFE; said to be Translated from an Indian Manuscript, written by an ancient Bramin. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Manner in which the said Manuscript was discovered. In a Letter from an English Gentleman, now residing in China, to the Earl of ——. Fame, which does not always speak Truth, has ascribed this Treatise to the E— of Ch—d; but however that be, it is written very much in the sublime Eastern Strain of the Book of Job, the Psalms, the Prophets, and the Works of Solomon; tho' nothing can be supposed to come up to those divine Originals. We shall select a few Articles, by which our Readers may judge of the rest, but cannot omit the

The Doctor died before he could do this.

the Introduction, which is a grand and solemn Address to the Human Race in general, as follows.

BOW down your heads unto the dust, O ye inhabitants of earth! be silent, and receive, with reverence, instruction from on high.

Wheresoever the sun doth shine, where-soever the wind doth blow, wheresoever there is an ear to hear, and a mind to conceive; there let the precepts of life be made known, let the maxims of truth be honoured and obeyed.

All things proceed from God; his power is unbounded, his wisdom is from eternity, and his goodness endureth for ever.

He sitteth on his throne in the center, and the breath of his mouth giveth life to the world.

He toucheth the stars with his finger, and they run their course rejoicing.

On the wings of the wind he walketh abroad, and performeth his will thro' all the regions of unlimited space.

Order, and grace, and beauty, spring from his hand.

The voice of wisdom speaketh in all his works, but the human understanding comprehendeth it not.

The shadow of knowledge passeth over the mind of man as a dream; he seeth as in the dark; he reasoneth, and is deceived.

But the wisdom of God is as the light of heaven; he reasoneth not; his mind is the fountain of truth.

Justice and mercy wait before his throne; benevolence and love enlighten his countenance for ever.

Who is like unto the Lord in glory? Who in power shall contend with the Almighty? Hath he any equal in wisdom? Can any in goodness be compared unto him?

He it is, O man, who hath created thee; thy station on earth is fixed by his appointment; the powers of thy mind are the gifts of his goodness, the wonders of thy frame are the work of his hand.

Hear then his voice, for it is gracious; and he that obeyeth shall establish his soul in peace.

Consideration.] Continue with thyself, O man, and consider wherefore thou wert made.

Contemplate thy powers, contemplate thy wants and thy connections; so shalt thou discover the duties of life, and be directed in all thy ways.

Proceed not to speak or to act, before thou hast weighed thy words, and examined the tendency of every step thou shalt take; so shall disgrace fly far from thee, and in thy house shall shame be a stranger; re-

pentance shall not visit thee, nor sorrow dwell upon thy cheek.

The thoughtless man bridled not his tongue; he speaketh at random, and is entangled in the foolishness of his own words.

As one that runneth in haste, and leapeth over a fence, may fall into a pit on the other side, which he doth not see; so is the man that plungeth suddenly into any action, before he hath considered the consequences thereof.

Hearken therefore unto the voice of consideration; her words are the words of wisdom, and her paths shall lead thee to safety and truth.

Application.] Since the days that are past are gone for ever, and those that are to come, may not come to thee; it becometh thee, O man, to employ the present time, without regretting the loss of that which is past, or too much depending on that which is to come.

This instant is thine, the next is in the womb of futurity, and thou knowest not what it may bring forth.

Whatever thou resolvest to do, do it quickly; defer not till the evening what the morning may accomplish.

Idleness is the parent of want and of pain; but the labour of virtue bringeth forth pleasure.

The hand of diligence defeateth want; prosperity and success are the industrious man's attendants.

Who is he that hath acquired wealth, that hath risen to power, that hath clothed himself with honour, that is spoken of in the city with praise, and that standeth before the king in counsel? Even he that hath shut out idleness from his house; and hath said, Sloth, thou art mine enemy.

He rises up early, and lieth down late; he exerciseth his mind with contemplation, and his body with action, and preserveth the health of both.

The slothful man is a burthen to himself, his hours hang heavy on his head; he loitereth about, and knoweth not what he would do.

His days pass away like the shadow of a cloud, and he leaveth behind him no mark for remembrance.

His body is diseased for want of exercise; he wisheth for action, but hath not power to move; his mind is in darkness, his thoughts are confused; he longeth for knowledge, but hath no application. He would eat of the almond, but hateth the trouble of breaking its shell.

His house is in disorder, his servants are wasteful and riotous, and he runneth on towards ruin; he seeth it with his eyes, he heareth it with his ears, he shaketh his

his head, and witheth, but hath no resolution; till ruin cometh upon him like a whirlwind, and shame and repentance descend with him to the grave.

[Contentment.] Forget not, O man, that thy station on earth is appointed by the wisdom of the Eternal; who knoweth thy heart, who seeth the vanity of all thy wishes, and who often in mercy denieth thy requests.

Yet for all reasonable desires, for all honest endeavours, his benevolence hath established in the nature of things, a probability of success.

The uneasiness thou feelst, the misfortunes thou bewailest, behold the root from whence they spring, even thine own folly, thine own pride, thine own disordered fancy.

Murmur not therefore at the dispensation of God, but correct thine own heart: neither say within thyself, if I had wealth, or power, or leisure, I should be happy; for know, they all of them bring to their several possessors, their peculiar inconveniences.

The poor man seeth not the vexations and anxieties of the rich, he feelth not the difficulties and perplexities of power, neither knoweth he the wearisomeness of leisure; and therefore it is that he repineth at his own lot.

But, envy not the appearance of happiness in any man, for thou knowest not his secret griefs.

To be satisfied with a little is the greatest wisdom; and he that encreaseth his riches encreaseth his cares: But a contented mind is a hidden treasure, and trouble findeth it not.

Yet, if thou sufferest not the allurements of fortune to rob thee of justice, or temperance, or charity, or modesty, even riches themselves shall not make thee unhappy.

But hence shalt thou learn, that the cup of felicity, pure and unmixed, is by no means a draught for mortal man.

Virtue is the race which God hath set him to run, and happiness the goal; which none can arrive at till he hath finished his course, and receiveth his crown in the mansions of eternity.

[Temperance.] The nearest approach thou canst make to happiness on this side the grave, is to enjoy from heaven understanding, and health.

These blessings if thou possessest, and wouldst preserve to old age; avoid the allurements of voluptuousness, and fly from her temptations.

When she spreadeth her delicacies on the board, when her wine sparkleth in the cup, when she smileth upon thee, and

persuadeth thee to be joyful and happy; then is the hour of danger, and let reason stand firmly on her guard:

For if thou hearkenest unto the words of her adversary, thou art deceived and betrayed.

The joy which she promiseth changeth to madness, and her enjoyments lead on to diseases and death.

Look round her board, cast thine eyes upon her guests; and observe those who have been allured by her smiles, who have listened to her temptations.

Are they not meagre? Are they not sickly? Are they not spiritless?

Their short hours of jollity and riot are followed by tedious days of pain and dejection; she hath debauched and palled their appetites, that they have now no relish for her nicest dainties: Her votaries are become her victims; the just and natural consequence which God hath ordained in the constitution of things, for the punishment of those who abuse his gifts.

But who is she that with graceful steps, and with a lively air, trips over yonder plain?

The rose blusheth on her cheeks, the sweetness of the morning breatheth from her lips; joy, tempered with innocence and modesty, sparkleth in her eyes, and from the cheerfulness of her heart she singeth as she walks.

Her name is health; she is the daughter of exercise, who begot her on temperance; their sons inhabit the mountains that stretch over the northern regions of San Ton Hoë.

They are brave, active, and lively; and partake of all the beauties, and virtues of their sister.

Vigour stringeth their nerves, strength dwelleth in their bones, and labour is their delight all the day long.

The employments of their father excite their appetites, and the repasts of their mother refresh them.

To combat the passions is their delight, to conquer evil habits their glory.

Their pleasures are moderate, and therefore they endure; their repose is short, but sound and undisturbed.

Their blood is pure, their minds serene, and the physician findeth not the way to their habitations.

But safety dwelleth not with the sons of men; neither is security found within their gates.

Behold them exposed to new dangers from without, while a traitor within lurketh to betray them.

Their health, their strength, their beauty and activity have raised desire in the bosom of lascivious love.

She standeth in her bower, the courteth
their regard, she spreadeth her temptations.

Her limbs are soft and delicate, her attire
is loose and inviting; wantonness speak-
eth in her eyes, and on her bosom sits
temptation: She beckoneth them with her
finger, she wooeth them with her looks,
and by the smoothness of her tongue she
endeavourerth to deceive.

Ah! fly from her allurements, stop thy
ears to her enchanting words: If thou
meetest the languishing of her eyes, if
thou hearest the softness of her voice, if
she casteth her arms about thee, she bind-
eth thee in chains for ever.

Shame followeth, and disease, and want,
and care, and repentance.

Enfeebled by dalliance, with luxury
pampered, and softened by sloth, strength
shall forsake thy limbs, and health thy con-
stitution: Thy days shall be few, and
those inglorious; thy griefs shall be many,
yet meet with no compassion.

Hope and Fear.] The promises of hope
are sweeter than roses in the bud, and far
more flattering to expectation: But the
threatnings of fear are a terror to the
heart.

Nevertheless, let not hope allure, nor
fear deter thee from doing that which is
right; so shalt thou be prepared to meet
all events with an equal mind.

The terrors even of death are no terrors
to the good: He that committeth no evil
hath nothing to fear.

In all thy undertakings let a reasonable
assurance animate thy endeavours; if thou
despairest of success, thou shalt not succeed.

Terrify not thy soul with vain fears,
neither let thy heart sink within thee from
the phantoms of imagination.

From fear proceedeth misfortune; but
he that hopeth helpeth himself.

As the ostrich when pursued hideth his
head, but forgetteth his body; so the fears
of a coward expose him to danger.

If thou believest a thing impossible, thy
despondency shall make it so; but he that
persevereth shall overcome all difficulties.

A vain hope flattereth the heart of a
fool; but he that is wise pursueth it not.

In all thy desires let reason go along
with thee, and fix not thy hopes beyond
the bounds of probability: So shall suc-
cess attend thy undertakings, thy heart
shall not be vexed with disappointments.

Sincerity.] O thou who art enamoured
with the beauties of truth, and hast fixed
thy heart on the simplicity of her charms;
hold fast thy fidelity unto her, and forsake
her not; the constancy of thy virtue shall
crown thee with honour.

The tongue of the sincere is rooted in
December, 1750.

his heart; hypocrisy and deceit have no
place in his words.

He blusheth at falsehood, and is con-
founded; but in speaking the truth he
hath a steady eye.

He supporteth as a man the dignity of
his character; to the arts of hypocrisy he
scorneth to stoop.

He is consistent with himself, he is ne-
ver embarrassed: He hath courage enough
for truth, but to lye he is afraid.

He is far above the meanness of dissimu-
lation; the words of his mouth are the
thoughts of his heart:

Yet with prudence and caution he open-
eth his lips; he studieth what is right, and
speaketh with discretion.

He adviseth with friendship; he re-
proveth with freedom; and whatsoever he
promiseth shall surely be performed.

But the heart of the hypocrite is hid in
his breast; he masketh his words in the
semblance of truth, while the business of
his life is only to deceive.

He laugheth in sorrow, he weepeth in
joy; and the words of his mouth have no
interpretation.

He worketh in the dark as a mole, and
fancieth he is safe; but he blundereth into
light, and is betrayed and exposed with
his dirt on his head.

He passeth his days in perpetual con-
straint; his tongue and his heart are tor-
ent at variance.

He laboureth for the character of a
righteous man; and huggeth himself in
the thoughts of his cunning.

O fool, fool! the pains which thou
takest to hide what thou art, are more
than would make thee what thou would'st
seem: And the children of wisdom shall
mock at thy cunning; when, in the midst
of security, thy disguise is stripped off, and
the finger of derision shall point thee to
scorn.

From the Rambler, Dec. 4.

*Story of Melissa: Or, Change of Fortune
brings Change in Lovers and Friends.*

S I R,

I WAS born to a large fortune, and
bred to the knowledge of those arts
which are supposed to accomplish the mind,
or adorn the person of a woman. To
these attainments, which custom and edu-
cation almost forced upon me, I added
some voluntary acquisitions by the use of
books, and the conversation of that species
of men, whom the ladies generally mention
with horror and aversion by the name of
scholars, but whom I have found, for the
most part, a harmless and inoffensive order
of beings, not so much wiser than our-
selves,

selves, but that they may receive as well as communicative knowledge, and more inclined to degrade their own character by cowardly submission, than to overbear or oppress us with their learning or their wit.

From these men, however, if they are by kind treatment encouraged to talk, something may be gained, which embellished with elegance, and softened by modesty, will always add dignity and value to female conversation; and from my acquaintance with the bookish part of the world I derived many principles of judgment and maxims of knowledge, by which I was enabled to excel all my competitors, and draw upon myself the general regard in every place of concourse or pleasure. My opinion was the great rule of approbation; my remarks were remembered by those who desired the second degree of fame; my mien was studied, my dress was imitated, my letters were handed from one family to another, and read by those who copied them as sent to themselves; my visits were solicited as honours, and multitudes boasted of an intimacy with Melissa, who had only seen me by accident, and whose familiarity had never proceeded beyond the exchange of a compliment, or return of a courtesy.

I shall make no scruple of confessing, that I was pleased with this universal veneration, because I always considered it as paid to my intrinsic qualities and inseparable merit, and very easily persuaded myself, that fortune had no part in my superiority. When I looked upon my glass, I saw youth and beauty, and health, that might give me reason to hope their continuance: When I examined my mind, I found some strength of judgment, and fertility of fancy; and was told, that every action was grace, and that every accent was persuasion.

In this manner my life passed like a continual triumph amidst acclamations, and envy, and courtship, and caresses: To please Melissa was the general ambition, and every stratagem of artful flattery was practised upon me. To be flattered is grateful, even when we know that our praises are not believed by those who pronounce them; for they prove, at least, our general power, and shew that our favour is valued, since it is purchased by the meanness of falsehood. But, perhaps, the flatterer is not often detected, for an honest mind is not apt to suspect, and no one exerts the powers of discernment with much vigour when self-love favours the deceit.

The number of adorers, and the perpetual distraction of my thoughts by new schemes of pleasure, prevented me from

listening to any of those who croud in multitudes to give girls advice, and kept me unmarried and unengaged to my 27th year, when, while I was towering in all the pride of uncontested excellency, with a face yet little impaired, and a mind hourly improving, the failure of a fund, in which my money was placed, reduced me to a frugal competency, which allowed little beyond nearness and independence.

I bore the diminution of my riches without any outrages of sorrow, or pusillanimity of dejection. Indeed I did not know how much I had lost, for, having always heard and thought more of my wit and beauty, than of my fortune, it did not suddenly enter my imagination, that Melissa could sink beneath her established rank, while her form and her mind continued the same; that she could cease to raise admiration but by ceasing to deserve it, or feel any stroke but from the hand of time.

It was in my power to have concealed the loss, and to have married, by continuing the same appearance, with all the credit of my original fortune; but I was not so far sunk in my own esteem, as to submit to the baseness of fraud, or to desire any other recommendation than sense and virtue. I therefore dismissed my equipage, sold those ornaments which were become unsuitable to my new condition, and appeared among those with whom I used to converse, with less glitter, but with equal spirit.

I found myself received at every visit, with an appearance of sorrow beyond what is naturally felt for calamities in which we have no part, and was entertained with condolence and consolation so long continued, and so frequently repeated, that my friends plainly consulted rather their own gratification, than my relief. Some from that time refused my acquaintance, and forebore, without any provocation, to repay my visits; some visited me, but after a longer interval than usual, and every return was still with more delay; nor did any of my female acquaintance fail to introduce the mention of my misfortunes, to compare my present and former condition, to tell me how much it must trouble me to want the splendor which I became so well, to look at pleasures, which I had formerly enjoyed, and to sink to a level with those by whom I had always been considered as moving in a higher sphere, and been approached with reverence and submission, which, as they insinuated, I was no longer to expect.

Observations like these, are commonly made only as covert insults, and serve to give vent to the satulence of pride, but they

they are now and then imprudently uttered by honesty and benevolence, and inflict pain where kindness is intended; I will, therefore, so far maintain my antiquated claim to politeness, as that I will venture to advance this rule, that no one ought to remind another of any misfortune of which the sufferer does not complain, and which there are no means proposed of alleviating. No one has a right to excite thoughts which necessarily give pain whenever they return, which perhaps might not revive but by absurd and unseasonable compassion.

My endless train of lovers immediately withdrew, without raising any emotions. The greater part had indeed always professed to court, as it is termed, upon the square, had enquired my fortune, and offered settlements; and these had undoubtedly a right to retire without censure, since they had openly treated for money, as necessary to their happiness; and who can tell how little they wanted any other portion? I have always thought the clamours of women unreasonable, when they find that they who followed them upon the supposition of a greater fortune, reject them when they are discovered to have less. I have never known any lady, who did not think wealth a title to some stipulations in her favour; and surely what is claimed by the possession of money is justly forfeited by its loss. She that has once demanded a settlement has allowed the importance of fortune; and when she cannot shew pecuniary merit, why should she think her cheapener obliged to purchase?

My lovers were not all contented with silent desertion. Some of them revenged the neglect which they had born by wanton and superfluous insults, and endeavoured to mortify me by paying in my presence those civilities to other ladies, which were once devoted only to me. But, as it had been my rule to treat men according to the rank of their intellect, I had never suffered any one to waste his life in suspense, who could have employed it to better purpose; and therefore I had no enemies but coxcombs, whose resentment and respect were equally below my consideration.

The only pain which I have felt from degradation, is the loss of that influence which I had always exerted on the side of virtue, in the defence of innocence, and the assertion of truth. I now found my opinions slighted, my sentiments criticised, and my arguments opposed by those that used to listen to me without reply, and struggle to be first in expressing their conviction. The female disputants have wholly thrown off my authority, and if I endeavour to enforce my reasons by an

appeal to the scholars that happen to be present, the wretches are certain to pay their court by sacrificing me and my system to a finer gown, and I am every hour insulted with contradictions from cowards, who could never find till lately that Melissa was liable to error.

There are two persons only whom I cannot charge with having changed their conduct with my change of fortune. One is an old curate that has passed his life in the duties of his profession with great reputation for his knowledge and piety; the other is a lieutenant of dragoons. The parson made no difficulty in the height of my elevation to check me when I was pert, and inform me when I blundered; and if there is any alteration, he is now more timorous lest his freedom should be thought rudeness. The soldier never paid me any particular addresses, but very rigidly observed all the rules of politeness, which he is now so far from relaxing, that whenever he serves the tea, he obstinately carries me the first dish, in defiance of the frowns and whispers of the whole table.

This, Mr. Rambler, is to see the world. It is impossible for those that have only known affluence and prosperity, to judge rightly of themselves or others. The rich and the powerful live in a perpetual masquerade, in which all about them wear borrowed characters; and we only discover in what estimation we are held, when we can no longer give hopes or fears.

I am, &c.

MELISSA.

From the Rambler, Dec. 11.

This Paper, after treating in general of the common Complaint of the Neglect of Men of Genius, Wit and Learning, and the small Encouragement given to such Writers, concludes thus:

BUT of many, that have dared to boast of neglected merits, to value themselves by their own estimation, and challenge their age or country for cruelty or folly, it cannot be alledged that they have endeavoured to increase the wisdom or virtue of their readers. They have often been at once profligate in their lives, and licentious in their compositions; have not only forsaken the paths of virtue, but have attempted to lure others after them, by smoothing the road of perdition, covering with flowers the thorns of guilt, and teaching temptation sweeter notes, softer blandishments, and stronger allurements.

It has been apparently the settled purpose of many writers, whose powers, industry, and acquisitions place them high

in the ranks of literature, to set fashion on the side of wickedness; to recommend debauchery, and lewdness, by associating them with those qualities, which are most likely to dazzle the discernment, and attract the affections; and to show innocence and goodness with such attendant weaknesses and follies, as necessarily expose them to contempt and derision.

Such men naturally found intimates and companions among the corrupt, the thoughtless, and the intemperate; passed their lives among the gay levities of sportive idleness, or the warm professions of drunken friendship; and fed their hopes with the promises of wretches, whom themselves had taught to scoff at truth. But when fools had laughed away their sprightliness, and the languors of debauchery could no longer be relieved, they saw their favourites hourly drop away, and wondered and stormed to find themselves abandoned. Whether their companions persisted in wickedness, or returned to virtue, they were equally without assistance; for debauchery is selfish and negligent, and from virtue the virtuous only can expect regard.

It is said by Florus of Catiline, who died in the midst of slaughtered enemies, that his death had been illustrious, had it been suffered for his country. Of the wits, who have languished away life under the pressures of poverty, in the restlessness of suspense; who have been caressed and rejected, flattered and despised, as they were of more or less use to those who stiled themselves their patrons; it might be observed, that their miseries would enforce compassion, had they been brought upon them by honesty and religion.

The wickedness of a profane or libidinous writer is much more atrocious and detestable than that of the hot libertine, or drunken ravisher; not only as it extends its effects wider, as a pestilence that taints the air is more destructive than poison infused in a draught, but as it is committed with cool deliberation. By the instantaneous violence of desires or appetites, a good man may sometimes be surprised before reflection can come to his rescue, and when they have strengthened their influence by habit they are not easily repelled; but for the frigid villainy of studious lewdness, for the calm and meditated malignity of bowed impiety, what plea can be invented? Or what punishment can equal the crime of him, who retires to solitudes for the refinement of debauchery, and tortures his fancy, and ransacks his memory, only that he may leave the world less virtuous than he found it, that he may

interrupt the hopes of the rising generation, and spread snares for the soul with more dexterity?

What were their motives, or what their excuses, is below the dignity of reason to examine. If they had extinguished in themselves the distinction of right and wrong, and were insensible of the match of which they were promoting, they were to be hunted down by general hatred; if they were influenced by the corruption of their patrons or their readers, and sacrificed their own convictions to vanity or interest, they were at least to be abhorred with more acrimony than he that robs by profession, or murders for pay; since they committed greater crimes upon equal temptations.

Of him, to whom much is given, much shall be required. Those, to whom God has granted superior faculties, and more extensive capacities, quickness of intuition, and accuracy of distinction, will certainly be regarded as culpable in the eye of the Supreme Wisdom, for defects and deviations which, in souls less exalted and enlightened, may be guiltless. But, surely, none can think without horror on that man's condition, who has been more wicked in proportion as he has had more means of excelling in virtue, and used the light imparted from heaven only to embellish folly, and give lustre to his crimes.

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THO' I have not yet much time to spare, yet that Mr. Worldlywit* may not think I have taken his advice, I have prepared, and herewith send you another dissertation, which you may give a place to in your Collection, when you think fit.

I am, &c.

THE WHIMSICAL PHILOSOPHER, &c.

DISSERT. V.

That Dominion does not follow Property but the Sword, with a Proposal for restoring a Warlike Spirit and Military Discipline to the People in general.

IN my former† I have shewn, that over a selfish and cowardly people it is impossible to preserve a free government, and in my last‡, I proposed a method for propagating a true publick spirit among the people in general; therefore I shall in this humbly propose a regulation for restoring a warlike spirit and military discipline to the people of this island. I say, restoring,

* See before, p. 129. † See London Magazine for last year, p. 206, 605. and for this year, p. 18. ‡ See before, p. 79.

restoring, for I am sorry to say, that I have many reasons for concluding, that it is at present at a very low ebb. Some I have already given, but the most convincing may be drawn from the behaviour of the people during the late rebellion; for a proof of which I need not enter into the question, whether a majority of the people be for or against our present government. If a great majority were for its support, which, I hope, was the case, how can we answer for a handful of rebels marching from the north of Scotland to the heart of England, without any opposition, but what they met with from the regular troops? It was not so in former times; no, not even in the days of queen Elizabeth; for when the rebellion broke out against her in the north, she had in a few weeks armies raised in her favour; and when she was threatened with a Spanish invasion, the people readily flew to arms in defence of their country; but the late despicable army of rebels marched unmolested, almost from one end of the island to the other, tho' in the counties they passed through, either in England or Scotland, there were men enough to have crushed them to atoms, had they assembled with bludgeons only in their hands.

Again, suppose, for argument's sake, that a majority of the people were against the government, and well wishers to the rebels, how can we answer for their having made so long a march without being joined by many thousands? We know how ready the people of Scotland formerly were to fly to arms, even against their sovereign, when he gave them any cause of discontent; and we have several examples of the same readiness in the people of England. Henry IV. then duke of Hereford, had but about 80 men, in all, with him, when he landed at Ravenspur in Yorkshire, and set up his standard against the government; yet such a warlike spirit, such a contempt of death, or even forfeiture, prevailed among our nobility and gentry at that time, when an occasion offered for recovering their liberties, and revenging themselves of the enemies of their country, that in a few days Henry found himself at the head of 60,000 men. In the bloody dispute between the two houses of York and Lancaster, the people were always ready to take arms in support of the cause they had embraced; and Henry VII. then earl of Richmond, who put an end to that dispute, had with him, when he landed at Milford-haven, but 2000 French, the most wretched troops, as Philip de Comines says, that he ever saw; for it has always been the politick of France, with respect to Britain and Germany, to

lend their aid for stirring up an intestine war, but never to let that aid be such as may secure victory to their friends, or put a speedy end to the war. However, they were upon this occasion mistaken; for before Henry had marched far into the country, he got together such an army of natives, mostly Welch, as enabled him to defeat Richard, in the famous battle of Bosworth in Leicestershire.

Therefore, whether we suppose that a majority of the people were for the government, or that a majority were against it, we must, from their behaviour during the late rebellion, conclude, that the warlike spirit which fired the breasts of their ancestors, and made this nation so formidable to France, and so famous all over the known world, is now quite extinguished. How this fatal change has been effected, is worth inquiring. Several causes may be assigned, but the chief, I believe, proceeds from that love of money and trifling amusements, which, with respect to all our noble and great families, has succeeded to that love of power and martial glory, which in antient times was the ruling passion of all the men of great fortune in this island. In those days almost all our nobility and chief gentry lived like princes at their seats in the country; and every such seat was a sort of academy for all the young gentlemen, and a constant supply for all the poor, in the neighbourhood. They had their riding houses and riding masters, their fencing masters, and all other masters proper for instructing men in the arts and exercises of war, as well as the accomplishments of a gentleman. Their halls had often hundreds at dinner, and the offals were a sure support for the poor. No fawning or pipping footman could then expect to become an upper servant in a great family; for such posts were never given to any but the younger sons of gentlemen of small estates in the neighbourhood; and as none but gentlemen were admitted into such posts, that of being in the retinue of a nobleman was no disgrace to any gentleman.

The nobility and rich gentry of those days did not fawn and cringe at court, for the sake of making a footman an exciseman, or a favourite servant a little clerk in a publick office. No,—when any man had served them faithfully, or had signalized himself as a soldier under their command, they gave him a farm at an easy rent, large or small, according to his rank; and thus most of their tenants, from interest as well as gratitude, were attached to the family, and ready to venture their lives in its service, especially when by so doing, they thought, that they were going

to fight for the cause of their country. This the landlord knew, this he expected, and as he loved power more than money, he took care to have all his tenants and other dependants not only provided with arms, but bred to all sorts of military discipline, and possessed with a fondness for martial glory. To this they were incited, not only by the praises and rewards, but by the example of their truly noble landlord; and as most of the gentlemen of small estates in the neighbourhood either had, or were in hopes of having their younger children provided for in the family, and were often sharers in its hospitality, they were almost as much attached to it as the tenants or farmers.

These laudable customs still prevail in some parts of the Highlands of Scotland; but in all other parts of the island, the love of money is become the predominant passion. Every landlord now squeezes his tenants up to the highest rent they can possibly pay; the oldest, the most kindly tenant in the estate, would be turned out, if another could be found, that would promise 20s. a year more rent; and if a tenant wants any favour, it is not generally from his lord, but from his lord's steward that he must look for it; for as to his lord, he never perhaps saw or spoke with him in his life.

In these our days, our lords and rich men live mostly in or about London; instead of living in a princely manner, and keeping a hospitable table at their seats in the country, their servants here at London are all at board wages, and my lord and my lady, with their children about them, and a chaplain to flatter them, dine upon a few expensive little kickshaws, which an old English baron would have been ashamed to see at his table. Instead of amusing themselves with the military exercises and manly diversions of our forefathers, our lords are lounging away at White's the small part of day-light they enjoy, and playing away to some sharper the antient seat of the family, at picket or at push-pin; and our ladies, from the hour of the afternoon they get out of bed, to the hour of the morning they return thither, go a continual round, from the toilet to the table, from the table to the playhouse or opera, and from thence to a rout or assembly, till six or seven o'clock in the morning.

As French footmen or valets, or such like cattle, are now the head and governing servants in all great families, no gentleman of any spirit will enter into their service; and if any gentleman of a small estate applies to a lord or member of parliament, to get some little place in the government's service for a younger son, he may perhaps

succeed, after his lordship, or his honour, has provided for all his favourite servants, even down to his postilion; for the footman or valet of a lord, or member, now stands a better chance of being thus provided for, than the best qualified poor gentleman in the kingdom.

What is the consequence? Do they by this means gain dependents upon them or their families? Can they expect gratitude from such sycophants? No such thing; for the moment they are thus provided for, they attach themselves to the minister for the time being, or to the chief man in the office they belong to; and soon treat their benefactor with contempt, if he happens by any turn to lose his interest at court. Yet we know, that some lords, as well as rich commoners, have sacrificed their honour, their character, and their family interest, merely for the sake of being able to provide for such wretches in the government's service; and that, tho' they might easily have spared to have given them a sufficient provision for life out of their own estates.

[This Dissertation will be concluded in our Appendix.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following epistle was written by a girl at Deal, to her sweet-heart, a sailor, on board a man of war in the Downs. The simplicity of her expression gave me some diversion on the first reading; on the second I could not help comparing her sentiments with those of Ovid's Heroines, and found them much the same, when the latter were stripped of the polite dress which their courtly secretary has given them. The lieutenant of the ship, who communicated it, found it on board twisted up with tobacco in it; by which it should seem, that our seafaring spark had as little regard for his mistress's, after enjoyment, as if he had been of a more illustrious rank.

Levin der Charls

THIS with mi kind lov to yow, is to tel yow after all our sport and son I am lik to pay fort; for i am with child, and wereof my sifter Nan knoe it, and cals me hore and bech and is redy to ter mi sol owt; and curs Jack Seny kices her evry tim he cums ashor, and the facid dog wold hav lade with me to, but i wold not let him, for i will be alwas honest to yow. therfor der Charls cum ashor, and let us be marred to safe mi vartu; and if yow have no mooni i wil paun mi

new

new stais, and sel mi to new smocks yow
gav me, and that wil pay the parson, and
find us a dinner, and pray der der Charls,
cum a shor; and, der Charls, dont be frad
for want of a ring, for i hav stel our
Nans, and the nasty tod shal never hav it
mor; for she tels about, that i am goin to
hav a basted: and god bles yowr lovin
sol cum a shor, for i longs to be mared
acordin to yowr promis, sil i wil be yowr
der vartus wife tel deth.

Feby. 7. 1734.

Sarah Hartrop.

Pray dont let yowr mesmat
Jack se this, if yow do,
hel tel owr Nan, and shet
ter mi hart owt then, for
she is a devil at me now.

*The following Lines were sent us with this
Letter, which we suppose were designed as
a Parallel.*

DEAR object of my love, whose
manly charms
With bliss ecstasick fill'd my circling arms!
That bliss is past; and nought for me re-
mains,

But dire reproach, and never pity'd pains.
For (nature baffling ev'ry art I try'd)
My sister has my growing shame descry'd:
E'en she affails me with opprobrious name,
When the prude's conscious she deserves
the same:

Her loose associate, sated from her flies,
And vainly to seduce my virtue tries.
True as a wife, I only want the name;
O haste and wed me, and preserve my
fame.

Unlike most modern matches ours shall
be, [free;
From settlements, the lawyers fetters,
I'll quit my all and be content with
these.

Then haste away, and strike detraction
dead; [bed:
The nuptial feast awaits you, and the
Nor fear the band that will endure for life,
With me your loving and your faithful
wife.

POSTSCRIPT.

These earnest dictates of my anxious
heart,
I beg you will not to your friend impart;
For oft beneath fair friendship's specious
show
The traitor lurks, the undermining foe.

OF CONTENTMENT IN PROSPERITY.

HERE are very few questions which
have more puzzled philosophers, than
one in particular relating to the regimen
of ourselves in prosperity and adversity. The
contest was never finally determined, whe-
ther it was the greater bravery to moderate

ourselves in plenty, or to bear up with
constancy under the pressure of want. The
dispute, I think, is not very material; but
the necessity of contentment appears mani-
festly from both sides, in order to enjoy a-
ny felicity in either condition.

Murmuring and complaint generally
proceed from the difference of mens situa-
tion in life. The ffordid are apprehensive
they shall never have enough; and the
profuse want more to animate their extra-
vagance. They who have but small for-
tunes cannot relish the scantiness of mode-
ration; grandeur and gaiety do not always
sit easy on the wealthy, and the necessitous
are dissatisfied that they are exposed to
the severity of nothing.

A strange variety of passions thus daily
distract the human mind, and for want of
knowing how to be easy, too many make
themselves miserable. But all these repin-
ings are in reality criminal: Man is pro-
perly his own tormenter; he disquiets
himself in vain, and by neglecting the ob-
servation of one easy virtue, he never
tastes the fruit of genuine contentment.—
To regulate our desires, and limit our
pleasures, is what I mean by contentment
in a plentiful condition. A state which
requires great circumspection to keep the
passions from running into excess!

Prosperity is a trying and dangerous
state, in which, as we exercise our judg-
ment, we shall display either the greatest
folly, or the most exemplary wisdom.
Good fortune is apt to delude us with its
smiles, and strangle us in its embraces. It
unbends the mind, and slackens the powers
of it; and, by a fraudulent gratification of
sense, it insensibly steals away the use of
our reason. Many have stood inflexible
under the shock of poverty, who have af-
terwards sell a sacrifice in a plentiful for-
tune.

Flattery frequently prevails, when blows
are ineffectual; and temptations to a fatal
security are too prevalent, when the mind
is lulled into carelessness and neglect. We
apprehend no difficulty, because we feel
none; and we promise ourselves safety,
because a treacherous confidence blinds us
to our danger.

But when fortune smiles, let us rouse
up our circumspection. Our passions then
require a tight rein, lest our actions should
hurry us into insolence and presumption.
Confidence in our possessions is too apt to
obliterate the remembrance of duty, and
too great an opinion of our own merit
sometimes creates a forgetfulness of our
dependence on God.

The desires, it is plain, have a tendency
to violence; and an easy affluence, in-
stead of satisfying, pushes them on to fur-
ther

ther gratification. When the heart is thus enlarged, and the spirits too volatile, we are naturally inclined to embark in new undertakings: We are insensible of any difficulties which should stop us in our career, and, for want of proper restraint, our desires hurry us into extravagance, which seldom ends in any thing but ruin.

Thus fallen from the summit of grandeur, we shall become the objects of scorn and contempt. Whilst our fields stood thick with corn, and our garners abounded with all manner of store, the sycophants were ready to attend our tables, din our ears with compliment, and try to persuade us that we were more than men: But no sooner is the scene changed, and a sad alteration appears in our circumstances, than these infamous animals all vanish, and 'like vermin which fly from a tottering house) forsake and vilify us in our misfortunes.

The virtue of contentment, in the midst of prosperity, seems in this point very necessary, as it tends to preserve a good fortune in hand, and to prevent a shame which must be grating on the loss of it. A strict vigilance would keep passion within due bounds. Our fall from an elevated station might be prevented by an evenness of temper, and a proper circumspection; but for want of it our misfortune will be reflected on with remorse, and the invidious will rejoice, and persecute us with severity. In short, let us embrace contentment, as a most amiable virtue, and restrain our passions, as most conducive to our temporal as well as our eternal welfare. Then we shall relish our enjoyments without surfeiting, and have a true taste of the delights of life, without neglecting the duties of christianity.

As we have here given a second beautiful Plate of the Silk Manufacture in China, we shall, as we promised in our last, p. 513. continue our Account of the Manner of breeding Silk-worms, and producing Silk, as follows.

WHEN the choice is made for breed, they lay the males and females together upon sheets of paper, which must be made of the mulberry-tree bark, and strengthen it with silk or cotton thread glued on the back-side; because when they are covered with eggs, they must be dipped three times in proper water. These sheets must be spread on mats, well covered with straw; and when the moths have been together about 12 hours, the males must be taken away, and placed with the rejected moths. Should they continue any longer, the eggs of later conception would not be hatched with the

others, which would be attended with inconvenience.

The eggs which stick together in clots must be thrown away, and then the sheets hung up to the beam of the room, care being taken not to turn outwards that side on which the eggs are laid, and that nothing made of hemp come near the worms or eggs. When the sheets have hung thus for some days, they are taken down, and rolled up loosely, with the eggs inwards, and then hung up again during the summer and autumn.

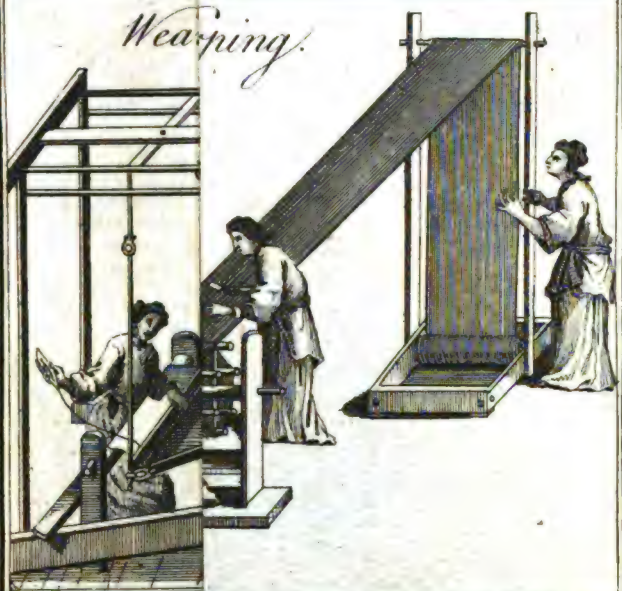
At the end of December, or in January, they put the eggs into cold river-water, or water with a little salt dissolved in it, taking care that it does not freeze. After two days, they take them out, and hang them up again. When they are dry, they roll them up a little tighter, and inclose each separately, standing on one end, in an earthen vessel. After that, once in about 10 days, in a sheltered place, where there is no dew, they expose the sheets, for about half an hour, to the sun, shining bright, after a shower; and then close them up, as before.

The time to think of hatching the eggs, is when the mulberry-trees begin to have leaves; for they are hastened, or hindered, according to the different degrees of heat, or cold, imparted to them. They are forwarded, if the sheets be often spread abroad, or rolled up loosely in laying them by; and by doing the contrary they are hindered. When they are ready to come out, the eggs swell, and their roundness becomes a little pointed: Then they change colour, and turn of an ash-grey; and soon after they appear blackish. Next day, taking out the rolls and opening them, they find them full of worms, like little black ants. If any worms were hatched before, they must be cast away, because they would never agree with the others in the time of casting their slough, of waking, of eating, nor, which is the principal thing, of making cods; and so the taking care of them, would be a great interruption to the general care that must be taken of the rest: For which reason, the eggs not hatched within an hour after the general hatching, must also be thrown away.

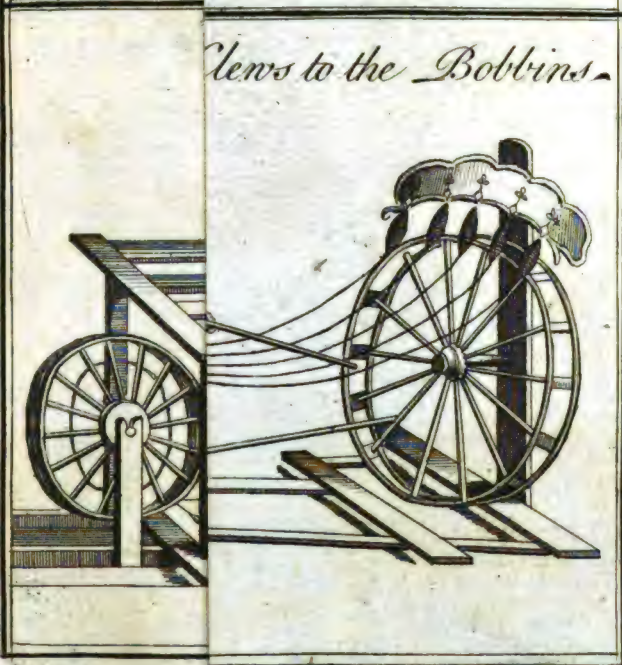
These insects must be very nicely managed before their first moulting. Every day is a year to them, and has in it the four seasons: The morning is spring, the middle of the day summer, the evening autumn, and the night winter.

It has been found by experience, that, 1. As long as the eggs are kept before they are hatched, they require much cold. 2. When hatched, and like ants, they want as much heat. 3. When become caterpillars

Warping.



News to the Bobbins.



pillars, and near mewing time, they need a moderate heat. 4. After the great mewing, they must be kept cold. 5. When upon the decline, and growing old, they ought to be warmed by degrees. 6. A great heat is necessary, when they are working their cods.

Every thing ought to be removed that might incommode them. They have a particular aversion to hemp, wet leaves, or those heated by the sun; and, when newly hatched, to dust raised by sweeping, to the moisture of the earth, flies and gnats, the smell of broiled fish, burnt hair, musk, smoke, breath smelling of wine, ginger, lettuce, wild succory, all great noises, nastiness, the rays of the sun, the light of a lamp in the night, air passing thro' holes or chinks, a high wind, much cold or heat, and especially a sudden change from one to the other. With respect to their food, leaves covered with dew, those dried in the sun or a high wind, or tainted with any ill flavour, are the most common causes of their distempers. The leaves should be gathered two or three days beforehand, and kept in clean airy places, where there is room enough; not forgetting, during the first three days, to give them the tenderest leaves, cut into little threads with a sharp knife, that they may not be bruised.

At the end of three or four days, when they begin to turn white, augment their food, but cut it not so small. When they become black, they must have a greater quantity of leaves, whole as from the tree. As they turn white again, and eat with less appetite, lessen their meals a little. Lessen them more as they grow yellow. When they become quite yellow, and are ready to mew, then give them nothing.

These worms eat equally, day and night. After they are hatched, they must have 48 meals the first day, two every hour; the next 30, but the leaves not cut so small. The third day they must have less still. If their food be not proportioned to their appetite, they will be overheated, which would ruin all.

Eating so often hastens their growth, on which the chief profit of the silk-worms depends. If they come to maturity in 23 or 25 days, a hurdle covered with them, (whose weight amounts to little more than a drachm) will produce 25 pounces of silk; but if not till 28 days, they will yield no more than 20; and but ten, if they are a month or 40 days in growing.

The critical moment for removing them into a proper apartment ready prepared for them to work in, is when they are of a bright yellow, and ready to spin. There

December, 1750.

must be but just fire enough to yield a gentle heat, which makes the worms more eager at work, and the silk more transparent. This numerous swarm must be surrounded with mats at a little distance, which must also cover the top of the machine to keep off the outward air, and because the worms love to work in the dark. However, after the third day's work, they take away the mats from one o'clock to three, to let the sun into the room; but so that the rays may not strike upon these little labourers.

In seven days, the cods being finished, they are gathered and laid in heaps till they have time to wind off the silk: But they first set apart the cods designed for propagation, upon a hurdle in a cool airy place. In about seven days more, the moths come out of their cods. To kill the moths in those you would not have bored, without damaging the work, is the next care.

The cods must not be put into the kettle, but as they can be wound off; for if they were to soak too long, it would hurt the silk. The best way would be, to employ hands enough to wind them off all together: 'Tis affirmed, that five men may wind off 30 pounds of cods in a day, and supply two others with as much silk as they can make into skeins, viz. about 10 pounds. For want of this, three methods are prescribed to preserve the cods from being bored.

First, to let them lie a whole day in the sun, which, tho' prejudicial to the silk, certainly kills the flies. Secondly, to put them in *Bainne Marie*, and throwing an ounce of salt, and half an ounce of rape-oil, into the copper, which are supposed to make the silk better, and easier to wind.

The machine which holds the cods must go very strait into the copper, the top of which must be covered and luted, so that no steam may get out; but if this bath is not rightly ordered, a great number of the flies will bore their cods: Therefore the firm and hard cods, whose silk is coarser, may be left longer in *Bainne Marie* than the fine and slender cods. When the flies are killed, the cods must be spread on a mat, and covered, when a little cool, with small willow or mulberry branches.

The third and best way of killing the moths, is to fill great earthen vessels with cods, in layers, of 10 pound each, throwing in four ounces of salt in every layer, and covering it with large dry leaves, like those of water lily; then stopping the mouth of the vessels very close, the flies will be stifled in seven days: But if the least air gets in, they will live long enough to pierce their cods. In laying the cods in the vessels, separate the long, white and glittering ones, which yield a very fine silk,

silk, from those that are thick, dark and blue, like the skin of an onion, which produce a coarse silk.

When the silk-worms are ready to spin, if you lay them on the top of a cup, covered with paper, they will spin a piece of silk flat, thin and round, like a large wafer. These are not clogged with that viscous matter, which the worms emit in the shells, when long inclosed : They are likewise as easy to wind as the cods, without requiring to be wound in so much hurry.

When the silk is wound off, they immediately set upon manufacturing it, for which the Chinese have very simple instruments ; But as figures convey a much better idea of them than words, we have inserted two Plates, one in our last, and the other in this month, representing the various utensils that serve in managing the worms, with the several tools and instruments made use of in working those fine and beautiful silks, which come from China.

Extracts from the Rev. Mr. Toll's Remarks upon the Rev. Mr. Church's Vindication of Miraculous Powers, &c. with an Observation or two upon the Rev. Dr. Stebbing's Christianity justified, so far as relates to this Subject.

AS to the former part of this pamphlet, we shall only give Mr. Toll's short explanation of his motives for reviving this controversy after the death of the original author thereof.

I have, says he, looked over Mr. Church's Vindication, and notwithstanding the solemn approbation it has received from a learned university *, must take the liberty to say, it is far from giving me satisfaction upon the question in debate. Whatever learning and good sense there may be in the book, I cannot avoid thinking it deficient in the main article, that of proof. I am not formed to pay a blind deference to the judgment of any man, or body of men, whatsoever. I cannot acquiesce in a decision, however formidable, made by numbers, where my own reason is not satisfied. Those learned gentlemen, by whom freedom of thought will ever be esteemed a most valuable privilege, will therefore forgive me, if, for once, I differ in opinion from them, and fairly acknowledge, that Mr. Church has not removed those doubts, which Dr. Middleton's performance had raised in my mind.

As to the latter part of the pamphlet, Mr. Toll is of opinion, that it can be of no use to the cause Dr. Stebbing is engaged in, viz. the defence of christianity, to be

over hasty in pointing out the advantages which Dr. Middleton's argument may afford to unbelievers. " I should think, says he, it were better to leave this matter patiently to unbelievers themselves : Possibly, adds he a little lower, they may overlook this advantage ; however, if they do not, it will be time enough to defend when the attack is begun. For my part, I declare myself quite easy upon this head ; and this case proceeds not, I trust, from any coldness or neutral disposition towards the christian religion, but from a thorough conviction, that unbelievers will not find an inch of ground yielded up to them, which ever way this dispute shall at last turn. My reason is fully satisfied and persuaded, that the gospel miracles may as well be defended upon the principles of the Free Inquiry, as ever they were before ; and, if they stand good, the christian religion is out of danger.

Dr. Middleton had said, that, tho' " we have no doubt of St. Polycarp's martyrdom, yet we may reasonably pause at the miracles which are said to have attended it," &c. Dr. Stebbing asks, why an unbeliever may not, by the same argument, go on and say, " tho' we admit the narrative of the life and death of Jesus Christ, yet we pause at the miracles which are said to have been wrought in his favour, either when he was living, or after he was dead, &c." It appears wonderful to me, that a man of Dr. Stebbing's penetration should put these two cases upon a level, between which there is so wide and apparent a difference. That a man may with great sincerity pause at the former, and not at the latter, I know to be possible, because it is the exact situation of my own mind at the instant I write this. I do indeed doubt of the miracles that are said to attend the martyrdom, &c. but have no manner of doubt concerning those that are attributed to Christ and his apostles. The reason for my doubting of the one, and believing the other, I am going to give you. In the former case, the miraculous circumstances appear absurd, ridiculous, and unworthy of God, and thus their natural incredibility in the balance of reason outweighs all the testimony upon earth. In the case of the gospel miracles there is nothing but what is extremely credible, nothing but what might be expected from an all-wise and gracious Being.

When the Doctor says, " that extraordinary or miraculous events are, in the nature of them, or as to the possibility of their existence, as credible as ordinary ;—that a man's senses are to himself as good evidence

* Mr. Church was complimented with his doctor's degree for this book.

evidence of a miracle as of an ordinary event," &c. All this we agree to ; it seems all to be very true, but happens unfortunately to be nothing at all to the purpose ; that is, nothing to the purpose of proving, that there is the same grounds for pausing at our Saviour's miracles, as there is at the story of Castor and Pollux, or the miracles said to have happened at Polycarp's death. That a man's senses enable him to judge of an event above the common course of nature, as well as what is according to it, we do not deny. When a man of plain common sense, of whose moral character we are well assured, attests a fact of this kind, no way improbable in itself, we do not object to his evidence ; we only object, when the attestation is to a fact improbable ; we object, not because he relates a miracle, but because he relates an improbable miracle, between which, that is, things probable and improbable, human reason will make a distinction, even where the attestations are equal. Tho' a fact be ever so well witnessed, yet, if it implies any thing contrary to what we can conceive of God Almighty, we are bound to reject it ; because we have a better assurance from our reason that it is false, than we can have from any verbal testimony that it is true.

It will not, I presume, be thought foreign to the subject, if I hence take occasion to say one word concerning the nature of that evidence, upon which a miracle in general is to be believed. There seems to be a good deal of perplexity amongst writers upon this head, tho' the matter, I think, may easily be disentangled, and made tolerably clear in a few words. We will proceed upon the foundation Dr. Stebbing himself has laid. " A man's senses, says he, are to himself as good evidence of a miracle, as of an ordinary event ;" I would ask, does not this go upon a supposition that a man's belief of a miracle is to be founded upon the evidence of sense ? I do not mean that it is requisite for every single person to have the evidence of his own senses, and that no one is concerned to believe any fact of this nature which he does not see with his own eyes : No ; my meaning only is, that every miraculous fact, in order to command my belief, must be supported by the evidence of somebody's senses or other. If I was not a witness to it myself, my business is to enquire backwards from age to age, from testimony to testimony, till I arrive at some person who was a witness to it. When this witness is found, we have then something sure and certain to depend upon ; but till this work is completed, we are all in a state of doubt and uncertainty. You will perceive then,

the point I am endeavouring to establish, is this : That the first relator of a miracle, which is to be depended upon as authentic, must be an eye-witness of it ; he must not go upon uncertain hear-say, and vulgar report ; but must be able confidently to affirm, *I was myself present at the transaction ; and know it to be true upon the information of my own senses.* If there be any defect here, like an error in the first principle, it can never be corrected afterwards. It matters not thro' how many hands a narration with this original flaw in it passes, or what the quality of those hands may be ; it will gather no fresh supplies of credit by time, nor will all the learning and integrity in the world recommend it to the belief of an inquisitive posterity. I am under very little concern by what name the zealots of our times shall please to dignify me ; they have fair scope for their censure in this declaration, that I shall never give up my faith to a miracle, till the full evidence, here insisted on, be produced for it.

This is the evidence I require in the matter of healing by the royal touch. Amidst all the rubbish I have heard or read upon this subject, I have never met with one instance of a cure, upon which the mind can confidently and securely rest. In order to an absolute conviction, the fact must be proved to me in the following manner. In the first place, I must be certified that the subject, upon whom this cure is pretended to have been performed, was undoubtedly afflicted with a scrophulous distemper, that he had laboured under it some time, and had tried human means without success. It must be certified, that in this condition he was submitted to the touch, and then that a compleat cure instantaneously followed without any recourse to other remedies. I say, instantaneously followed, because wherever God thinks fit to interpose by an extraordinary act of power, it seems reasonable to conclude, that he heals at once, and not by degrees ; this being a very observable circumstance in every case of the like nature recorded in the New Testament, that the patient was immediately made whole. To these requisites I must add one more ; which is, that he did not in a short space relapse again into the same distemper ; because, when a sick man is miraculously restored to health, it is supposable that God effects it by rectifying the whole juices of the body, so that the person shall be no more liable to fall back into that distemper, than into any other, or than any other person who has never been troubled with it.

[The rest of this, and more of the same author's remarks, in our Appendix.]

A COUNTRY DANCE.

TRIP to CLAPHAM.



First man cast off into the second woman's place, his partner following ♩; first woman cast off into the third woman's place, her partner following ♩; first couple lead to the top and cast off ♩, right and left with the top couple ♩.

Poetical ESSAYS in DECEMBER, 1750.*The LAST GUINEA.*

POOB relief of my once known yellow
store, [more]
Must thou be chang'd, and I have gold no
To earn thee, oft I've exercis'd my brain,
Small the reward, but grateful was the
pain;

Thou hast reliev'd the troubles of the day,
And sooth'd my soul whilst I in slumbers
lay;

In storms at sea, and journeys on the land,
I had a friend, whilst I could thee command;
I've prov'd thy guide, and thou my ready
guard, [hard]

And, that we now should part, is wond'rous
Thou art a Charles—he was a gen'rous
man,

But much he suffer'd e'er his reign began;
May that to me a change of fate portend,
May days of want in years of plenty end;
The image bears the greatness of his mind,
It seems to smile, and labour to be kind:
Here on this side you boast the herald's
part,

But that's no cordial to a poor man's heart;
Here lions couch, and there a lion roars,
Men rage in want, and are serene in stores;
No fading thing in greatness can endure,
Who's rich to day, to morrow may be
poor,

The harp there bonds its melancholy strings,
Ah! music sadness to the thoughtful brings.

You guineas are good-natur'd easy folks,
Your principle no company provokes;
You have no conscience, tho' an human
shape;

Are single dumb, but rattle in a heap;
You come with pleasure, and depart with
pain,

As lovers meet, and take there leave again;

You court the worthless, and neglect the
best, [rest]

As fools are most by flatt'ring knaves ca-
They keep you best, who least can you
employ, [enjoy];

As eunuchs guard the fair they can't
When most secure, you frequently are
stole,

As accidents our purpos'd joys controul;
Of every virtue you supply the place,
Wit to the mind, and beauty to the face.

When thou art chang'd, exert for me thy
pow'r,

In deeds a guinea ne'er essay'd before;
The world you know, each old acquaintance
find,

Search every treasure, gather every friend;
Till shining bright with thousands in thy
train,

Thou com'st triumphant to my purse again;
If monarch-like you bring attendant bands,
Thy praise shall echo from my busy hands;
And when whole heaps uncelebrated lie,
You shall be sung in verse that ne'er can
die.

Alas! this lecture can't my pains abate,
They still increase, as I thy power relate;
Sure, of my grief thou feel'st a friendly
share,

While thus I sigh and on thy colour stare;
Thy sympathy I see, thy brightness fails,
And dimness o'er thy radiance now pre-
vails.

'Tis thy compassion hinders thee to melt,
Since want, alas! would then too soon be
felt.

Tho' in fine artists seldom you delight,
And hate the poets with a mortal spite;
(An ancient plaint I deduc'd from time to
time,

By the worst right, hereditary rhyme.)

Yet

Yet now as conscious of my anxious pain,
Thou, pity tak'ſt, and gladly would'ſt remain :

New nature calls, and that's a firm decree,
Then, precious piece, once more adieu to thee ;

Ah ! bring a dram—the sympathizing
Trembles like me, and ſeems to ſhare my caſe ;

Pleaſure, farewell, my guinea I deplore,
Who would not mourn, when he has gold no more ?

O ! may we meet in more auſpicious
times, }
When gold on gold ſhall ſtrike harmo- }
A ſweeter ſound than sympathizing }
rhimes.

We'll ſhare the joys of a more bliſful ſtate,
And wonder at the various turns of fate ;
Fortune with fortune pleaſantly compare,
Experienc'd grow, and ſeſt in purer air,
Theſe ſilver ſhillings with leſs luſtre ſhine,
Pale as my lips, few days will they be mine ;
Ah ! then what ſhall my pockets ſtore re-
cruit,

To pay for lodgings, and a half worn ſuit ?
Keep me from jail, be drink of ev'ry fort,
A ſlice of beef, ſometimes a pint of port ?
(Miſers may quaff the foul inſipid beer,
Nectar alone, a poet's ſoul can cheer ;
Like Hercules, by an immortal toil,
Give that rude monſter, poverty, the foil ;)
And (if the fates ſhould diſregard my
pray'rs) } (cares !

At leaſt, a pipe afford, to whiff away my
But now 'tis time that I begin to ſave,
For wine to ſilver is a liquid grave ;
And when no gold a poet's pocket lines,
'Tis criminal to taſte the juice of vines ;
All money chang'd the leſs by changing
grows, } (flows ;
And thro' our hands with ſilent waſting
Like mercury when pour'd upon the floor,
Each ſtroke divides, and multiplies the ſtore ;
Methinks, I ſee theſe ſilver friends turn ſew,
And half-pence them, as they the gold
purſue ;

Already crowns to ſhillings have giv'n place,
And theſe aſſume the guinea's ſplendid grace ;
Whiſt one remains I will not quite deſpair,
Hope after hope ſhall ſtill relieve my care ;
And when they're ſpent, as dubious of my
doom,

I'll ev'n think what's of ev'ry piece become.
So men in health ne'er mind how time de-
cays, } (days ;
Nor what conſumes the treaſure of their
Till ebbing life is to the loweſt wrought ;
When forms of horror riſe in ev'ry thought ;
And in dark ſhades eternity appears,
One hour, one moment's worth a length
of years ; } (view,

In pangs the precious minutes paſt they
And dreading what's to come, would ſain
their days renew.

A PASTORAL DIALOGUE
On the NATIVITY of CHRIST,
Between THYRSIS and MIRZA.

MIRZA.

O H Thyrsis ! I behold thy face o'er-
joy'd !

Unnumber'd terrors my repoſe deſtroy'd.
Say, gentle boy !—what cauſe yet unex-
plain'd

Upon the frozen hills, thy ſteps detain'd ?
To what muſt I attribute thy delay ?

'Thou welcome meſſenger of comfort—
ſay ? } [dark night

Long I withſtood my fears ; — but when
Came on, and thou wert abſent from my
ſight, } [way,

I thought thee helpleſs in ſome devious
To ſavage bears, or fiercer wolves, a prey !
Since thou art ſafe, with ſpeed, dear youth,
declare : } [care?

Has ſome miſchance befall'n our ſteecy
T H Y R S I S.

Unhurt, within the fold, thy ſportive
lamps } [dams.

Securely play, and drain their bleating
No thieves approach their freedom to
moleſt, } [reſt.

To ſteal the flocks, or break the ſhepherd's
Such ill, oh ! Mirza, cauſ'd not our delay,
Ev'n God himſelf commanded us to ſtay,
Soon as the night around diſſu'd her
ſhades, } [vades !

Forth from the ſkies a flood of light in-
To paint its luſtre words would ſtrive in
vain ; } [ſwain !

Religious horror chill'd each proſtrate
Lo ! from a golden cloud, a cherub broke,
And ſmiling thus in mortal accents ſpoke.

" Fear not, ye ſhepherds ! hear a friendly
voice, } [" rejoice !

" All worlds in my glad tidings ſhall
" At length the day is come, ſo long fore-
told

" By ſaints divine, and prophecies of old,
" When to the earth a healing Saviour's
given, } [" heaven !

" The Son of God, and future Lord of
" The great, the glorious Chriſt at length
is ſhown, } [" town !"

" And born in royal David's ancient
" That ſtar ſhall guide ! forſake your
bleating care, } [" herd there !

" Go hence to Bethle'm ! ſeek your Shep-
" In a rude ſtable, the young child behold,
" Whole limbs as yet the winding ſwathes
inſold.

" There in a manger laid, your Saviour ſee !
" Adore him, ſhepherds !—for that Babe
" is He !"

Scarce had he ſaid, when thro' the ſplen-
dent air,

Legions of angels round his form repair !
Myriads

Myriads of seraphs waw'd their downy wings,
And warbled sweetly to ten thousand strings.
Sudden their dulcet voices all conjoin'd !
Ecstasick rapture overwhelm'd the mind !
God uncreates the heavenly chorus sung,
Th' Almighty's praises flow'd from ev'ry tongue ;

His praise, who gave his only Son to prove
His boundless mercy — and amazing love ! —

Rising they chaunted : — till the count-
less host, [lost :
High in the heavens, amid the clouds, was
Yet could we hear their songs, and all
around [sound !
The floating æther trembled with the
To Bethle'm's city strait we bent our way !
Beheld the God ! and blest the glorious day !

M I R Z A.

Thy tale, O Thyrsis ! with more joy
has fill'd [should yield
My glowing breast, than if my herds
Threefold increase, and crown my am-
ple field !
For ever hallow'd be this sacred morn !
God dwells on earth ! — the Lamb of God
is born !

M U S A P H I L.

HORACE, *Lib. IV. Ode 7. Imitated.*

THE snows are gone, and genial spring
once more [the mead,
Bids the green leaf expend, and clothe
Whilst the proud floods that erst disdain'd
a shore, [lead.

Their silver trains within their channels
With naked charms beneath the tepid sky,
The nymphs and graces head the figur'd
maze ;

Hours, days, years, ages warn us as they fly,
To mark the changing state of human
race. [ground,

Soft Zephyrs breath unbinds the frozen
And summer treads upon the heels of
spring ; [crown'd,

Next autumn comes, with various plenty
And last slow winter spreads his drop-
ping wing ;

Luna her monthly loss can soon supply :
But we, alas ! must mingle with the
dead.

Where good Æneas, Turnus, Ancus lie,
Reduc'd to crumbling dust and empty
shade. [pray'r,

Who knows if heav'n, propitious to thy
Will to this last adjoin another day ?

And what thou still art scraping for thy
heir, [away,

May slip his greedy hands, and fly
For when thou once art past the Stygian
lake, [tial doom,

And Minos has pronounc'd th' impar-
Nor birth nor eloquence can bring thee back,
Nor heav'n-born piety unseal the tomb,

Ev'n to release the chaste Hippolitus
From hell's black shades, Diana strives
in vain ; [loose
Nor can the strength of mighty Theseus
His dear Pirithous from th' infernal chain.

*An Epitaph on the Late Right Hon. Thomas
Winnington, Esq; By Sir C. H. W.*

N E A R his paternal seat, here buried
lies, [wife.
The grave, the gay, the witty, and the
Form'd for all parts, in all alike he shin'd,
Variously great ! a genius unconfin'd !
In converse bright, judicious in debate,
In private amiable, in publick great :
With all the statesman's knowledge, pru-
dence, art,
With friendship's open, undesigning heart.
The friend and heir here join their duty :
One

Ere the busto, one inscribes the stone.
Not that they hope from these his fame
should live, [give.
That claims a longer date than they can
False to their trusts, the mould'ring busts
decay,
And, soon effac'd, inscriptions wear away:
But English annals shall their place supply ;
And, while they live, his name can never
die.

*To Mr. Garrick, on his most excellent Per-
formance of Osmyn, in the Mourning
Bride.*

E N V Y and love for once agree,
Bound by coercive merit,
To plaud, to praise, and honour thee,
But each with different spirit.
Envy with rage, like Zara, owns thy
chains, [meria's, reigns.
While love in every breast, as in Al-

*On the Defence of the Rev. Mr. G—bb—ns's
Poem.*

I O W N 'twas gen'rous to defend,
From satire's pointed sting your friend;
And, what ennobles the defence,
To do it at your own expence :
Your own expence, for none, I fear,
Will think your wit and judgment clear,
That to immortalize his fame,
Has coupl'd it with Homer's name.
G—bb—ns and Homer, how they sound !
A penny and a thousand pound !
An atom and a radiant star !
A cock-boat and a man of war !
Say, was it to display your skill,
In joining names that suit so ill ?
Or could you hope that he would thank
you, [you ?
And with his friends and fav'rites rank.
Alas ! how weak you laid your schemes !
Flatt'ry and praise are wide extreams :
Your

Your patron cannot chuse but laugh,
To see old birds decoy'd with chaff;
And if he pays you as he shou'd,
(I think the method would be good :)
He will, to teach you better wit,
Make you read all that he has writ.

*The First of May, in Imitation of the Fifth
of December, by C. S.*

1.
HAIL charming month, ætherial
May,
Joy of the blooming spring,
Bring all thy flow'rs to crown this day,
Thy ev'ry honour bring.
At thy approach let ocean sleep,
Let winds forbear to vex the deep,
Light clouds adorn the air;
Phœbus, long stranger to our isle,
With liveliest rays propitious smile,
And blest the vernal fair.

2.
The feather'd choir now plume their wings,
In pairs now seek the grove;
Welcome to thee pleas'd nature sings,
All harmony and love.
Let winter then his Harriot boast,
Let fruitful autumn bring his toast,
And his let summer join;
Their ev'ry nymph eclips'd they'll see,
Their seasons pride surpass'd by thee,
Whilst lov'd Cleora's thine.

H. R.

*Lady ANN's Epitaph, a famous Fortune-
Teller in Westminster, lately deceased.*

HERE lies the corpse of lady Ann,
Blame her who list, and praise who
can;
Tho' skill'd in deep astrology,
She cou'd not read her destiny.
In her observe each creature's lot,
And mend thy manners, master Scott.
Sure as thou didst her coffin make,
So death thy doom shall undertake.

Dec. 12, 1750.

Solution of the Rebus in our last, (p. 520.)

THE serum of milk must be—*Whey*,
In obedience to God's command
The waters were drained away,
And Noah's ark rested on—*Land*.

*On Lord Chesterfield, when Lord-Lieutenant
of Ireland.*

STANHOPE has gain'd one branch
of fame,
To which I'll prove he has no claim.
Say they,—“ His favours he extends,
“ Without regard to wealth or friends :
“ Of such disinterested spirit,
“ Nothing prevails with him but merit.
“ Nay, he'll dispense with merit too,
“ When modest want can reach his view.”

Mere prejudice ! 'tis plain to me,
No man takes sweeter bribes than he.
To clear this point from any doubt,
A parallel shall help me out.

The noble Fulvia spurns at gain;
Freely she heals her lover's pain :
But surely you'll allow me this,
That, when she grants, she shares the bliss.
So Stanhope, in each generous action,
Reaps more than half the satisfaction.

Rebus on a Lady at Bath, Oct. 1750.

A Dorsetshire stream, and the banks
where it runs, [heart burns.
Make the name of the maid for whom my

EPIGRAMS.

*On seeing the late ingenious Mr. SEED's
Posthumous Works without a Preface, or
any Account of his Life.*

1.
IN the title page, lo ! both his name
and degree, [see;
Seed's editor there, most conspicuous, you
If more be expected, the answer is pat,
This fellow of Queen's is—your servant
for that.

2.
TOO much neglected when alive,
The author's merit shone;
And now his works alike may strive
To live, and speak their own.

3.
Friendship with Seed alone were fame;
But let learn'd casuists tell,
How silence can that honour claim,
Where praise the page should swell.

To a LADY.

WHere'er thou art, accept from me,
This tributary lay,
The homage thus that monarch's claim,
Their loyal subjects pay.

How could you think against your sex
I'd dare to write a satire !
How could you brand me with the name
Of odious woman-hater ?

When malice guides the venom'd tongue,
Or vice degrades the fair,
I blush to see their shameful guilt,
Yet from reproach forbear.

If wrong'd in love by faithless man,
The injur'd maid complains,
My throbbing heart, and streaming eye,
Keep measure to her strains.

Oh be my lot with woman-kind,
To sip imperial tea;
'Twas sweeter than Jove's nectar'd bowl—
For then I sat by thee.

Did not my eyes my flame confess ?
And need my tongue impart,
Thy form is ever in my mind !
Thy name is on my heart.

On

On Miss S——N of S——N in Suffex.

PITY it is, that nature hath not join'd,
To Chloe's angel's face, an angel's
mind;
That I might safely swear, and fear no sin:
Her soul was fairer than her lovely skin.
But O! ye gods; so cruel you have been,
That in the nymph, no smiling virtue's seen;
Anger and malice, in her bosom lie:
And lowering clouds obscure her beauteous
sky.

Epitaphium in Falem pro Castitate notabilem.
Aut. Doct. Lockyer.

CONDITION hic felix Lucretia nomine,
sed re
Casta magis; nulli consociata viro:
Scilicet huic animo fixum immotumque
sedebat,
Ne cui sit lecti copia facta sui:
Irrisit thalamos; summoque à culmine testii
Sepe heu! fundebant irrita vota proci:
Quid tanto dignum fastu tulit illa? trahebat
Ægra diu vitam languidam, & occubuit.

Englished by the same.

LEUCRECE a virgin caties here;
Than her sam'd namesake chaster far;
For she her favours never lavish'd;
She neither wedded was, nor ravish'd:
Careless she heard her numerous lovers
sputter, gutter:
And all their amorous whawlings from the
Yet all she got by this disdain and pride,
Was that she liv'd uneasily, then dy'd.

On MÆVIUS'S POEMS.

WHILE Watts's muse inspires a sacred
flame, [name;
Worthy the poet's lov'd and honour'd
Mævius, ambitious to obtain the bays,
Presents us with his low inferior lays.
His languid genius aims to mount sub-
lime;
In tinsel ornaments he seeks to shine,
Obscure in sense, and low in jangling
rhime.
Far meaner things his trivial muse employs,
Nor strikes our passions, nor assists our joys:
A false and feebler fire allures our eyes,
And bombast style his want of sense supplies.
So some mean pencil aims to paint the
grace [face &
Of Verrio's colours, and great Edward's
While the poor artist shews his want of skill,
And, for the praise he seeks, looks meaner
still:
Each nicer judge condemns his vain pretence,
And views his want of genius, and of
sense; [dain,
Spurns the dull piece, fill'd with a just dis-
Nor calls the dawber by a painter's name.

The FALL of LUCIA.

LUCIA was fair and bright as rising day,
Sweet as Arabia, or the buds of
May;
Fresh as the winds that sweep the dewy
hills,
Or beds of roses wash'd by healthy rills:
Whose soul was softer than a trembling
dove,
Nor knew a failing till she learn'd to love.
Nor scandal nor scandal to her lips were
known, [own.
And thought each bosom guiltless as her
Thus only arm'd with innocence and smiles,
She sell the victim of a tyrant's wiles.
So, lost from shepherd and its mourning
dam,
Through some lone desert roves a stragg'ling
lamb;
No danger fears, but as he idly strays,
Round ev'ry bush the heedless wanton
plays; [round;
Till raging wolves the beauteous toy sur-
Or foaming tigers rend the mossy ground:
Then from his heart the guiltless purple
flows,
A grateful mossel to his hungry foes.
Thus wrapt in sorrows wretched Lucia
lies, [eyes,
Whose sighs still answer to her streaming
And Damon still—ah! faithless Damon,
cries,
No more those lips like dewy roses glow,
Her weary lids no peaceful slumbers know:
But left to strike her pensive breast in vain,
And curse the author of her lasting pain,
Her soul of ease has took its long adieu:
Hear this, ye nymphs; but hear and tremble
too, [fear,
Ye fair that launch in pleasure's tempting
Though fortune crowns you with a calmer
day,
And joy's soft gale salutes your nimble oar,
Where Lucia's fame was shipwreck'd on
the shore;
Yet let reflexion mark your gliding days,
Nor drink too deeply in the draught of
praise: [schools,
For flatt'ry is—"So say the learned
"The bane of virgins, and the bait of
fools."
How happy she whose purer spirit knows
No thought less harmless than a saint's re-
pose, [end,
Whose guiltless charms pursue no greater
But to rejoice a parent or a friend;
Whose care it is her passions to controul,
And keep the steerage of a quiet soul:
Then this shall grace her monumental
page.
"In youth admir'd, and belov'd in age."
THE

* Alluding to the noble paintings of Verrio, in St. George's hall and chapel at Windsor.

Monthly Chronologer.



ON Tuesday, Nov. 2^d, was held a court of huffings at Guildhall, for the election of an under bridgemafter in the room of Mr. Piddington deceased. The election was held by Mr. Sheriff Scott alone, Mr. Alexander being indisposed. The candidates were Mr. Roffiter haberdasher, Mr. Boxley barber, Mr. Thornbery grocer, Mr. Barton vintner, Mr. Chance distiller, Mr. Herbert clock-maker, Mr. Hall druggist, Mr. Illing coal-merchant, and Mr. Howard embroiderer. Upon holding up of hands, a majority (in the Sheriff's opinion) appeared for Mess. Roffiter, Boxley, Chance and Barton. Upon which they were severally nominated again, and the majority yell greatly in favour of Mess. Roffiter and Boxley, as indeed it had thro' the whole of the election; but a great number of the liverymen being divided in their opinion, which had the majority, the friends of Mr. Roffiter desired, that these two might be put up again; but this was not complied with, and accordingly Mr. Boxley was declared to have the majority of hands: Upon which a poll was demanded in favour of Mess. Roffiter, Thornbery, Barton, Chance and Herbert, against Mr. Boxley, who in return demanded a poll likewise, which began the next day, and ended on Saturday at three o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Boxley declined, finding Mr. Roffiter gained on him in the poll every day. And on Tuesday the 4th inst. a court of huffings was held, when Mr. Roffiter was declared duly elected under bridgemafter. The numbers polled for the several candidates were as follow:

Mr. Roffiter	—	—	1460
Mr. Boxley	—	—	1141
Mr. Thornbery	—	—	266
Mr. Barton	—	—	243
Mr. Chance	—	—	179
Mr. Herbert	—	—	44

Total 3333

On Nov. 30, in the morning, it blew very hard, by which a great deal of damage was done on the river, and several lives lost. Among the rest, as a Gravesend tilt-boat was coming up, she was unhappily run down by a French trader in Black-wall reach, and about 20 persons perished.

The same day a remarkable trial came on at Guildhall, before the lord chief justice

Lee, wherein a young gentlewoman was plaintiff, and two constables of this city, defendants, for ferociously entering the house of her grandmother, and seizing the young lady without any warrant, under a pretence of a misdemeanor, and carrying her before John Blachford, Esq; then lord mayor, which threw her into such a fright as occasion'd convulsive fits. On a full hearing of the offence, the jury, without going out, brought in a verdict against the defendants, with 100l. damages.

From the London Gazette. Dec. 1.

South Carolina, July 15. The Creek Indians have lately burnt to the ground two towns of the Cherokees, killed most of the inhabitants upon the spot, and carried the rest into slavery; and after they had them in their own country, they burnt nine of the warriors, notwithstanding that our traders offered to ransom them at any price. The other Cherokee towns, that were in the neighbourhood of these two, have since moved farther north, and nearer the center of their country. And the Creeks having likewise in other parts had a great many of their people killed by the Cherokees, they have both applied to governor Glen to be made friends, solemnly promising a perfect submission to his determination. The Creeks acknowledge themselves to be the aggressors; but say, that the Cherokees harbour their enemies, the northward and French Indians, and permit them to come thro' their country, to make war upon them. The Catabaws, with whom these northward Indians are also at war, make the same complaints of the Cherokees; who alledge in their own justification, that they dare not refuse to admit them, as they are unable to withstand their force; but that if there was a fort in their over-hill towns, none of these foreign Indians would venture to come near their country; besides, they offer, in that event, to join the Creeks and Catabaws, and to carry the war into the enemies country.

Within these few months, no less than nine English traders have been killed in that country by Indians, who, we are assured, have a considerable reward for their scalps.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

Sheriffs appointed by his majesty in council for the year ensuing, viz. For Berks, Alex. Walker, Esq;—Bedf. Harry Johnson,

Esq

Esq

December, 1734.

Esq;—Bucks, Sir Richard Atkins, Bart.—Cumb. George Irton, Esq;—Cheshire, Sir William Duckingfield Daniel, Bart.—Camb. and Hunt. John Sumpter, Esq;—Devon, John Woolcombe, Esq;—Dorsetsh. Swayne Marbin, Esq;—Derbysh. Robert Doxey, Esq;—Essex, Peter Lefebvre, Esq;—Glouc. Morgan Smith, Esq;—Hertf. Tho. Witte-wronge, Esq;—Heresf. Tho. Gwillim, Esq;—Kent, James Best, Esq;—Leicest. Sam. Phillips, Esq;—Lanc. Sir John Thorold, Bart.—Monm. Evan Jones, Esq;—North-smt. Ambrose Dickens, Esq;—Norfolk, Robert Knopwood, Esq;—Oxf. Francis Clerke, Esq; Rutl. Thomas Wootton, Esq;—Somersf. Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, Bart.—Staff. Henry Vernon, Esq;—Southamp. Sir William Gardiner, Bart.—Surrey, John Smith, Esq;—Sussex, Robert Bull, Esq;—Wilts, Charles Penruddock, Esq;—Yorksh. Sir Griffith Boynton, Bart.—For South-Wales, viz. Brecon, Henry Rumley, Esq;—Carmar. Richard Cony Jones, Esq;—Card. William Williams, Esq;—Glam. William Evans, Esq;—Pemb. John Owen, Esq;—Radnor, Francis Walker, Esq;—For North-Wales, viz. Anglesea, John Lloyd, Esq;—Carnar. Charles Evans, Esq;—Denb. Philip Pugh, Esq;—Flint, Sir John Glyone, Bart.—Merion. Mafmer Morris, Esq;—Mont. Pryce Jones, Esq;

FRIDAY, 7.

The birth-day of Louisa, queen of Denmark, his majesty's youngest daughter, was celebrated, who then entered into the 27th year of her age.

The court-martial, which was held at Chatham, (vice-admiral Hawke, president) for the trial of rear-admiral Griffin, in relation to his conduct in the East-Indies, passed sentence on him as follows, viz. That he fell under the 27th article in the 13th of Charles II. viz. negligently performing the duty imposed on him; for which reason they adjudged him to be suspended from his rank as a flag-officer during his majesty's pleasure.—Mr. Griffin surprized at the sentence, did not speak for some time; but at last asked for a copy of the sentence, which was agreed to; and on going off the quarter-deck, he said, It was a hard sentence.—The charge against him consisted of eight articles; which, to sum them together, were for neglect of duty, misconduct, and mispending his time in fruitless councils, instead of getting out and engaging the enemy.

TUESDAY, 11.

The sessions at the Old-Bailey, which began on the 5th, ended on this day, when the 17 following persons received sentence of death, viz. Benjamin Beckenfield, otherwise Ben the Coal Heaver, for robbing Mr. Dickenson of a hat in Gutter-lane; An-

thony Bourne, and William Tidd, for a burglary; John Newcomb, for robbing James Clayton of a hat and Wig in Featherstone-buildings; John Robt, Thomas Proctor, and Darby Long, for a burglary; John Watling, and John Carboid, otherwise Cock-Eye, for smuggling; John Richardson, for forgery; William Baker, a sugar-baker, for publishing East-India warrants, with intent to defraud; Joshua West, for embezzling a sum of money belonging to the governor and company of the Bank of England, who pleaded guilty; William Dawson, and John Forster, for robbing David Humphrys of a watch and four guineas and an half, in Wapping; Little John, for robbing James O Farrel in Stepney-fields, in company with the above Dawson; Charles Spackman, for stealing a watch in the shop of Mr. Honeychurch, in Fleet-street; and Katherine Connor, for forging a seaman's will.

The Right Rev. the lord bishop of Oxford, dean elect of St. Paul's, (see p. 525.) was this day installed, and confirmed dean in that cathedral. The procession was from the Chapter-house to the church, in the following manner: Two junior vergers; singing boys, two and two; vicars choral, two and two; almoner, or master of the boys; sub-dean and minor canons, two and two; officer of the commissary; register and chapter clerk; prebendaries, two and two; commissary; two junior residentiaries; senior of the three vergers; president of the chapter; dean's vergers; the dean: All in their proper habits, as when at church. Being all come into the choir, the president of the chapter read an instrument, whereby he gave the dean possession of his stall; after which divine service began, with *Te Deum*, and *Jubilate*; and a fine anthem, taken from the five first verses of the 106th psalm, was performed on the occasion: Which being ended, they returned back in the order they went; and the bishops of London, Rochester, Gloucester, Worcester, and Landaff, with the archdeacons, prebendarys, residentiaries, prebendaries, and canons of the cathedral, were elegantly entertained by his lordship at the Chapter-house.

Extract of a Letter from Chebucto, Oct. 4.

This day capt. How, who was the person usually sent to hold conference with the French and Indians, when any was demanded, he understanding their language best, had half an hour's conversation with a French officer, during which time their dykes were filled with French or Indians, and as he took his leave of the French officer, the treacherous rascals fired a whole volley at him and kill'd him.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

A remarkable trial came on before the lord chief justice Lee, at Guildhall, wherein a sailor was plaintiff, and a captain of an Indian defendant, for wages due to the sailor; when, after a trial of three hours, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 25l. 8s. damages and costs.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

The third cargo of British herrings, (see p. 524.) were sold at the Royal-Exchange Coffee-house in Threadneedle-street, at the following prices:

	l.	s.	d.
Argyle } 114 wh. barrels, at 228	8	0	
busb }			
	24 half ditto —	27	16 6
	2 quarter ditto	1	14 6
Carteret } 41 whole barrels,	67	11 0	
and Pel- } 6 half ditto —	5	6 6	
ham busb }			
Bedford } 124 whole barrels	248	2 0	
busb }			
	5 half barrels —	5	14 6
	6 quarter ditto —	5	13 6
	3 wh. barrels, }		
	Scotch cur'd }	5	4 0
Total of the sale			
105 10 6			

Alderman Bethell, the president, alderman Janssen, vice-president, and several other gentlemen concerned in the British fishery, were present.

THURSDAY, 20.

Upon the report made to his majesty in council, by the recorder, of the 37 malefactors condemned the last session at the Old-Bailey, they were all ordered for execution, except Charles Spackman, who was reprieved, in order for transportation for 14 years. As this execution is to be on Monday the 31st inst. we shall give an account of it in our *Appendix*.

A proclamation was published, promising and declaring, That any person or persons, who shall discover and apprehend any offender, who at any time since Sept. 20 last past, hath committed, or before Dec. 20, 1751, shall commit any murder, whatsoever, or any robbery with open force and violence, or any assault with any offensive weapon or instrument, with intent to rob, in any street, highway, road, passage, field, or open place in the cities of London or Westminster, or within five miles round the same, so as such offender be convicted of the said offences, or any of them, shall receive for every such offender so apprehended and convicted, the sum of 100l. over and above the 40l. already granted by act of parliament, and all other rewards to which such person or persons may be intitled. And that, if the person so discovering and apprehending

any such offender (excepting the person actually giving a wound in any such murder) shall have been an accomplice in such murder, robbery, or assault, he shall have his majesty's most gracious pardon.

FRIDAY, 21.

The prime warden, the wardens, and court of assistants of the worshipful company of fishmongers, went in their coaches in procession, from their hall in Thames-street, to Leicester-house, to present his royal highness the prince of Wales with the freedom of their company. The prime warden, introduced by his grace the duke of Queensbury, presented his royal highness (who was seated, and surrounded by the young princes, and the lords of his court, with the said freedom, in a gold box of exquisite workmanship. At the same time Mr. Tomkyns, clerk of the above-said company, addressed his royal highness in a handsome speech; to which the prince returned a most gracious answer. They all had the honour of kissing the prince's hand; and after being entertained by his royal highness's desire, who behaved with his usual affability, they returned back in the same order they came.

At the same time Mr. John Lockman, secretary of the society of the Free British Fishery, being introduced by his grace the duke of Queensbury, presented a poem on his royal highness's condescending to be governor of that society; and had the honour of kissing his royal highness's hand.

The Speech made to the Prince, by Mr Tomkyns, was as follows.

May it please your Royal Highness;

THE wardens and commonalty of the mystery of fishmongers of the city of London, beg leave to return their unfeigned thanks, for this additional honour of being permitted to wait on your royal highness with your freedom of their company.

This worshipful company, Sir, is fourth in precedency of the several companies of the city of London: But, Sir, inferior to none in zeal and affection to his majesty, your royal highness, the prince, and the whole royal family.

The fishmongers were incorporated so long ago as in the reign of K. Richard II. and their charter has been renewed and confirmed in several reigns since that time.

This company, Sir, is famous for having had near threescore lord-mayors of the city of London, besides many of the most considerable merchants and eminent citizens free of it; one of which, Sir William Walworth, is recorded in history for his bravery in the fourth year of Richard II. when he was the second time lord mayor

of London, for destroying, with his own hand, the notorious rebel Watt Tyler, then at the head of 30,000 rebels, and thereby putting an end to a very dangerous rebellion, of which he was the promoter and ringleader.

But, Sir, these are honours no longer to be boasted of, when such infinitely greater are conferred by your royal highness, in condescending to accept of the freedom of the company.

His Royal Highness's most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

ALL marks of regard that come from any branch of the city of London, are very agreeable to me; and your company will always find me a sincere and hearty friend.

After the fishmongers company were withdrawn, the prince was pleased to send back for Mr. alderman Bethell (one of the wardens of the said company) and made several kind enquiries with regard to the present transactions of the society of the Free British fishery, of which his royal highness is governor.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 22. **G**EORGE Thompson, Esq; an eminent wine-merchant at York, to Miss Lowther, a 10,000l. fortune.

Thomas Cockayne, Esq; to Miss Ewien, daughter of Thomas Ewien, of Cambridge, Esq;

27. His grace the duke of Ancafter, lord great chamberlain of England, to Miss Panton, sole daughter and heir of — Panton, Esq; a 60,000l. fortune.

28. Philip Howson, of Eltham in Kent, Esq; to Miss Graham, of Woolwich, a 10,000l. fortune.

Dec. 4. Hon. — Fitzwilliams, Esq; brother to the lord visc. Fitzwilliams, to Miss Bouchier.

Capt. Thomas Walker, to Miss Elizabeth Billers, one of the daughters of the late Sir William Billers, knt. and alderman of this city.

Joseph Smith, Esq; L. L. D. of Oxford, to Miss Bouchier, of the same place.

6. — Churchill, Esq; a relation to the duke of Marlborough, to Miss Killier, of St. James's street, a 10,000l. fortune.

9. Stephen Pyke, of Ham in Essex, Esq; to Miss Mary Burowes.

11. Richard Bond, Esq; one of his majesty's band of pensioners, to Miss North, of Piccadilly.

13. Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq; alderman and stationer, member of parliament for the city of London, and late sheriff, to Miss Souleuvre, daughter of col. Souleuvre, of Antigua.

14. Hon. Charles Moore, Esq; to Miss

Forbes of Brookstreet, Grosvenor-square.
19. Thomas Whittall, M. D. of Oxford, to Miss Hannah Pryor.

Thomas Carlton, of the isle of Ely, Esq; to Miss Jane Compton, of Walthamstow, a 15,000l. fortune.

20. Sir John Morgan, of Kinnerly, Bart. to Miss Jacobson, daughter of Sir Jacob Jacobson, deceased, and niece to George Heathcote, Esq; late alderman and representative of this city.

Sir John Belforth, knt. chamberlain of London, to Miss Serle, of Epsom.

22. Charles Edwards, of Linfield in Warwickshire, Esq; to Miss Anne Gore.

26. Rt. Hon. lord visc. Gage, to Mrs. Bond, of Dover-street.

Lady Anne Ward, sister to the earl of Darnly, delivered of a son, in Ireland.

Countess of Balcarras, of a daughter, in Scotland.

Dec. 10. The lady of Sir Richard Hylton, Bart. of a son and heir.

17. Countess of Berkeley, of a daughter.

21. Dutchess of Gordon, of a daughter.

The princess, spouse of the prince royal of Poland, electoral prince of Saxony, of a prince, on the 23d N. S.

DEATHS.

Nov. 25. **R**ICHARD Plumer, Esq; formerly one of the lords of trade and plantations, and member of parliament for Orford in Suffolk.

Henrietta, countess dowager of Hoptoun, in Scotland.

29. Col. Caberol, of French extraction, aged 94, and an officer under the late duke of Marlborough.

Rt. Hon. the lord Mansell, leaving issue only one daughter. He is succeeded in his title of baronet by Edward Mansell, of Swansey in Wales, Esq;

Nathaniel Herbert, Esq; many years receiver-general of the county of Warwick.

Rev. Dr. Edward Jones, rector of Aston Clinton in Bucks, and canon residentiary of St. David's.

Dec. 2. Philip Harris, Esq; at Hackney, an eminent West-India merchant.

3. Isaac Villers, Esq; at Mitcham in Surrey, possessed of a large estate in Suffex. He was bit by a dog, that he supposed to be mad, which made such an impression on his spirits as threw him into a fever, which occasioned his death.

4. Mrs. Anne Marriott, who had been for about 26 years housekeeper of Windsor-castle.

5. James Brooke, Esq; a wholesale stationer on London-bridge, who served the office of sheriff of this city in the mayoralty of Micajah Perry, Esq;

Capt. Thomas Limeburner, many years a commander in the royal navy.

6. Hugh

6. Hugh Albert, Esq; member of parliament for St. Maw's, in Cornwall, on the demise of Q. Anne.

Right Hon. the earl of Sutherland, in France. He is succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son lord Strathnaver, about 15 years of age, and now at Harrow School.

11. Alexander Nash, Esq; a gentleman of a very plentiful fortune in Buckinghamshire.

12. Mrs. Jehnyns, relict of James Jehnyns, Esq; late of Hayes, in Middlesex. By her death 700l. per annum devolves to George Cooke, Esq; one of the knights of the shire for Middlesex; and the residue of her fortune, supposed to be near 60,000l. she has left to her niece, the lady viscountess Harcourt.

Rev. Mr. Bedford, near Newdewick, in Leicestershire, nephew to the late Rev. and learned Mr. Arthur Bedford, many years chaplain to the haberdashers hospital at Hoxton. (See Mag. for 1745, p. 466.)

Rev. Mr. Thomas, lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornhill.

11. Right. Hon. Thomas Watson Wentworth, marquis and baron of Rockingham, earl of Malton, and baron of Higham-Ferrers, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, custos rotulorum of the North-Riding, and knight of the Bath.

Rt. Hon. William Legge, earl and baron of Dartmouth, and visc. Lewisham. He is succeeded by his grandson William Legge, now earl of Dartmouth, &c.

16. Jonah Collins, at Havering in Essex, aged 112. He has left a son upwards of 70, and a grandson near 50.

17. Rt. Hon. Stephen Poyntz, Esq; one of his majesty's most Hon. privy-council, formerly preceptor to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and at the time of his death steward of his household, &c.

John Gascoyne, Esq; brother to Mr. alderman Gascoyne.

18. Sir John Bingham, Bart. who is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Charles Bingham, Bart. a minor.

Roger Harpur, Esq; formerly commander of the William and Mary yacht.

19. John Carew, of Camelford, Esq; one of the governors of the several hospitals in this city.

20. Rev. and learned George Conen, D. D. one of the senior fellows of St. John's college, Oxford, and lecturer of St. George the Martyr in Southwark.

Rev. Edward Owen, D. D. rector of Staughton Magna, in Huntingdonshire.

26. The learned Mr. Solomon Lowe, keeper of a private academy at Hammer-smith.

The Empress dowager, widow of the

late Emperor Charles VI. at Vienna, in the 60th year of her age.

Ecclesiastical PREFERENCES.

DR. Micks, rector of Polworth, in Suffex, presented to a prebendary in the cathedral church of St. Paul's.—Mr. Lee, to the vicarage of Newton Mafter, in Berkshire.—Hewlet, M. A. to the rectory of Basset, in Cambridgeshire.—Mr. Benjamin Longley, to the living of Tong, in Kent.—Mr. Thomas Sadler, to the vicarage of Monkwell, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Henry Parker, to the vicarage of Terling, in Essex.—Mr. Thomas Wayte, to the rectory of Chipping Ongar, in Essex.—Tobias Croft, M. A. to the rectory of the Mediety of Linton, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Carter, to the vicarage of Wenlock, in Essex.—Dr. Jackson, made canon residentiary of the cathedral church of Carlisle.—Dr. James Webber, presented to the rectory of St. James's, in Lincoln.—Timothy Gibberd, M. A. to the rectory of Althorpe, in Lincolnshire.—Simon Hughes, M. A. to the rectory of St. Olave, in Southwark.—Richard Lyne, M. A. to the rectory of Eynesbury, in Huntingdonshire.—Sydney Aubert, M. A. to the rectory of St. James, otherwise Bladen, in Oxfordshire.—Stephen Bolton, B. D. to the rectory of Stalbridge, in Dorsetshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

JOH N Seabright, Esq; made captain, George Carr, Esq; captain-lieut. and Monson, Gent. ensign, in the first reg. of foot guards.—James Stuart, Esq; made admiral in chief of his majesty's fleets, in the room of Sir Chaloner Ogle, knight, deceased, and at the same time received the honour of knighthood.—Lieut. Wilkinson, made a captain, Ensign Ellis, a lieutenant, and Mr. Grant, an ensign, in Wolfe's reg. of foot.—Nathaniel Clements, Esq; made chief ranger and game-keeper of all his majesty's parks, forests, and chaces, in Ireland.—His grace the duke of Dorset, made lord lieutenant of Ireland.—Charles Rainsford, Esq; made deputy lieutenant, and Charles Henry Collins, Esq; major of his majesty's Tower of London.—Mrs. Chudleigh, made housekeeper of Windor-castle, a place valued at 800l. per annum.—Mrs. Briscoe, made housekeeper of Somerset-house, in the room of Mrs. Grosvenor, deceased.—John Merrott, Esq; made agent and storekeeper for the island of Guernsey.—Thomas Eld, Esq; made deputy register in the high court of Chancery.—William Poyntz, Esq; made inspector of the prosecutions in the court of Exchequer concerning prohibited or uncustomed goods, in the room of the Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz, Esq; deceased.

[*Bankrupts in our Appendix.*]

PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, BILL OF MORTALITY, &c.

[illegible]

SINCE our last we have had the following advices.

From the Hague of the first instant N. S. That the distemper among the cattle having again broke out in Holland, both the states general, and the states of the province of Holland, have prohibited the importation of any cattle from foreign parts; and they have since prohibited the importation of horses from England, on account of the late distemper among them here. And that there had been lately handed about there a declaration, which his Britannick majesty had sent to his ministers abroad, to be by them communicated to the respective courts where they reside, on the subject of his majesty's negotiations in the empire, for securing the future tranquility of Europe, by procuring an election of a king of the Romans.

From France, that twelve merchant ships, under the convoy of two men of war, sailed last month from Brest and Rochfort, for the coast of Guinea, having among other things 250 pieces of cannon, for the French forts on that coast; and that at the same time there was a squadron of men of war, with some transports, at Brest, ready to sail, as was supposed, for America, which were to carry thither three or four thousand volunteers, then arrived there from several parts of the kingdom. That Monsieur de Puyfieux had lately intimated to the Earl of Albemarle, the British ambassador at the French court, that the proceedings of the subjects of Great-Britain against the Indians attached to the French, in Nova Scotia, were regarded as a breach of the tranquility subsisting between the two crowns. That in order to propagate a military spirit among the people, his most christian majesty has lately published an edict, whereby all the general officers who are not of the noblesse, and who served in the late war, are ennobled, together with all their legitimate issue; and the officers below that rank are to be exempt from several taxes, in consideration of their gallant behaviour: And for the same purpose, a scheme of the Count D'Argenson, secretary at war, has been approved of, for erecting a military school, in which 500 young gentlemen of the noblesse are to be maintained and taught all military exercises, and all the knowledge necessary for an officer in the army. That the clergy of France still continue obstinate in refusing to give an account of their revenues, none but the bishops of Auxerre and Soissons having as yet agreed to comply with the edict for that purpose. That they are going to carry into execution a project for making a canal from Durango, by the way of Aix, to Marseilles. And that on the 30th ult. died at Chantord,

that celebrated general, marshal Count de Saxe, aged 54 years and 15 days.

From Lisbon, that seven English sailors belonging to his majesty's ship the Shoreham prize, capt. Brown, who had been detained four years in prison at Oporto, for having fired upon a Portuguese boat in that river, and killed one of the men on board of it, had been set at liberty, in pursuance of his Portuguese majesty's strict orders for that purpose.

From Madrid, that Mr. Keane, the British envoy, had, at a private audience, communicated to his Catholic majesty, the measures which the king his master had thought fit to pursue in the empire, in order to secure and accelerate the election of the archduke Joseph, in quality of king of the Romans; for which information his majesty thanked him, and added, that as this was a domestick affair, of the German empire, he left the members thereof to manage it as in their great wisdom they should think best.

The court of Vienna seem resolved to follow the footsteps of that of France, by obliging the clergy to give an account of their revenues; for which purpose they have resolved to appoint laymen to collect and receive the revenues of the convents, and other religious communities in Austria.

Several memorials, and protests have been lately presented to the diet at Ratibon, in relation to the duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, which is now in possession of his Britannick majesty, and guaranteed to him by the late treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; but not only the king of Poland, but also the duke of Saxe-Gotha, and the princes of Anhalt, pretend a preferable right to this duchy; and the last insist, that their right has been acknowledged by the conclusions of the aulick council of the empire; and by the mandates of the emperors issued in consequence of these conclusions.

The Russian minister at the court of Prussia having lately departed from thence without taking leave, his Prussian majesty has sent orders to his minister at the Russian court, to testify from that court in the same manner, but first to lay before the grand-chancellor of that empire a declaration containing his reasons for doing so.

Mr. Guy Dickens, the British minister at the Russian court, on the 14th ult. signed an instrument, whereby his Britannick majesty accedes as a contracting party to the treaty of alliance concluded in 1746, between the late emperor Charles VI. and Peter II. emperor of Russia, and renewed in 1746, between the emperors-queens of Hungary, and the present emperors of Russia.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

2. **T**WO Dissertations concerning the Etymology of the Words Elohim and Berith. By T. Sharp, D. D. price 2s. 6d. Knapton.

2. The Antiquity, Evidence and Certainty of Christianity canvass'd: By A. Bayly, L. L. B. price 1s. 6d. Rivington.

3. A Funeral Oration at the Interment of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, October 22. By J. Sennet, price 6d. Ward.

4. Marginal Animadversions on Mr. Costard's two late Dissertations on the Kestah and the Hermat, pr. 6d. Withers.

* 5. The Archdeacon's Examination of Candidates for Holy Orders. By Ar. St. George, D. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Rivington.

6. Remarks on ecclesiastical History. By John Jortin, M. A. price 5s. C. Davis.

7. A Disquisition on Creeds, or Articles of religious Faith, pr. 6d. Robinson.

8. New whole Duty of Prayer, price 2s. 6d. Brindley.

LAW, PHYSICK, TRADE, &c.

9. The Abridgment of Law and Equity, Vol. XV. By C. Viner, Esq; Worrall.

10. A new Treatise on the Diseases of Horses. By W. Gibson, illustrated with Copper-Plates, in 4to, pr. 1l. 1s. Millar.

11. The Case of receiving the Small-Pox by Inoculation. By D. Sotne, pr. 6d. Buckland.

12. A Treatise on the the Plague and Pestilential Fevers. Robinson.

13. The annual Pocket-Book, or Daily Journal for 1751; or, the Gentleman's and Tradesman's methodical Account-Book, for the Pocket, so contrived as to answer every Man's Purpose, and enable him (without Trouble) to keep a regular and exact Account in a small Compass, price bound 1s. 6d. Baldwin, jun.

14. A Present for a young Gentleman on entering the Compting-House. By J. Castro, pr. 1s. 6d. Griffiths.

15. A Treatise on Trade; or, the Antiquity and Honour of Commerce, price 2s. J. Clarke.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. The Works of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt. political, commercial, and philosophical. By T. Birch, M. A. in 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Doddsley.

17. A Guide to the Stage, &c. pr. 6d. Job.

18. The Nutcracker; containing Jest, Epigrams, Epitaphs, &c. price 1s. 6d. Newbery.

19. Chess analysed: Or, Instructions by which a perfect Knowledge of that Game may be learned in a short Time. By A. D. Philidor, pr. 3s. Nourse.

20. The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Doddsley.

21. Memoirs of Parnase, a Spanish Lady of Fortune, pr. 3s. W. Clarke.

22. An Hebrew Grammar formed on the Usage of the Words by the inspired Writers. By J. Bate, M. A. price 6d. Cooper.

23. The secret History of Pythagoras, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

24. The Life of Harriot Stuart, written by herself, in 2 Vols. price 5s. Paynd and Bouquet.

25. The Female Foundling, translated from the French, in 2 Vols. price 5s. few'd. Waller.

26. A Fragment, pr. 4d. Cooper.

27. The OEconomy of a Winter's Day, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

28. The Memoirs of M. De Meilcour, Translated from the French of M. De Crebillon the Son. By M. Clomy, M. D. pr. 2s. 6d. few'd. Nourse.

29. A Narrative of the Transactions of the British Squadron in the East-Indies during the late War, pr. 1s. Willon.

30. Philosophical Transactions, Numh. 491, pr. 2s. 6d. C. Davis. (See p. 544.)

31. Memoirs concerning Herculaneum. By W. Fordice, M. A. pr. 1s. Willon.

32. The Mirror, pr. 6d. G. Woodfall.

33. An Essay on the Advantages of living in a Garret, pr. 6d. Owen.

34. Ben Johnson's Jest; or, the Wit's Vade Mecum. pr. 1s. 6d. Stamper.

35. A Dissertation on royal Societies, pr. 1s. Doughty.

36. An occasional Letter to the Rt. Hon. H. P. Esq; pr. 6d. Carpenter.

37. Twenty new Designs of Chinese Lattice, and other Works for Stair-Cases, &c. By W. Halfpenny, pr. 2s. 5s. 6d.

38. A Letter to a Member of Parliament on the Hardships of the Laws concerning the Repairs of the Highways, pr. 6d. Owen.

39. The Copper-Smiths and Braziers Order, with the Theory of the Business. By J. Reeve, pr. 7s. 6d.

40. A Narrative of Capt. Peyton's Conduct in the East Indies, pr. 1s. Brett.

41. A correct List of all the Colonels in his Majesty's Army, pr. 1s. Corbett.

42. Clarinda. A Genuine Narrative of all that befel a Lady, whose distinguish'd Characteristick was Chastity, pr. 6d. Robinson.

43. The ill Consequence of Acts of Grace, pr. 6d. Owen.

44. Milton vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism brought against him by W. Lauder. By J. Douglas, M. A. pr. 1s. 6d. Millar.

45. An Epistle to a Fellow Commoner at Cambridge, pr. 6d. Corbett.

46. The OEconomy of Human Life, 2d Edition of the first Part, pr. 1s. bound, Doddsley. (See p. 551.)

[The rest in our Appendix.]



A P P E N D I X

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCL.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES
in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 544.

As the Number of Seamen employed in the publick Service was last Year very much reduced, I shall now give you two very remarkable Speeches made in our Club upon that Subject, the first of which was made by C. Numifius, and was in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

S I R,



SHALL readily agree with the Hon. gentlemen, who have moved for the number of seamen proposed to be kept in pay for the service of the ensuing year, that this nation had never more occasion for frugality in every branch of the publick expence than it has at present; but it seems to me to be a strange piece of œconomy, to diminish our naval force, when at the same time we are increasing the number of

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Appendix, 1750.

our land forces, or at least not diminishing it so much as by one man less than we had last year. This, I say, Sir, is a strange sort of œconomy, considering our situation; and such a one, as might make people believe, that those who advised and drew up the estimates for our sea and land force, imagined, that they were drawing up estimates for the French government, and not for that of England. In France, indeed, they must keep up a numerous standing army, not only for defending their wide extended frontier, but to enforce the absolute power of their king; and therefore in time of peace they must be more frugal as to their naval expence, than they can well be as to that of their army: But here in England we have no frontier to defend by a land army, and our sovereign desires not to establish his power upon any thing but the affections of his subjects: Our strength consists in our navy; and that we ought chiefly to depend on for offence

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ence as well as defence; therefore we ought to be frugal upon any other article of publick expence, rather than upon that of our navy.

I shall grant, Sir, that the army proposed by the estimate now before us, is not sufficient for enabling us to make that figure in Europe which we ought to do; but our present circumstances will not allow us to keep up any greater number; and if our ministers think, that our present circumstances will not allow us to keep up the number now proposed, without such an extraordinary reduction of our naval force, they ought to have proposed our keeping up a much smaller force by land, in order to prevent our being reduced to the necessity of diminishing our force by sea. If they have erred in their judgment, and given an imprudent advice to our sovereign, it is our business and our duty to correct that error; therefore, I think, we ought to postpone coming to any resolution upon the present motion, until we have taken the army into consideration; and if we should think it consistent with our safety to take nine or ten thousand men from the army, we may then keep a much greater force by sea than what is now proposed.

But this is not all, Sir: I am convinced, that the provision now proposed for our naval force will be found insufficient: We must run in debt; and that I shall always protest against. Our ministers, I know, have always been pretty apt to run in debt upon the articles relating to our navy, because they have found that a navy debt is what the parliament will most readily submit to the payment of; and to this concession our ministers, during the last war, trusted more than any of their predecessors ever did; for tho' during the last war, from the beginning to the end of it, we had no enemy to deal with, that could or durst face us at sea, when our squadrons were

under a proper command, yet our ministers contracted in that war a larger navy debt than had been contracted during the whole war in queen Anne's reign; and that, tho' they had not a pretence to say, that the parliament had ever once scrupled to grant whatever sums they thought necessary for the service of the ensuing year.

This, Sir, is a most dangerous practice: It was this practice that first induced us to run in debt; and by the repetition of it our national debt is now swelled to such a monstrous bulk, that I am afraid, it will at last prove our ruin. It necessarily must, if no expedient can be found for paying off a great part of it at once: The increase of the sinking fund by the reduction of interest, will not by itself alone now do the business; for tho' the operation be sure, it is in its nature so slow, that the nation is in danger of expiring before it can work its effect. Besides, we cannot now propose to carry on any war without diverting that sacred fund from the use for which it was at first designed, and to which it ought to have been religiously applied; and from the nature of things, especially in their present aspect, it is impossible to suppose, that this nation can continue in peace, till our publick debts have been all extinguished by means of our sinking fund: Even supposing that such an improbable event should happen, we must gradually diminish our sinking fund, by abolishing many of those taxes that now lie so heavy upon the poor, and upon all materials for manufacture; by which taxes our commerce is rendered so troublesome and expensive, that we cannot navigate or carry on commerce so easily or at so cheap a rate as some of our neighbours do; and the price of labour is in this country raised so high, that none of our manufactures can be sold in foreign markets at so low a price as manu-
factures

factures of the same kind are sold by
our rivals.

From this consideration, Sir, I must conclude, that if we do not very soon abolish some of those taxes, both our commerce and manufactures will in a few years be undone; and as this would greatly lessen the numbers of our people, and impoverish those that remained, the certain consequence would be, a considerable diminution, if not a total extinguishment of our sinking fund, which would put an end even to our hopes of being ever able to discharge our national debt. Thus, Sir, we are in what I am sorry to call a desperate situation: If we do diminish our sinking fund, by abolishing some of our taxes, we cannot possibly expect the publick tranquillity to last till it has worked the desired effect; and if we do not diminish that fund, by abolishing some of those taxes, the whole of it may sink under the ruin of our commerce and manufactures; and with it we shall lose not only the hopes of being ever able to pay our debts, but also the hopes of being able to preserve our superiority at sea; for no nation ever could support a formidable naval force without an extensive commerce.

This, Sir, should make us diligent in the search of other expedients for discharging a part of the national debt; at least, it should make us careful not to run into any new debt, by making the estimates for the service of our navy short of what that service may necessarily require, for the sake of gaining a short-lived popularity to our ministers for the time being. A neglect of posterity has always been a complaint against ministers; and with regard to most of them, the complaint has been but too well founded; but of late years our ministers have seemed to neglect not only posterity, but the very next stage of futurity. Present ease has been the only goddess they adored: I shall not say, that they left to-mor-

row to provide for itself; but I will say, that without any assurance of, or indeed any title to, the protection of Providence, they have generally in a great measure left the next year to provide for itself. In order to obtain with ease a present supply, they have brought in estimates, which they knew to be short of what the measures they had resolved on would require, and they have proposed funds, which in all probability would not fully answer what was to be charged upon them. By such means as these they first induced the nation to extend the annual expence beyond the annual supplies; and by degrees they at last brought us to consider only what we might raise upon our credit, without the least regard to what we might annually supply; as if the credit of this nation were inexhaustible, and as if by bringing one war to a happy issue, we could secure ourselves from ever being engaged in another.

Common sense, Sir, must convince every man that reflects, of the sudden destruction that must necessarily at last attend this method of proceeding. I say sudden, Sir, because credit, either publick or private, generally fails suddenly and often unaccountably; and our publick credit's failing will be attended with the more unavoidable destruction, because if ever it should happen, it will certainly be when we have the most occasion for it, that is to say, when we are in the heat of a heavy and expensive war, and have just met with some signal defeat, or are threatened with an immediate invasion. I am far from thinking that the credit of this nation is as yet stretched so far, that another pull would make it burst asunder: I believe, that with a cautious and prudent management we might still raise several millions upon our credit; yet we know, that during last war it was twice brought into great jeopardy: Once by ill success,

cess, when the rebellion wore its most dismal aspect ; and a second time by bad conduct, when, for supporting the war, we were forced to borrow six millions at once, and some people thought to have made a jobb of the publick necessity for enriching themselves and their friends ; but they found themselves so far mistaken, that it would have proved the ruin of most of them, if the preliminaries of Aix-la Chapelle had not extricated them out of that danger, which their avarice had led them into.

Such gentlemen, indeed, had reason to rejoice at those preliminaries, and I believe, Sir, they were the only gentlemen in this nation that did rejoice at them. Even they will not have the assurance to say, that the preliminaries were such as the nation had reason to rejoice at ; but, bad as they were, they would not have been near so good, if the conduct of our navy and the bravery of our seamen had not made it as impossible for France to support the war by sea, as it was for us to support it by land, after the conduct of those gentlemen had brought our national credit upon the very brink of perdition. They therefore, of all men in the world, have most reason to plead for the preservation of our strength at sea, and for treating our seamen in the most humane and grateful manner ; but whether they have done so or no, I shall leave gentlemen to judge from the motion now before us, as well as from several other parts of our conduct since that treaty of peace was concluded, which the danger of our publick credit, or at least of some persons amongst us, had made necessary, and the success of our navy enabled us to obtain.

As I am always, Sir, under great anxiety about the preservation of our naval force, and as I think our seamen have not since the peace met with that usage they had a right to expect, I could not upon this oc-

casione avoid communicating some of my thoughts upon that subject ; but, shall not conclude with any motion, only I must desire gentlemen to consider, that we have already disbanded near 30,000 seamen ; and if we now add 5000 more to that number, God knows, how many of them may put it out of our power ever again to press them into our service ; for whatever opinion we may have of their merit, every one knows, that it has justice done to it by those who are our most dangerous rivals in naval power, and who now at last seem to have learned, that it is impossible to have either commerce or colonies, without a sufficient naval force to protect them in time of war.

The other Speech upon this Occasion was made by C. Lutatius, and was to this Effect :

Mr. President,
S I R,

AS I have not the honour to be let into any of the secrets of the cabinet, I cannot with any degree of certainty judge of the present circumstances of Europe, or of the views and designs of any of the courts thereof ; but from our conduct here at home with regard to naval affairs, one would think, that our ministers had an assurance of the continuance of the present tranquillity as long as any of the present generation could remain alive. I confess, my hopes are far from being so sanguine ; but suppose they were, I should be against reducing the number of our seamen employed in the publick service, so low as that now proposed ; because I think, this nation should always have 15 or 20,000 seamen in pay, for preserving the respect due to the British flag, and for preventing our being under a necessity to distress our trade at the breaking out of a war.

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In time of peace it is not enough, Sir, to keep in constant readiness a few guard-ships here at home, and a few more upon the coasts of our plantations and colonies in America : Even in time of peace our men of war should be constantly traversing the ocean, the Baltick and Mediterranean, and appearing often in the ports of our allies, and of those who may afterwards happen to be our enemies. This would among all nations preserve our character as a maritime power, and it would prevent our merchant-ships from being insulted by those of any other nation. Gentlemen who live always at home, or who travel only to see courts, fashions, and curiosities, may not perhaps be sensible of the consequence of preserving a national character in foreign countries ; but merchants who reside there, or seamen who trade thither, often feel it, and are often made to smart for it, when it happens to be any way lessened or impeached. Then as to merchant-ships sailing in the open seas, they are often exposed to insults, when they happen to meet a foreign ship of superior force ; and as most foreign ships, especially the French, sail with a greater number of men than our merchant-ships usually do, our ships are more exposed to these insults than those of any other nation. This, Sir, I know by experience ; for I have been often in danger of being provoked to do something very irregular, when I have heard of the ill usage some of our merchant-ships had met with at sea from a French ship of superior force. But when such foreign ships are in continual danger of meeting with an English man of war at sea, they will be cautious of insulting any British subject, lest they should meet with one that had been informed of what they had done, and consequently meet with immediate punishment. And when our men of war appear often upon the coasts,

or in the ports of foreign nations, it will keep them in mind of our naval power, and enforce a respect for every British subject that either resides or sojourns in their country.

Thus we may see, Sir, what dangers and inconveniences our commerce may be exposed to, by reducing the number of our seamen to that which may be barely sufficient for our guard-ships, and those we ought to have always in readiness at home, in case of any sudden rupture ; and from hence we may see the necessity of our keeping, even in time of peace, a greater number of seamen in pay than what is now proposed. But the other reason is still stronger ; for we should avoid as much as possible our being ever obliged to bring our trade into any distress, yet this we must always do at the beginning of a war, if we do not keep above 10,000 seamen in the government's service in time of peace. Let us consider, Sir, that generally speaking a man must be bred up at sea, almost from his infancy, to make him an able and thorough-bred seaman ; such a man is incapable of gaining a livelihood by any sort of laborious business at land ; and if he gets into any sort of easy business, such as that of a shop-keeper or alehouse-keeper, he soon becomes unfit for the sea service. Therefore we can never have in the country any greater number of seamen than are in almost constant employment ; for if by any accident there happens to be a greater number than can get employment, most of the supernumeraries must go into foreign service ; therefore in time of peace, we should always have in the government's service such a number as may be sufficient for carrying on a war, with the addition of a fourth or a fifth part of the number usually employed in carrying on our commerce, coasting trade and fisheries ; for that proportion they may supply by landmen or young fellows, without

out endangering their ships ; but no trading vessel can sail with safety, if she has above a fourth or fifth part of her usual complement that are not able and expert seamen ; and consequently, when at the beginning of a war you are obliged to take above A that proportion from your trade, you not only bring it into distress, but many of our trading ships into great danger.

To this I must add, Sir, that as every war must necessarily increase the number of our seamen, we should never at the end of a war discharge a great number at once ; for by so doing we force a great number of our seamen into foreign service : Whereas, if we discharge them by degrees, and detain none in the publick service but such as are willing to remain in it, multitudes by little and little get into some way of supporting themselves at land ; so that in a few years we may reduce the number in the publick service to that which in times of the most profound tranquillity we ought to keep in that service, without laying any of our good seamen under a necessity of going into foreign service, and without giving our seamen in general a distaste to the service of the government ; which two advantages would surely be an equivalent for the expence the publick might be put to, by keeping for two or three years a greater number of seamen in pay than it had any necessary occasion for.

With regard to the land service, Sir, the case is very different : A common fellow taken from the plough, or from any mechanical employment, may in two or three months, or at least after the first campaign, make as good a soldier as the oldest veteran ; and when the war is over, and the regiment he belongs to disbanded, he may directly return to, G and get a subsistence by the business he was bred up to. Therefore, tho' our listing a great number of labourers and mechanicks at the begin-

ning of a war, may raise the price of wages, it can never put an absolute stop to any sort of business carried on at land ; and tho' we should at the end of a war disband a great number of soldiers at once, it can never force any of them into foreign service ; for tho' it would presently reduce the price of wages, yet as this would increase the business, and consequently require a greater number of hands, every soldier so disbanded might get a subsistence by the business he was bred to, and no man can be said to be forced to go abroad, if it be any way in his power to earn a subsistence at home. However, Sir, I cannot but approve of the method taken since the end of the last war, to give employment to many of our disbanded soldiers and seamen by sending a colony to Nova Scotia. I only wish it had been resolved on sooner ; and I hope the same method will be taken at the end of every future war ; for that is certainly the most proper time for sending out a new colony.

What I have hitherto said, Sir, was upon a supposition that we have at present a reasonable prospect of a lasting tranquillity : What secret informations our ministers may have, I do not know ; but from publick appearances, I am sure, we can have no such prospect : Nay, I am afraid, that by endeavouring to prolong the peace, we shall accelerate the necessity of a war. During the late long administration we fell into the very same sort of error, with regard to our disputes with Spain, as I truly prophesied to our then chief minister ; for as I had been much employed upon the coasts of America, I was desired by my friend Sir John Norris, to go along with him to wait on Sir Robert Walpole, which I accordingly did, and to him I very freely declared my opinion, that if reprisals had been issued upon the very first insult that had been offered to us by the Spaniards in America,

rica, we should have had no war, because they would have submitted to make reparation, and to such an explanation of the treaties subsisting between the two nations, as would have prevented any future insult; but that the damages were then so high, and they had been so long in possession of the custom of searching our ships in the open seas, that I believed an open war would be the immediate consequence of reprisals. Soon after this, Sir, I was again stationed upon the coast of America, and was at New-York when the orders for reprisals arrived: I received them with joy, and refitted my ship with the utmost expedition; but when I was just ready to put to sea, counter-orders arrived, and it was a long time before I had the satisfaction to receive any fresh orders either for reprisals or hostilities.

Every gentleman knows, Sir, what afterwards ensued; and if I am rightly informed, not only the Spaniards but the French too continue to insult us, and to incroach upon our rights in America, notwithstanding the late treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle. I say, continue, Sir; for this is not a new practice in either. Before the late war the French had begun their incroachments, and had carried them on without any disturbance from us, till the late war happened, upon another account, between the two nations: I wish we had taken the opportunity of that war, to disturb them a little more than we did in America; for long before the war began, they had begun to plant the island of St. Lucia; and they had built a fort not only within the charter, but actually within the limits of the province of New-York; of which the governor of that province gave due notice to our ministers here, and desired new instructions upon that head, but never to this day received any; so that the French are now in quiet possession of that fort, and consequently of

a part of the province of New-York; and I am told they have very lately, that is, since the late treaty of peace, begun to build another at the mouth of St. John's river in Fundy-bay, which is certainly within the ancient limits of Nova Scotia; but I hope proper orders have already been sent to our governor of Nova Scotia upon this head; for it is much easier to prevent building a fort than to demolish it after it is built; and if we are afraid that the preventing of it would occasion a war, we have much more reason to fear that consequence from our demolishing it. In all such cases it is ridiculous to negotiate, while they are fortifying: A stop to the fortification should be the previous article; and the article *sine qua non*, to a negotiation; and this should be an express instruction always given to every governor we send to America, both with respect to the continent, and with respect to the neutral islands in that part of the world.

With regard to the letters of reprisal at sea too, our governors in the West-Indies ought always, Sir, to be furnished with a power to issue them when any manifest injustice has been committed in that part of the world, upon the subjects of this nation, by those of any other. The Dutch governor at Curassoa is always furnished with such a power, and is seldom over scrupulous in the use of it, by which means the Dutch ships sail about their lawful business in those seas, with more safety than ours have done for many years; for the more quick you are in resenting an injury or insult, the fewer such you will always meet with; and if you shew yourselves so much afraid of a war, as to delay resenting in a proper and peremptory manner the first insult or incroachment, you may depend upon it, that a war will be the consequence of the first revenge you take; for by such a delay you not only give those you have to deal

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with an opinion of your pusillanimity, but by submitting to several insults or incroachments, you throw into their hands a subject they think worth contending for by force of arms.

Now, Sir, as the Spaniards, if I am rightly informed, continue A their insults, and the French their incroachments, in America, I have reason to fear, that if we do not resolve upon a very speedy and vigorous resentment, an open war will be the certain consequence, unless our ministers are resolved to bear B with all the injuries and indignities that can be offered rather than hazard an open rupture, which I am persuaded they are not; and therefore I cannot but be surpris'd as the reduction of our naval force now proposed; for if we should C issue orders for reprisals, or for demolishing the French forts within our limits in America, or upon the islands belonging to us in the West-Indies, surely such a great diminution of our naval force is not the way to prevent a war's being the conse- D quence of our issuing such orders; and I hope our ministers do not think of taking a whole year for negotiating, while the French are in the mean time fortifying themselves in our territories, and the Spaniards plundering our merchants under pretence of what they call contraband goods.

I am therefore, Sir, so far from thinking, that the hopes we have of a lasting tranquillity, can be a solid foundation for our discharging such a number of seamen, that, I believe, our discharging such a number of F seamen as we have lately done, and now propose to do, will contribute towards putting a speedy end to the tranquillity we now enjoy, by encouraging both the French and Spaniards to continue their incroachments and insults, and to declare war against us, G if we should begin to shew a proper resentment. Our ministers may, if they please, continue to negotiate, but if the Spaniards continue to in-

sult, and the French to incroach, the people will not bear it long; and from the state of their predecessor, our present ministers may learn, that the most pacifick minister may be forced into a war by a brave and injured people. If this should be the issue, which, I think, it probably will, we shall then to our cost, tho' I hope not to our ruin, feel the fatal effects of our precipitate frugality, in discharging such a number of our brave seamen; but as I am entirely ignorant of the present state of our negotiations either at the court of France or Spain, and as my fears proceed only from publick appearances, I shall not conclude with any motion, but with a wish, that our ministers may not allow themselves to be amused with deceitful negotiations, and thereby led into a false or ill-grounded security.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our MAGAZINE for January, 1751.*]

More Extracts from the Philosophical Transactions, No. 491. (See p. 344—347.)

An Account of a new invented arithmetical Instrument, call'd a Shwan-pan, or Chinese Account-Table; by Gabriel Smooturst.

THE Chinese have for many ages E picqu'd themselves on being the most wise of any nation in the world; but late experience and closer converse with them hath found this pride to be ill-grounded. One particular, in which they think they excel all mankind, is; their manner of accomplishing, which they do with an instrument composed of a number of wires F with beads upon them, which they move backwards and forwards. This instrument they call a Shwan-pan.

Now I trust I have formed one on the plan of our 9 Digits, that in no case falls short of the Chinese Shwan-pan, but in many excels theirs.

The Chinese, according to the accounts of travellers, are so happy as to have their parts of an integer in their coins, &c. decimated, so can multiply or divide their integers and parts as if they were only integers. This gives them the advantage over Europeans in reckoning their money, &c. But then, as they have no particular place

place for space for the better demonstrations of coins, weights, measures, &c. their instrument cannot be used in Europe. nor can it be so universally applied to arithmetick as time, for I have provided for the different divisions of an integer into parts.

This instrument hath the advantage of our digits in a great many cases. First, the figures can be felt, so may be used by a blind man. If it had no other, this alone would be sufficient to gain it the attention of mankind.

Another advantage from it is, that, when attained, this method is much swifter than by our digits, and less liable to mistakes: It is likewise not so burdensome to the memory in working the rules of arithmetick, as by our digits, we being obliged to carry the tens in the mind from one place to another, which are set down by the Shivan-pun. — One may work a while night, without confusing the head, or affecting the eyes in the least.

It may be of great use to teach people the power of numbers, likewise to examine accounts by; for, as the person will, by the Shivan-pun, work it a quite different way, it will serve as if another person had gone thro' the account; if it proves right with the written one, they may rest assured the work is true.

It may be a very pretty lure to lead young people to apply their minds to numbers.

An Account of the Locusts, which did great Damage in Wallachia, Moldavia, and Transylvania, in the Years 1737 and 1748; and of some Swarms of them, which, in the Months of July and August, 1748, came into Hungary and Poland; by a Gentleman who lived in Transylvania. †

IT is certain, that the locusts came into Transylvania from Wallachia and Moldavia, and particularly thro' those narrow openings in the mountains, which are commonly called passes; the most considerable of which, in the neighbourhood of Clausenburgh, is called the pass of the Red Tower, and thro' others not far from Karlsbat, which are common roads from Transylvania into Moldavia and Wallachia.

The first swarms entered into Transylvania in August, 1737: These were succeeded by others, which were so surprisingly numerous, that when they reached the Red Tower, they were full four hours in their passage over that place; and they flew so close, that they made a sort of

noise in the air, by the beating of their wings against one another. The width of the swarm was some hundreds of fathoms, and its height or density may be easily imagined to be more considerable, inasmuch as they hid the sun, and darkened the sky, even to that degree, when they flew low, that people could not know one another at the distance of 20 paces. But whereas they were to fly over a river that runs in the valleys of the Red Tower, and could find neither resting-place nor food; being at length tired with their flight, one part of them lighted on the unripe corn on this side of the Red Tower, such as millet, Turkish wheat, &c. another part perched on a low wood: Where having miserably wasted the produce of the land, they continued their journey, as if a signal had been actually given for a march. The guards of the Red Tower attempted to stop their irruption into Transylvania by firing at them; and indeed where the balls and shot swept thro' the swarm, they gave way and divided; but, having filled up their ranks in a moment, they proceeded on their journey.

They are of different forms, according to their different ages: For when, in the month of September, little troops of them were thrown to the ground by great rains, and other inclemency of the weather, and thoroughly soaked with wet, they crept along in quest of holes in the earth, dung, and straw; where, being sheltered from the rain, they laid a vast number of eggs, which stuck together by a viscid juice, and were longer and smaller than what is commonly called an ant's egg, very like grains of oats. The females, having laid these eggs, die like the silk-worm; and we Transylvanians found by experience, that that swarm which entered into our fields by the Red Tower, did not seem to intend remaining there, but were thrown to the ground by the force of the wind, and there laid their eggs; a vast number of which being turned up, and crushed by the plough in the beginning of the ensuing spring, yielded a yellowish juice.

In the spring of 1748, certain little blackish worms were seen lying in the fields and among the bushes, sticking together, and collected in clusters, not unlike the hillocks of moles or ants. At nobody knew what they were, so there was little or no notice taken of them; and in May they were covered by the shooting of the corn sown in the winter. But the subsequent

* The inventor produced one of these instruments before the Society, and worked several questions in arithmetick upon it. It much resembles the Abacus of the ancients. C. M.

† See London Magazine for 1747, p. 427. And for 1748, p. 339, 379, 384, 407. With a figure of the creature, p. 342.

quent Jane discovered what those worms were; for then, as the corn sown in the spring was pretty high, these creatures began to spread over the fields, and become destructive to the vegetables by their numbers. Then at length the country people, who had slighted the timely warning given them, began to repent of their negligence; for, as these insects were now dispersed all over the fields, they could not be extirpated without injuring the corn.

At that time they differ little or nothing from our common grasshoppers; having their head, sides, and back of a dark colour, with a yellow belly, and the rest of a reddish hue. About the middle of June, according as they were hatched sooner or later, they were generally a finger's length, or somewhat longer, but their shape and colour still continued.

Towards the end of June they cast off their outward covering; and then it plainly appeared they had wings, very like the wings of bees, but as yet unripe and unexpanded; and then their body was very tender, and of a yellowish green: Then in order to render themselves fit for flying, they gradually unfolded their wings with their hinder feet, as flies do. And as soon as any of them found themselves able to use their wings, they soared up, and, by flying round the others, provoked them to join them: And thus their numbers increasing daily, they took circular flights of 20 or 30 yards wide, until they were joined by the rest; and, after miserably laying waste their native fields, they proceeded elsewhere in large troops.

Wheresoever those swarms happened to pitch, they spared no sort of vegetable; they eat up the young corn, and the very grass; but nothing is more dismal to behold than the lands in which they were hatched; for they so greedily devoured every green thing thereon, before they could fly, that they left the ground quite bare.

There is nothing to be feared in those places to which this plague did not reach before the autumn; for the locusts have not strength to fly to any considerable distance, but in July, August, and the beginning of September; and even then, in changing the places of residence, they seem to tend to warmer climates.

Different methods are to be employed, according to the age and state of these insects; for some will be effectual as soon as they are hatched; and others when they begin to crawl; and others, in fine, when they are able to fly. And experience has taught us here in Transylvania, that it would have been of great service, to have diligently sought out the places where the females lodged; for nothing was more easy, than carefully to visit those places in

March and April, and to destroy their eggs or little worms with sticks or briars; or if they were not to be beat out of the bushes, dunghills, or heaps of straw, to set fire to them; and this method would have been very speedy, convenient, and successful; as it has been in other places. But in the summer, when they have marched out of their spring-quarters, and have invaded the corn-fields, &c. it is almost impossible to extirpate them, without thoroughly threshing the whole piece of land that harbours them, with sticks or flails, and thus crushing the locusts with the produce of the land.

Finally, when the corn is ripe, or nearly so, we have found, to our great loss, that there is no other method of getting rid of them, or even of diminishing their numbers, but to surround the piece of ground with a multitude of people, who might fright them away with bells, brass vessels, and all other sorts of noise. But even this method will not succeed, till the sun is pretty high, so as to dry the corn from the dew; for otherwise they will either stick to the stalks, or lie hid under the grass. But when they happen to be driven to a waste piece of ground, they are to be beat with sticks or briars; and if they gather together in heaps, straw or litter may be thrown over them, and set on fire. Now this method serves rather to lessen their numbers, than totally destroy them; for many of them lurk under the grass or thick corn, and in the fissures of the ground, from the sun's heat: Wherefore it is requisite to repeat this operation several times, in order to diminish their numbers, and consequently the damage done by them. It will likewise be of use, where a large troop of them has pitched, to dig a long trench, of an ell in width and depth, and place several persons along its edges, provided with brooms, and such-like things, while another numerous set of people form a semicircle, that takes in both ends of the trench, and encompasses the locusts, and, by making the noise above-mentioned, drive them into the trench; out of which if they attempt to escape, those on the edges are to sweep them back, and then crush them with their brooms and flails, and bury them, by throwing in the earth again.

But when they have begun to fly, there should be horsemen upon the watch in the fields, who, upon any appearance of the swarm taking wing, should immediately alarm the neighbourhood by a certain signal, that they might come and fright them from their lands by all sorts of noise; and if, tired with flying, they happen to pitch on a waste piece of land, it will be very easy,

easy to kill them with sticks and brooms, in the evening, or early in the morning, while they are wet with the dew; or any time of the day in rainy weather; for then they are not able to fly.

I have already taken notice, that, if the weather be cold or wet in autumn, they generally hide themselves in secret places, A where they lay their eggs, and then die: Wherefore great care should be taken at this time, when the ground is freed of its crop, to destroy them, before they lay their eggs.

In September, 1748, we received certain intelligence, that several swarms of locusts came out of Walachia into Transylvania thro' the usual inlets, and took possession of a tract of land in the neighbourhood of Claufberg, near three miles in length; where it was not possible to save the millet and Turkish wheat from these devourers.

I am of opinion, that no instances of this kind will occur in our history, except what some old men remember, and what we have experienced; at least there is no account, that any locusts came hither, which did not die before they laid their eggs; however, this is a known fact, that, about 40 years ago, some swarms came hither out of Walachia, and did vast damage where-ever they settled; but either left this country before the end of summer, or died by the inclemency of the weather.

Perhaps better remedies may be had from other countries, where this evil is more common, against next spring; for the winter season is very safe from this plague.—Here ends the gentleman's account, after which are the following remarks.

The gentleman, to whom the foregoing account was sent from Transylvania to Vienna, and who transmitted it hither, has also informed us, that a considerable number of these locusts had also come within 40 leagues of that city; and that one column of them had been seen there, which was about half an hour's journey in breadth; but of such a length, that, after three hours, tho' they seemed to fly fast, one could not yet see the end of the column. The eggs of these animals, which have been preserved in dry mould, have produced nothing; but those that have been preserved in mould that was moistened with water from time to time, gave early in the spring of 1749, some of these grasshoppers. The little ones were, soon after they came forth, of the size nearly of ordinary flies: They had already the form of grasshoppers, but they had as yet no wings. This observation shews, that the author of the foregoing account was

mistaken; when he says, "These insects had at first the form of grubs, or small worms." They change their skin several times, but they do not acquire wings till they have changed for the last time.

The grasshoppers that were taken in England in 1748, have been compared with those that have been sent over from Hungary and from Poland that same year, and they have been found to be perfectly of the same kind. There are in Sir Hans Sloane's collection some of the same sort of locusts or grasshoppers preserved in spirits of wine, and which were taken up here above 30 years since, and are exactly like those from Egypt and Barbary.

The Case of Mr. Smith, Surgeon, at Sudbury, in Suffolk; the Coats of whose Stomach were changed into an almost cartilaginous Substance.

HE was in the vigorous time of life, being no more than 36 years of age, and, to all appearance, of a strong, well-set habit. His way of living was quite regular; but his practice of midwifery, which was pretty large, often forced him in severe weather from a warm bed into bad roads, and sometimes into raw uncomfortable houses.

He had for several years complained of uneasiness at his stomach, but it was not considerable till about Jan. 1746-7. From that time he almost constantly threw up his food within an hour or two after taking it, and he felt violent pain about the scrobiculus cordis. Divers physicians were advised with, but medicines availed him nothing; nor had he any ease, except from opiates, or spirituous liquors; and this was of short continuance.

It being, in the September following, recommended to him to go to Bath, he for some weeks drank the waters, and afterwards bathed. The first had no remarkable effect, but he found himself worse after bathing. Upon his return home, new physicians were consulted, and new methods were tried, but to no purpose; and, to make life tolerable, he was forced to be very free in the use of spirituous liquors and opiates.

In Feb. 1747-8, he voided, by two or three stools, about a couple of ounces of matter. Some weeks before his death the pains went off, and his vomiting was at times stayed; but whenever that happened, whatever he took ran directly thro' him. And indeed he was now and then, during the whole illness, subject to bilious dejections.

On this remission of the symptoms, his friends flattered themselves yet that all might do well; but his wasting, which had

had long began, continued; and his legs, especially one of them, became oedematous. After growing gradually weaker, till nature was quite spent, he expired, with the utmost serenity of mind, in the evening of August 7.

His body being, pursuant to his request, opened in the presence of Dr. Scarsion, A and three or four surgeons, the coats of the stomach were found changed into an uniform, white, ineffectual, almost cartilaginous substance, which was four tenths of an inch in thickness. Besides this strange alteration in its coats, the stomach was so contracted, as to be incapable of holding more than five or six ounces; and its inner surface was besmeared with a various coloured matter. The rest of the viscera seemed to be quite unaffected, and every thing was in its natural situation, except the omentum, which, besides being, as it is in all tabid bodies, vastly wasted, was necessarily drawn upwards by the contraction of the stomach.

Remarks on the Case, by the Gentlemen who saw it.

It is highly probable, that this gentleman's disorder, whether constitutional or acquired, was at first an obstruction in those glands, which separate the humour that serves to defend the villous coat from the acrimony of what is taken into the stomach, and to prevent its being stimulated by the aliment in digestion; for want of which it was so subject to irritation, that scarce any thing would stay upon it. The matter voided by stool was undoubtedly formed in the stomach, because he never complained of considerable pain in any other part; besides, had it been from an abscess in the intestines, or any other of the viscera, the seat of it would in all likelihood have been apparent. The looseness, which, in the latter part of his illness, always attended him when the vomiting ceased, plainly shows, that the stomach had at that time acquired a great, if not its greatest, degree of contraction; for which reason, as it could contain but little, any quantity of stool must, if not thrown up, go immediately downwards. The going off of the pain some weeks before his death, was owing to the sensibility of the coats of the stomach being in a great measure, or quite destroyed. The bilious dejections that frequently attended him, may be ascribed to want of digestion; which, as little or no chyle was sent into the duodenum, rendered the bile useless. The consequence of this was a non-secretion of that humour; an accumulation of it in the liver, or gall-bladder; its being reconveyed into the blood; or its going off by

stool. If the first or third had been the case, it would have shewn itself in a jaundice; if the second, there would have been an abscess in the liver or gall-bladder; so that of course it must run off by stool. Spirituous liquors might help to bring on this contraction, indolence, and insensibility of the stomach: But it seems pretty clear, that they were not the sole cause, else immoderate drinkers of them would generally be affected in the same manner.

The other Articles contained in this Number, are as follow.

- I. **A** N account of glasses of a new contrivance, for preserving pieces of anatomy or natural history in spirituous liquors.
- II. Observations aliquæ astronomice à reverendo P. P. Suarez à Si. J. in Paraguaría habit., et per D. Suarez M. D. cum Soc. Regali communicatæ.
- III. Observatio eclipsis solaris Juhii 24, et Junii Julii 28, 1748. Madirti habitæ.
- IV. Extract of a letter from Benj. Heath, Esq; to Peter Davall, Esq; Secr. R. S. inclosing a proposal for entirely removing the only real defect in the latest operation for the stone.
- V. A letter from Mr. Henry Baker, F.R.S. to the president, concerning some vertebrae of ammonites, or cornua ammonis.
- VI. A catalogue of the fifty plants from Chelsea-garden, presented to the Royal Society by the company of apothecaries, for the year 1746.
- VII. The Rev. Mr. Robert Clarke, to Mr. Fleming, concerning a boy, who had a calculus formed between the glans and the prepuce.
- VIII. The establishment of a new genus of plants, called *Salvadora*, with its description.
- IX. A state of the English weights and measures of capacity, as they appear from the laws as well ancient as modern; with some considerations thereon.
- X. A letter from Dr. le Cat, F.R.S. to C. Mortimer, M.D. Secrer. R. S. concerning the cure of dry gangrenes, &c.

Conclusion of the WHIMSICAL PHILOSOPHER, Dissert. V. That Dominion does not follow Property, but the Sword, with a Proposal for restoring a warlike Spirit and military Discipline to the People in general. (See p. 556.)

AFTER this account of the present generation, and I believe every one will admit it is too generally true, can we expect that the people should have any warlike spirit or military discipline among them?

them? Can we expect they should have any regard for their landlords, or for any great family in their neighbourhood? Can we in short expect, that a lord or commander, let his land estate be what it will, should have any power? A minister of state, a general, a lord-lieutenant, or sheriff, may have power; but it is not his power, it is the power of the state, the exercise whereof is committed to him for a time, and may be taken from him when the sovereign pleases. Nay, he has not, properly speaking, a power over the rents of his estate; for by an unjust government, he may be turned out of the receipt, without his being able to make any opposition. It was not so with our ancient barons: They could make opposition, and did often raise armies for that purpose. But so powerless are our great men now become, that one of the greatest subjects, and one of the most popular men in the kingdom, was some years since forced to fly his country, because, as he said himself, he could not raise men enough to defend him against a regiment of dragoons.

I do not mention this with any design to justify that nobleman: I mention it only to shew how much the people are changed from what they were, even in the days of Q. Elizabeth; for even in her reign, as wise and just a one as perhaps we ever had, a private gentleman, Leonard Dacres by name, got together a body of 3000 men, for espousing his private quarrel against the government, and with them fought a battle against the queen's troops, with doubtful success, but at last was overcome.

From what I have said, the reader may perhaps suppose, that I am for restoring the ancient power of the barons, or that sort of constitution which was introduced by William the Conqueror, who gave such a number of manors to his chief followers, and vested them with such great powers, in order to enable them to keep the people he had conquered in subjection, that it was for ages afterwards very difficult to hold them in subjection to the crown. This, I confess, I should be for, if I thought that no other method could be found for preserving a true warlike spirit and military discipline among the people; but as no state can ever be at peace, or exert its strength against a foreign enemy, when a few of the subjects are invested with so much power, that two or three of them combining together, or confederating with a foreign enemy, may bid defiance to the power of the state, which is now the case both in Germany and Poland; and as, I think, another method may be found for attaining this end I pro-

pose, therefore I am against investing any subject with so much power as our great barons anciently had.

But before I offer what I think proper for this purpose, I must consider a maxim laid down by Mr. Harrington, to wit, *That dominion or empire always follows property.* I shall grant it ought to do so, and will do so, as long as the men of property keep the sword in their own hands; but if, like the French colony in America, they grow tired of carrying their arms, and give them to be carried by their slaves, those slaves will turn their arms against them, and by that means change conditions with them. Thus it has fared with the men of property in most countries of Europe: To free themselves from the trouble and danger of defending their property, and that they might indulge themselves in ease and sensual pleasure, they furnished their prince with money to hire mercenary soldiers, by which means they are become the slaves of their prince and his mercenary army, and have really no more property than what the latter please to allow them; for can any man be said to have a property in his estate, when his prince can immove, and by means of his army make him pay to him what tax or tribute he pleases?

It is therefore so far from being true, that dominion always follows property, that both property and dominion always follow the sword; and slavery will always be the lot of those, who neither have arms, nor courage or skill to make use of them, if they had. The king of France is virtually as much master of all the lands in his dominion as the Grand Signior, and the subjects of France are as much slaves as the subjects of Turkey. The only difference is, that the government of France has more wisdom, and is founded upon better maxims, than that of Turkey; for the most absolute monarchy that ever was, or can be, if it be wise, will propagate, as much as possible, a belief among its slaves, that they are secure in their property; because the more secure they think themselves in their property, the more industrious they will be to improve and increase it; and the more they improve or increase their property, the more they will be able to contribute or pay to their masters, the king and his army; for in such governments the king, and the leaders of his mercenary army, never consider what the people are willing, but what they are able to pay; whereas the governors of a free, brave, and warlike people, where there is no mercenary army, or not such a one as can master the people, must consider what the people are willing to

to pay, and can desire no more of any man's property by way of tax or imposition, than what they shew to be requisite for supporting the necessary publick expence.

I know it may be said, that what has of late happened in this country is a proof, that dominion does not always follow the sword; because we have long had a mercenary army kept up, and I have myself shewn, that the people have now no warlike spirit or military discipline among them, yet the freedom of our government is still preserved, nor has the military so much as attempted to assume dominion, nor is it probable they ever will, as long as they are kept up but from year to year, and commanded mostly by gentlemen of family and fortune.

As to what they have done, I must first answer, that till the year 1716, we never had in time of peace such a numerous army as could assume dominion, or alter the form of our government; and since that time they have had no occasion to do so; for no prince or general will desire to alter our form of government, as long as the parliament gives him every thing he asks, and does nothing he has cause to find fault with. Besides, an army of natives must be kept up for a long time, and much practised on, before even the common soldiers will consent to be instrumental in overturning the liberties of their country. We are not therefore to judge what the army may do from what they have done, nor can we fear any thing from them, until they have a prince or general at their head, who is resolved to have or do something; that a parliament legally chosen will not consent to.

But if this should ever happen, the prince or general will resolve to have such a parliament returned by undue methods as will consent to what he proposes, or he will dissolve the parliament, and establish in its stead a council of officers. In the first case, I make not the least doubt but that the army would support him and his illegal parliament against the resentment of the people; nor do I less doubt but that such a parliament would pass such laws as might enable him to have always such parliaments for the future. And even in the last case, if the common soldiers should generally resolve to stand by their prince or general, I am afraid, we should find little benefit from the army's having been kept up from year to year, by consent of parliament, or from it being commanded by men of family and fortune; for it would be presently given out, that the parliament which refused to continue the army, or brought on its own dissolution, was composed either of jacobites or republicans: Every officer who resigned

would be deemed by the other officers and soldiers a jacobite or republican; and as such officers could expect no protection from an unarmed, undisciplined people, I believe, very few would risk the consequences, especially as it is a received rule in the army, that no officer can resign his commission without the leave of his sovereign.

Therefore, if any future king, or even a favourite general of our army, should resolve to abolish our civil, and establish a military government, we have, I think, nothing to trust to but the virtue of the common soldiers of our army; and as they are men of no property, and generally allowed to be none of the best sort of men in the kingdom, I much suspect they would do as the slaves of the French colony before mentioned did, they would turn against us those arms we had put into their hands for our ease, and from being our servants, would become our masters.

Can we prevent this by the establishment of a militia? I am sure we cannot by any scheme for that purpose, that has been hitherto brought into parliament. By them it has been generally proposed, to keep up a certain number of militia to be composed of men of the lowest rank, and commanded by such gentlemen in each county as the king should appoint. This is still trusting the sword in the hands of men of no property, and leaving the men of property, as they are now, quite destitute of any sort of warlike spirit or military discipline, which would rather increase than prevent the danger; because if our army should set up against our civil government, most of our militia soldiers, and perhaps many of their officers, would join the army, for the sake of entering into immediate pay.

Could we expect any more certain security from the law lately proposed in parliament, for limiting the time of a soldier's being obliged to serve in the army? none at all; because it is attended with the same danger in every respect. In short, all such schemes, are schemes against nature. It is putting empire in the hands of one set of men, and the sword in the hands of another; whereas, from the nature of things it is impossible, that these two should long continue separate. In Venice they have continued separate longer than they ever did in any country in the world; but this proceeds from their seat of government's being unapproachable by their army; from the few wars they have had, and their little success in any of them; from their employing always a foreigner for their general in chief; and from several other causes too tedious to mention.

There

There is no other possible way of preserving the liberties of any country, but by keeping the sword of the society chiefly in the hands of the men of property in that society: That is to say, by having all the men of property indued with a warlike spirit, provided with proper arms, and bred up from their youth to all sorts of military discipline and exercises. By the men of property I mean not only our nobility and gentry, but also our farmers, merchants, shopkeepers, and master-tradesmen, and the sons of all such men; and the most effectual way to succeed in this, is to allow none but such men any share in our government.

This is agreeable to our antient Saxon constitution; for according to that constitution all freeholders, and freemen of any city or borough, were obliged to breed themselves soldiers, and to provide themselves with proper arms, so as to be always in readiness to march for the defence of their country; and none but such were allowed to vote at elections, or to have any other share in our government. Indeed, it is ridiculous to allow any man a share in the government of a country, which he is unwilling or thro' neglect incapable of assisting to defend.

For this reason a militia should be established under proper regulations; and that militia to consist of none but men of property, or the sons of men of property; all of whom should be obliged to attend the exercise in person, and not by porters, chairmen, or any low fellow they can pick up in the streets, as our housekeepers do now.

Then it should be provided, that no man should have a vote at any election, or be capable of being chosen a member of parliament, or of voting in the other house, or enjoying any place of trust, profit, or honour under the government, unless he was of the militia, or had served 20 years in the militia; and to prevent indolent, selfish men from indulging their ease, by a neglect of those duties they owe to their country, all men of property above 21 years of age, that did not enter themselves of the militia, and duly attend the service of it for 20 years, should be obliged to pay double taxes of all kinds, both to the publick and the parish.

I could mention many subordinate regulations, which would be necessary for rendering this scheme compleat; but these are the out-lines of a scheme, which, if nicely finished, and connected with what I have proposed for propagating a true publick spirit among the people*, would secure the freedom of our government to

Appendix; 1750.

the end of time, by preserving for ever the virtue and martial spirit of the people. Every man of property would then be ready to serve his country, not from avarice but from virtue, not for the sake of any mercenary reward he might enjoy or expect, but for the sake of that glory and esteem he would thereby acquire; and every man of property, not prevented by some natural defect in his body, would be not only a well disciplined, but a willing and brave soldier. Could we then have any thing to fear from a French invasion, or from any of the mercenary armies kept up upon the continent, even supposing them masters at sea, which would hardly be possible? In a few days, we might by proper signals assemble an army of 40 or 50,000 men upon any part of our coast; and with such an army, provided with something more of defensive armour than is now in use, I should not fear to encounter 100,000 French mercenaries; for freemen, who have property to defend, and fight for defending not only that property, but the honour of their wives, daughters, and sweethearts, as well as their own honour and liberty, will always fight with more fury and more obstinacy, than slaves who fight only for enriching their tyrannical masters.

Both these schemes for restoring virtue and a warlike spirit to the people in general, will, I doubt not, be called whimsical by the selfish, the corrupt, and the cowardly amongst us; but however whimsical they may appear to such men, I am fully convinced, that they must both be embraced and properly established, otherwise we shall lose even the shadow of liberty; or, whilst we are contending for that shadow, and dissipating the publick money in jobs, perquisites, salaries, and pensions, to the luxurious or avaritious rich men among us, our commerce, navigation, trade and manufactures, and at last the nation itself, will become a prey to the French: And whether our men of property will expose their country to this, or themselves to the trouble of serving their country as soldiers and magistrates for nothing, let them consider before it is too late.

Conclusion of the Abstract of Mr. Toll's Remarks on Dr. Stobbing. (See p. 562.)

SPEAKING of the affair of healing by the royal touch, he goes on thus. When an instance, wherein all these particulars concur, is certified to me by some person of unquestionable credit and veracity, who was a witness to the whole process, then, and not till then, I drop my pen, and am silent. Nor can it be thought

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strange

* See before, p. 82.

strange that the exactest proof should on this occasion be demanded, when the most authentick relations we have left us of the matter, are filled with such a variety of nonsense as is enough to make one sick. For first, the most strenuous advocates of this power do not know where to fix it; like the pope's infallibility, sometimes it is in one place, sometimes in another, and sometimes, as it were, divided betwixt two. At one time the doctrine was, that it followed the unction. Now comes Mr. Carte, and tells us; it does not follow the unction, and produces Ch. Lovel as an instance of it. Then, as to the healing; sometimes the patient was quite cured, sometimes half cured, and sometimes not cured at all. There is a story in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 236. of a woman, who, being troubled with the King's evil, was sent to London to be stroaked, in Charles the II'd's time, but was never the better; yet Greatrakes, the Irish stroaker, perfectly cured her. Sometimes the cure was a vast while about, and sometimes after being compleated, the humours soon broke out afresh.—There is also a great deal of stuff about the piece of gold; if this happened by any accident to be lost, the distemper immediately returned, and as soon retired again upon its being found. Some instances are related of persons who, tho' never touched themselves, were perfectly cured by only borrowing the gold of a neighbour who had been touched. In such infinite confusion, what is to be depended on?

Thus I have ventured to lay down a rule for distinguishing between miracles that are to be received as true, and miracles that may reasonably be doubted, and am of opinion it will bring the present controversy to a short issue. For experiment, let us apply it to the two cases under consideration, the miracles of the gospel age, and those of after times. We shall perceive that it will confirm and establish the one, and set us free from the necessity of enlarging our creed with the other. Whoever but casts his eye into the gospel histories, will there find a great number of facts so minutely and circumstantially described, by those who declare themselves to have been eye-witnesses of those facts, that, supposing them to have been written by the persons whose names they bear, and to be conveyed down to us in the manner they were written, (which is at present not the question) no man who is willing to be determined by evidence, can entertain the least doubt of their truth and reality. If we apply the rule to the other case, and examine the accounts left us by the fathers, of after-miracles, we

find nothing of this nature. Not one of the writers for the first 300 years, (the period chiefly insisted upon) not one of these writers, I say, upon whose authority the matter solely depends, pretend to any such certain and infallible evidence. We except the case of the Smyrnan letter, where the credit that would naturally be due to the attestation, we suppose to be entirely set aside by the improbability of the things attested. In a case attended with such circumstances, we think a man may honestly refuse to trust any body's senses but his own. There is no other instance, as I remember, wherein the warmest of their advocates say, they have affirmed the reality of a miracle upon their own knowledge.—As to the genuineness of their accounts, I see no reason to suspect but that they are come down to us in as uncorrupted a manner, as the scriptures themselves; so far therefore we admit of an equality: The difference lies here; the authors of the gospel-history have positively declared themselves eye-witnesses of the facts they relate, the others have declared no such thing; a ground of distinction that will eternally subsist, and eternally defy the utmost efforts of the most subtle objectors.—Upon this spot I fix my foot; and make no doubt but we shall be able to maintain the ground against the whole herd of unbelievers of every denomination. Let them make the most of the notice here given them; they are welcome to extract what advantage out of it they can; it happens that I am not under so great apprehensions from that quarter as Dr. Stebbing seems to be; I have at present the utmost contempt for their objections, and shall trouble my head no farther about them, till I see something from their hands that may deserve a serious examination.

After all, (supposing (not granting) that these gentlemen have a small matter the better of the argument, that victory rather inclines to their side, in short, that they have made it something more probable that there were miracles after the times of the apostles, than that there were not: What does all this amount to? Will this justify the stress that has been laid upon it? 'Tis well known, that some of our ablest divines think it a question of little or no moment. Why then is it pressed upon us, as of that certainty, and of that consequence, as tho' a man could hardly be a christian without believing it?—*The foundations are Jepping—The faith of all history must go along with it—*Ridiculous outcry! Be it known, there are those who will undertake to defend christianity better without these miracles, than most of the worthies

worthies who run away with this nonsense, are able to do with them.

Having now finished what I had to say, I only beg leave to interpose one word of caution, that my meaning may not be mistaken. What I do really mean upon this subject, I am neither afraid nor ashamed to declare to all mankind; at the same time I am not at all desirous of being thought to mean any thing that I do not. Be it observed then, that I have no where positively laid down, that no miracle was ever wrought after the days of the apostles. This would be going farther than reason will bear a man out. A negative proposition must not be handled so ungently: To affirm it peremptorily requires a degree of confidence I am not yet arrived at. The utmost I would be understood to say is this, that from all I have met with, professedly written against the Free Inquiry, no clear evidence comes out, that there was. The arguments of Dr. Middleton are to me of more force towards inducing a suspicion that no miraculous powers were continued to the church, than the reasoning of all his opposers to create any thing like a firm belief of the contrary.

As to those who have been used to look upon the gospel-miracles, and the product of succeeding ages, in the same light, as so connected and linked together by a sameness in the foundation, that the destruction of one must necessarily draw after it that of the other, I trust they will now in some measure be satisfied, that there is a specifick difference discoverable between them; that the one may be considered apart and distinctly from the other; that the former may be soundly and rationally defended, whilst we yield up the latter as the uncontested property, nay, as the very food and subsistence of Popists.

The author concludes with some remarks, to shew, that what he has offered concerning the proper evidence of a miracle, does not at all interfere with Mr. Warburton's argument upon Julian's attempt to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. (See p. 212.)

"That Divine Providence, says he, should interpose to defeat a scheme projected in manifest defiance of Jesus Christ, and to give him the lie, is in itself the most probable thing in the world; nay, we may go so far as to say, it was really concerned to interpose in vindication of its own authority; and if so, why not by those means which are said to have been employed in it, as well as by any other that can be imagined? That the design was begun, and not executed, were facts of publick notoriety; and when an heathen writer, who lived at the time, tells us the stop was occasioned by the sudden eruption of fires

from the foundation, no reason can be given why we should not take his word for it. He does not relate it as a miracle, (this a pagan could not do, his account therefore the less suspicious) but gives a bare matter of fact, as a reason of the emperor's desisting from the enterprize. Which being sufficiently ascertained, the only remaining question is, whether these fires can be supposed to have proceeded from natural causes? Against which we may venture to affirm, there is the odds of several millions to an unit."

New Regulations relating to the Bank of St. George at Genoa.

ALL the world sufficiently knows the constant punctuality with which, for several ages, the Bank of St. George has always paid its notes; and the misfortunes which happened to it towards the latter end of the year 1746, are equally known*. The capital, and all the dominions of the most serene republick, being at that time in the most unhappy crisis, the government was forced, in order to save the Bank from greater misfortunes, to lay, for the first time since its institution, hands upon this sacred deposit, by drawing out of it the sum of 15 millions of livres. Every body must be sensible of the absolute necessity this laid the state under of stopping the payment of the Bank bills, which till this time had been immediately paid by the treasurer to the bearer.

The continuation of a most expensive war, and the immense losses sustained by the subjects of the republick, have prevented, till now, the making use of the proper means to indemnify the Bank; for which reason its notes have been of no use, either in the course of exchange, or in the payment of debts; having had only an arbitrary value put upon them.

The protectors of the house of St. George, and the deputies of the most serene republick, being equally sollicitous to put an end to so great an inconveniency, and to give, in this most singular case, proofs of their publick faith, as far as the present circumstances render it practicable, have, in order to re-establish the ancient splendor and credit of the Bank, which has been so useful both to the subjects of this dominion, and to all trading nations, determined, that in a very short time all the old bills and notes of the Bank of St. George shall be united, and constitute a new fund, to be called *Conservezione*, and to be divided into so many actions or shares of 200 livres each, Bank money. [Note, The value of a Genoese livre. Bank money, is the same as the present French livre.] Which actions shall, every

year, in certain portions, be publicly drawn by lot, and paid by the treasurer according to their just value of 200 effective livres, Bank money.

The most serene republick has assigned to the house of St. George, for a fund of this new stock, the new duties laid for that purpose, and has put them under the free administration and absolute power of the said house. These duties are one sol and four deniers a pound upon the salt consumed in Genoa, and the two Rievieras; one sol and eight deniers a pound upon flesh meat; the same sum that is now paid per pound upon cocoa nuts, and all sorts of sugars, and half as much more as wax now pays; and 50 sols more for each measure of wine (about half a hog-shead) coming by land, and to be extended to all the places subject to the duty upon wine: And, besides these duties, the said republick has assigned the product of a general tax of two per thousand upon all the goods and estates of the citizens and inhabitants in the city of Genoa and its districts, and of one and an half on all the goods and estates of the ecclesiasticks, according to the pope's grant obtained to this effect.

And, in order to make this sinking fund more considerable, the house of St. George is to pay out of its old income, half the interest settled upon the actions of the new stock, till its entire extinction. This interest, which is to be allowed to the proprietors till every one is fully satisfied, will never be less than three livres, Bank money, for each share; and the shares shall have, besides, the privilege of being lent for a security to the farmers and managers of the publick revenue, according to the will of the proprietors, in the same manner as the old stock of St. George, and others situated in the most serene dominions, that the proprietors may reap the benefit of the usual premium of those securities.

The sums of money, which those people who are desirous of interesting themselves in this affair, shall hereafter bring, as well as those heretofore lodged in the Bank, shall, for the convenience of commerce, and the liquidation of debts contracted, be entered into the books of St. George. The notes for these respective sums shall be punctually paid by the treasurer, and shall partake of the usual privileges; but to take away all shadow of distrust, and to make it evident, that, let what will happen, the payment thereof will infallibly be made, the great council of St. George did the 11th of Dec. inst. by an authentick instrument, make over and secure all the ancient income of the

stock of St. George to both the old and the new proprietors, in such a manner, that if by any accident that may arise from superior force, a defensive war, or any other event, the least delay should be made by the treasurer in the payment to the bearer of the notes and bills, the proprietors may, by the authority which in this case the protectors have given them, take full possession of all the customs, duties, rents, and goods of all sorts belonging to the Bank of St. George, and dispose of them, till they are fully reimbursed the value of the bills, which should not have been punctually paid by the treasurer of St. George.

By these new regulations, every one may easily observe the good faith, both of the most serene republick, and of the most illustrious house of St. George, and the great care to indemnify, by all means, the creditors of the old as well as new notes, the payment whereof was stoppt by the great misfortunes which happened in Sept. 1746; and people may at the same time comprehend the regularity, with which this same Bank fulfils its engagements: A Bank, which was the first of its kind in Europe, and which has served as a pattern to others, that in after-ages have been introduced in other states and kingdoms.

It has now, besides its ancient privileges, got new ones, and securities, under the guaranty of a house, which enjoys, under her free and independent administration, such solid funds, by means of which this Bank has reason to flatter itself, that it may contribute to the advantage of commerce with still more efficacy, than it has done in the time when it most distinguished itself by its utility.

Genoa, Dec. 12, 1750.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

*Cervus equum pugna melior communibus barbis
Pellebat, donec minor in certamine longo
Imploravit opes hominis, frangumque recepit.
Sed postquam victor violens discessit ab hoste,
Non equitem dorso, non frangum depulsi ore.*

Hor. Epist. 10.

S I R,

WHEN I consider what a dismal scene of blood and desolation hath appeared upon the theatre of Europe, during the growth and progress of the French power, I cannot sufficiently applaud and admire our happy situation, whilst other nations have been miserably harrassed by perpetual war: For lying open to continual invasion, they can never enjoy quiet and security, nor take a sound sleep, but Hercules-like, with clubs in their hands: So that these Halcyon days, which we enjoyed

joyed amidst such an universal hurricane, must be solely attributed to our tutelary god Neptune, who with a guard of winged couriers, so strongly intrenches us, that we may be said to be *mediâ inseparabilis undâ*, and not unfitly compared to the earth which stands fixed and immovable, and never to be shaken but by an internal convulsion. And as nature has been thus liberal to us in our situation, so the luxury of our soil makes it productive of numerous commodities, fit for trade and commerce. And as this trade renders us masters of the silver and gold of the East and West, without our toiling in the mine, so it breeds us multitudes of able-bodied and skilful seamen, to defend the treasures they bring home, that even luxury itself, which has been the bane and destruction of most countries, where it has been predominant, may in this sense be esteemed our preservation, by breeding up a race of men among us, whose manner of life will never suffer them to be debauched, or enervated with ease and idleness. But we have one thing more to boast of besides all these felicities, that is, of being freemen and not slaves, when an universal deluge of tyranny has overspread the face of the whole earth; so that this is the ark, out of which if the dove be sent forth, she will find no resting-place till her return. Our constitution is a limited mixed monarchy, where the king enjoys all the prerogatives necessary to the support of his dignity and protection of his people; and he is only abridged from the power of injuring his own subjects. In short, the man is loose, but the beast is bound, and our government may truly be called an empire of laws, and not of men; for every man has the same right to what he can acquire by his labour and industry, as the king has to his crown, and the meanest subject hath his remedy against him in his courts at Westminster; no man can be imprisoned unless he has transgressed a law of his own making, nor be tried, but by his own neighbours; so that we enjoy a liberty scarce known to the ancient Greeks and Romans. And lest the extraordinary power granted to the crown, should lean towards arbitrary government, or the tumultuous licentiousness of the people should incline towards a democracy, the wisdom of our ancestors hath instituted a middle state, viz. of nobility, whose interest it is to trim this boat of the commonwealth, and to screen the people against the insults of the prince, and the prince against the popularity of the commons; since, if either extremum prevail so far as to oppress the other, they are sure to be overwhelmed in their ruin; and the meeting of these

three states in parliament, is what we call our government; for without all their consents no law can be made, nor a penny levied upon the subjects: This is the grand inquest of the kingdom, where the people may and ought to speak their grievances, and call to account overgrown criminals, who are above the reach of ordinary justice; so that whilst we can continue in our present happy condition, we may without vanity reckon ourselves the happiest people in the world. Whether we are indebted for these great blessings, more to the accident of our happy situation, or our own wisdom, integrity, and courage, I will not pretend to determine; when we see most nations in Europe over-run with oppression and slavery, where the lives, estates, and liberties of the people, are subject to the lawless fancy and ambition of the prince, and the rapine and insolence of his officers, where the nobility, that were formerly the bold asserters of their country's liberty, are now only the ensigns and ornaments of the tyranny, and the people beasts of burden, and barely kept alive to support the luxury and prodigality of their masters.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

INTEREST as well as curiosity ought to lead the people of every country into an examination of what foreigners say of them, because it enables them to discover, and consequently to correct their failings and improve their virtues; and as a book has been lately published at Paris, intitled, *The general, civil, natural, political, and religious history of all nations*, wrote by the famous Abbé Lambert, what he says of the religions in England (however mistakenly in some points) will not, I fancy, be disagreeable to any, and may be useful to most of our readers.

"The reformation, as it is called, says Mons. l'Abbé, was first introduced in England, during the 16th century. Their king Henry VIII. who declared himself head of the church in England, demolished all the monasteries in his kingdom, and disposed of their revenues. They retained all the external parts of the old religion, all that pomp of ceremonies, and the ecclesiastical hierarchy. Those who thought, that episcopacy was not by divine authority, formed a separate church, and were called Presbyterians. But beside these, there are in England a great number of other sects.

Those they call Independants will not allow of any subordination in the church: They

They believe that every parish is in itself a compleat church, and such a one as may make for itself whatever regulations it pleases, without dependence upon any superior: They place the power of chusing their minister in the whole body of the parish, and they install him in his ministry without imposition of hands. But liberty of conscience is their first principle; and they insist that all praying ought to be extemporary, according as every one is inspired.

The Anabaptists agree with the Independants in every thing, except with regard to baptism, which, they say, ought not to be administered to any but such as are come to the age of discretion; and they never administer it to any under the age of 16 complete. With the Independants they believe, that the supreme authority ought to be lodged in the people; and that there is no form of government so good as that of a democracy.

The Millenarians, of whom there is but a small number, believe, that before the end of the world the christian religion will be spread over the whole earth, and that it will by every one be professed in its purity, and with an entire liberty of conscience. During the last civil wars in that kingdom, they contended, that all the kingdoms on earth belonged to the saints, and that they ought to take into their hands the government of them, in order to exterminate the wicked, and to establish the reign of Jesus Christ, which ought to be called the fifth monarchy.

The Quakers are reckoned to be about 40,000 in England, but almost all persons of low-rank. They dress in a plain manner, salute no body, and never lift their hat, not even when the king passes. One of their principal maxims is to undertake nothing, without the direction of some particular inspiration, which, they say, comes from the Holy Ghost, for which reason they have no appointed hour either for prayer, or any of their other exercises. They have no minister, nor any person appointed, to explain to them the word of God. When they assemble in their meeting-houses, they fall into deep contemplation, continue in a modest posture, and keep a profound silence: till some one among them feels himself inspired to preach; then the first who is moved by the spirit, be it man or woman, mounts the pulpit, and makes an exhortation, or recites some prayer, and so successively. When all have finished, they separate, without saying any thing to one another, because, say they, they do not find themselves moved by the spirit to converse. They take all scripture terms in an allegorical sense, even those which speak of the Trinity, and of the incarna-

tion, death, passion, and resurrection of our Lord. They have not now-a-days those ecstatick fits which made them run up and down the streets like madmen; and they are become more sociable.

They have a grave and melancholy countenance; they find fault with every thing, and despise those that are not of their sect; they hate war and law-suits, and do not even defend themselves when they are attacked; if they are persecuted, if their meetings are forbid, they nevertheless continue them, without giving themselves any concern about the consequences. When they know that the officers are about coming to their meetings, in order to seize and imprison them, they do not think of taking any method to secure themselves, but resolutely wait for them: Even when they are thrown into prison, they remain there without once petitioning for being discharged. If a guard of soldiers be posted in their meeting-house, they notwithstanding assemble there, or in the street next to it, by which means the magistrates are grown tired of persecuting them, and therefore disturb them no more. The Quakers are an ignorant sort of people, and without any kind of literature; but, they are for the most part rich, because they attach themselves to their profession with great application, whether it be to traffick, or to any mechanical art they have learned.

These are the principal sects in England; but besides, there are Pre-Adamites, Seventh-day men, and Methodists, tho' none of them are properly formed into one distinct body; therefore it may be said, that, except those who are of one or other of these prevailing religions, all the rest have every one formed to himself a religion according to his own fancy."

This, Sir, is the account the French Abbé gives of the religions in England; and if he had been well acquainted with the country, he would perhaps have said, that those of the last sort of religion he mentions, are by far the most numerous. Indeed, I believe, it is so in every country, tho' it does not appear so much in any country as in England, because we have the happiness of more freedom to declare our sentiments about religion and politics, than the people of any other country enjoy.

I am, &c.

The following is so remarkable a Case, and such an Instance of the natural Dread of Death, that we could not forbear inserting it.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Dec. 20.

JOHN Young, late Serjeant in Lord An-
Joram's regiment of foot, was executed here

here yesterday afternoon, pursuant to the sentence of the high court of judicatory, pronounced against him on a remit made to that court by the lords of session; before whom a full proof was deduced of Young's having vended false notes of the Royal Bank of Scotland, knowing them to be so forged and fabricated.

This unhappy man had amused himself, before trial, with the hopes of being acquitted; and, after sentence, with those of obtaining a pardon; for which great interest was used by the officers of the army, &c. tho' all to no purpose; the hurt done to publick credit by such destructive practices, rendering it necessary that an example should be made to deter others from committing the like in time coming. Indeed this unfortunate man complained bitterly of his hard fate, in being made the only sacrifice to justice, while two others, rather more culpable than he, they being the very engravers and fabricators of the notes, found means to save themselves by immediately turning evidences against him, who did not scruple to accuse them of perjury, tho' with what truth I cannot determine.

Young, however, on the day, nay, at the very time of execution, betook himself to a very unusual expedient to save his life for a time, seeing then all his hopes of pardon entirely baffled: The magistrates appointed to witness the ceremony having assembled about two o'clock, at the prison door, accompanied by the proper officers, the guard, and an infinite multitude of spectators; they, attended by two clergymen, went up to the prisoner, and having read over to him the sentence, they asked his objections to the executing the same. Young answered, that he had none: But observing that the sentence appointed the execution to be performed betwixt two and four in the afternoon, that suggested a thought to him, that if he could preserve his life till past four, the magistrates could not afterwards execute him. Accordingly he desired leave to retire a short time with the two Rev. ministers, for ghostly consolation, which being granted, he returned with them to the iron room, where he had been confined since under sentence; and after talking a little with them, he begged they would allow him to spend a few minutes in private devotion; which seeming reasonable, they withdrew, and he ushered the clergymen to the outer door of his apartment, which shutting behind them, he retired to the inner room, the iron door of which he also immediately bolted.

Soon after the officers of justice, surprized at his delay, endeavoured to open

his door, which, to their great surprize, they found bolted: Then they knocked, and desired him to come out. No, said he; in this place I am resolved to defend my life to the utmost of my power.

On this the door was attempted to be forced, but it being of iron, in vain were the most violent endeavours used for that purpose.

This extraordinary accident was immediately rumoured about. My lord provost was sent for, and accordingly appeared in person. The city clock was stopped, and surprize and expectation appeared in every face. A considerable time being spent to no purpose in forcing the door, that attempt was given over, and the only possible method of getting in was found to be by breaking up the floor of the room over head of the prisoner, which at length was, in about two hours, effectuated; and a passage being opened, a gun was presented to him, in order to terrify him, and compel him to open the door: But this did not frighten him in the least; for he said, as he lived, so he desired to die, like a soldier. The fellow, however, who held the gun, being a little remiss, Young making a leap up, laid hold of the muzzle, and pulled it down, threatening upon getting possession of the piece, to shoot the first man that dared to enter; but happily the gun was unloaded, which prevented so fatal a catastrophe. Rewards were then offered to such of the city guards as would go down and seize him; and, at length, after several refusing, one fellow had the courage to go down, whom Young welcomed with a violent blow on the breast from the butt end of his gun, that laid the soldier on the ground. Had Young been armed with a sword or bayonet, it is likely the fate of the first adventurer would have stopped the attempts of a second; but he having only an empty musket, and the passage being wide, three or four more jumped in at once, and at length, after a violent struggle, overpowered and bound the unhappy victim; who still refusing to walk, the door was opened, and he dragged headlong down stairs, in a most deplorable condition. When he was brought out, he asked, if it was yet four o'clock, (as indeed it then was) but being answered, that he should be hanged, were it past eight, he immediately composed himself to suffer that so much dreaded death. Still, however, did he refuse being accessory to his own murder (as he was pleased to term it) by walking, as usual, to the place of execution: He was therefore forced up upon a cart, where, the hangman sitting by him, holding the end of the rope, which was immediately put about his neck,

he

he was in this manner dragged to the Grafs-market, amidst thousands of amazed spectators; where again refusing to ascend the scaffold, he was carried up by the guard, and after about 15 minutes, being near half an hour past four, and just almost dark, he was hanged by the neck till he was dead.

This poor man had served in the army many years, with reputation; was beloved by his officers, being never before convicted of the least offence, and was said to have been recommended to the first vacant colours in his corps.

The extraordinary manner of his exit, the strenuous efforts to preserve his life, and the unhappy success that attended them, made him an object truly worthy of compassion; and it is indeed doubted, if so unusual a case has occurred in the present age.

Some curious Paragraphs extracted from a Pamphlet, intitled, Gephyralogia: An historical Account of Bridges, ancient and modern, &c. including a more particular History and Description of the New Bridge at Westminster, &c.

THE Egyptians, who are generally acknowledged to be the fathers of the arts and sciences, had not, that we know of, any bridge worthy of notice in their populous and fertile kingdom. The Nile, which traverses that country from South to North, is perhaps too large and rapid to admit of the erecting such a structure over it, even in its most calm and temperate state: But the annual swellings of that river, which come down with such violence from the mountains of Ethiopia, as to overflow the whole Low Country, would, doubtless, have washed away any such building, tho' erected with all the strength and solidity that are almost peculiar to the edifices of that nation. Add to this, that the bed of the river, and all the soil for some miles on either side, are such a deep slime, mud, or mould, that it would have been difficult to have laid a proper foundation, to sustain the weight of a great number of heavy arches extending from shore to shore. This is more particularly true with regard to the Lower Egypt: And if it be demonstrable, as many are of opinion, that the soil of that country is continually rising, by means of the mud, which the Nile annually leaves behind it, the highest bridge that could have been erected in the first ages of the Egyptian grandeur, must long before this time have been choked up and buried, if it had even been able to resist the impetuosity of the current.

The children of Israel, who, at their de-

parture out of Egypt, were conducted thro' the Red Sea by a miracle, and by another of the same nature thro' the river Jordan, in order to take possession of the promised land, had not certainly any occasion for bridges in that expedition; and as they had scarce any other river in all their country; but the Jordan only, they seem to have had but little knowledge, either of the structure or use of such artificial means of passage. The arts, indeed, were in general but very low among the Jews; and tho' they did not always go to the Philistines to have their goads and plow-shares pointed, it is probable they knew little more of workmanship in wood, stone, or metal, than what was just necessary for the common operations of husbandry, war, and providing against the inclemency of the weather. A bridge might be laid over the brook Kidron, the largest stream near Jerusalem, with a single plank. And what their knowledge of the world about them was, we may guess from the name of Sea given to the little lake of Tiberias, which is surpassed by many in Switzerland, and even in Scotland and in Ireland. Their name for the Euphrates, tho' not at any vast distance from them was the Great River, as if it had been emphatically so, in comparison with all others, as well as with their own Jordan. Need we wonder, after considering the Jews in this light, that we do not meet with the description, or even the name of a bridge in all the books of the sacred scriptures?

As the first empire of the world is ascribed to the Assyrians and Babylonians, so we must also allow them the honour of building the first bridge that is recorded in history. Herodotus and Curtius give this honour particularly to Nitcrois, a queen who reigned in Babylon after Semiramis.

What idea can we have of the famous colossus at Rhodes, except that it was a bridge of peculiar construction? Is it reconcileable to reason, does any other extraordinary instance of art render it probable, that a statue of brass, according to our present idea of a statue, should stride a-cross the mouth of a port, and be of such immense proportions, that a large ship of those days could sail in, with her masts standing, and sails spread, betwixt its legs? The project of cutting mount Athos into the figure of Alexander (as it was proposed to that prince) with such magnitude, that he should hold a town in one of his hands, seems less extravagant than the design would have been of forming and erecting such a brazen statue. But if we suppose a large and lofty bridge, or arch, to be turned a-cross the mouth of the haven, and covered all over with thick plates of brass; and

and that the building was carried up on the top of this arch, to something like the figure of a man, and all plated over in the same manner; may we not then, in some measure, account for this wonder, which, as it is now represented to us, must pass for the most incredible of all the seven?

After an abstract of the accounts that have been transmitted to us of the bridges in China, particularly of the Flying Bridge, which is said to be a single arch from the top of one mountain to the top of another, the author gives us a reflection and a piece of modern description, which are both worthy of notice.

We mention the Jesuits (says he) as the authors of these accounts, because as it is from them that we have all our magnificent ideas of the Chinese genius, virtues, and arts, we would not have more credit given to the story of the flying bridge, than the honesty of those good fathers may justly command. If we must deduct as much from their relations of the mechanical skill and ingenuity of those people, as the late account of lord Anson's voyage obliges us to deduct from their moral perfections, probably that wonderful arch may not be found more extraordinary than some which are now to be seen in Europe. Great distance, and partial or interested representations, have a strange power of concealing the defects of objects, and even of giving them such beauties and proportions, as vanish before a nearer view. By what we know of the Chinese naval and military architecture, we have no great reason to form extravagant notions of their civil, in which we include the building of bridges.

There is a very modern structure now in Europe, which, tho' not properly a bridge, is erected so perfectly according to the rules of bridge-building, that it may admit of some degree of comparison on this occasion. It is the marble aqueduct erected by the late king of Portugal, about half a league north-west of Lisbon, betwixt two hills, in order to supply the royal palace, and part of that city with water. This structure (as the author is assured by a gentleman who has often seen it) consists of 18 or 19 arches, of which the three middlemost, which stand in the valley, are not less than 300 feet high; the others growing shorter gradually as the bases of them ascend the declivity of each hill, that they all may equally contribute to support a level plane at the top, along which the water glides in two small marble channels, each of which is the section of a cylinder. These channels have a narrow foot-way betwixt them, and one common arch turned over them both, for security against ill-designing men, who might wantonly

Appendix, 1750:

or wickedly foul or poison the waters. On each side, without the arch, is another narrow foot-way. But neither the breadth or length of the whole structure is at all comparable to that of Westminster bridge, tho' part of it so much exceeds in height: Nor is the height so very wonderful, if we consider how small a space it extends, and that the abutments are two natural rocks. We know how high the very houses are built in Edinburgh, where they have the advantage of the side of a hill to support them.—It should not here be omitted, that the marble channels are carried many feet thro' the hill next Lisbon, which is higher than the other, after they leave their artificial support.

The project of a new bridge, for the use of the adjacent city to London, had been long formed before any steps were taken towards the carrying it into execution. It had even been petitioned for to parliament, and rejected upon a petition against it by the Londoners. But the public utility of such a structure was so very evident, that reason at last prevailed against prejudice and particular interests. The citizens of London, however, did not cease to be alarmed at every motion that was made on this occasion. They remonstrated against it in such terms, as if the very existence of their trade and welfare depended greatly on the absolute defeat of such a scheme for ever; whereas it was evident at that time to all unprejudiced persons, that unless London-bridge were pulled down, and the ships could come up to Westminster, and unless the quays and the custom-house were removed farther up the river, London must still be the emporium of foreign merchandize, upon which all the other branches of our trade chiefly depend.

As to shops for the retailing of all commodities, they will always be found where there are great numbers of inhabited houses, and might have been equally numerous in Westminster, whether the bridge had or had not been erected.

The city laws would indeed be so far from preventing this, that the expence which attends obedience to them has been often found too powerful a motive, without any other concurring with it, to drive the free citizens into habitations, where they could live with greater freedom. We have seen London greatly decay within 20 years past, when Westminster-bridge did not exist to do it any harm. We may see it revive and flourish under other management, when the citizens shall more impartially consider their own true interest, as they seem to begin to do, in spite of Westminster-bridge now opened, and tho' never

never so many other bridges should be erected over the Thames.

Upon the accident of the sinking pier, our author observes, That this event did not less surprize, than perplex those who had the conduct of the work, and who thought their labours almost at an end. The pier that sunk was neither one of the last erected, nor were the arches it supported the last that had been turned: So that whatever the hazard might have been at first to build without piling, that hazard, with respect to this part of the bridge at least, was thought to be entirely over. But art (says he) can no more prescribe a time for natural accidents, than it can absolutely predict the certainty of their advent: The most it can do is to make the best human provision against them, which was here neglected.

The author concludes the narrative part of his performance with the following paragraph.—From the whole of this historical account of bridges, we apprehend it appears to every intelligent person, that if we consider its length, its breadth, the regularity of the design, the beauty of the workmanship, the manner in which it was constructed, the breadth and depth of the river it extends over, the quantity of water that passes thro' it without sensible obstruction, the great inland navigation which it does not impede, the spaciousness and commodiousness of the carriage and foot-ways over it, the easy ascent it affords, the avenues that lead to it, the provision made for the defence of passengers against the weather in their way over it, the watch for the security of their persons, and the beautiful globular lights suspended on irons that project inwards, with a lofty sweep, from the top of each recess, and on the sides of the abutments (with other political additions;) all these things, and many more that might be enumerated, being well considered, we apprehend, that no bridge which we have described or mentioned, or that is described or mentioned in history, can equal that of Westminster in the greatest number of estimable particulars and circumstances; tho' possibly some of them may surpass it in one or two, that might happen rather from nature and accident, than from art and contrivance.

ON WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.

WHEN late the river gods would visit
Thames, [Thames;
Rhine, Danube, Tagus, Seire, and other
Allur'd by fame, who told what fleets he
bore, [shore:
What wealth, what splendor, dignify'd his

5

As from the sea, high surging on his tide,
Thro' woods of ships they with amazement
ride; [close,

Still new delights the varying scenes dis-
Till interceptive, the first bridge arose.

"Is that, they ask, the work of hu-
man skill?" ["hill?"

"Or springs the river from yon peopled
This doubt, by slow approach, is solv'd
at last, [past.

And the press'd arches they with trembling
Now mingling spires, and Paul's stupen-
dous dome [roam;

Attract their eyes, as westward on they
Till winding to the left, as leads the flood,
Sprung the last wonder, and before them
stood. ["here,

Astonish'd! ravisht! "No confusion's

"Th' uncumber'd structure swells distinct
and clear, ["O Thames, impart!

"They cry'd.—But whence? how rais'd?"

"Wrought all thy sons by learned isis'
art?" ["Cole, and Lee,

"Wey, Kenner, Wandle, Mole, and
Their beds relinquish'd, labour'd they
for thee?" ["those,

"Or say, if from the deep, to succour
(His fav'rite thou) our common father
role?" ["toil'd

"He, ancient architect, with Phœbus
On Ilion's walls, which long the Gre-
cians foil'd:" ["maid,

"And he, or Phœbus, or the blue-eyed
Must plan this bridge, and lend the
workmen aid. ["bestride,

"Like this, no pile did e'er our streams
Tho' crowded towns rise thick on ei-
ther side; ["they stray,

"Tho', thine except, thro' fert'le plains
And wash more spacious kingdoms in
their way."

PETITION to CUPID. A SONG. To Miss C. GRAY.

THRO' the dark, dun, sequester'd
shade,

Oppress'd with worst of cares—with
love, [glide,

I stray; or thro' the deep umbrageous
And breathe my passion to the grove.

The woods re-echo back my sighs,
The saplings bend to hear my woes;
My tears the crystal stream supplies,
Which in hoarse gurgling murmurs flows.

But Kitty! cold as northern snows,
Smiles at my pain, and mocks my grief;
Neglect her icy breast has froze,
Nor will she deign to yield relief.

O Cupid! pierce this lovely fair,
Make her to feel the pangs I prove;
Or free my soul from black despair,
Or let me die a slave to love.

Akens

Altars and shrines to thee I'll raise,
Shall outvie Jove's, each op'ning day;
Shepherds and nymphs shall sing thy praise,
And mortals own thy sov'reign sway.
Thee we'll adore thro'out the globe,
Lucina, light the nuptial torch;
Haste Hymen, wave thy saffron robe,
Pine blazing round the sacred porch.

T. R.

*An ODE to the Hon. Master SPENCER,
on his Birth-Day. By Mr. Hatchett.*

1.

HAPLY, my young-Mæcenas, your
third lustre's past, [ripen fast:
When the bright seeds of knowledge
Life's vernal season this, whose genial
heat, [seat:
The new idea shoots from the soul's fertile
So Sol in Aries swells the pregnant earth,
Which teems unnumber'd beings into
birth.

2.

While now the blooming mind, thrice
lov'd, important heir,
Under the sapient eye of guardian care,
Is forming unto all that's great and good,
The long inherent virtues of your lineal
blood;
So to the rose succeeds another rose,
Which with its native beauty sweetly
blows.

3.

While your learn'd Mentor wins you to
the polish'd arts,
Each moral, generous sentiment imparts,
With anxious labour teaches to controul
The growing, fierce, contending passions
of the soul, [strict zeal.
And fires your heart with god-like pa-
To shine the darling of the common-
weal.

4.

While oft he sets before you this illustrious
plan,
That virtue only can ennoble man;
Can make those gifts, which fortune may
have giv'n, [earth and heav'n;
Be, as they ought, possid'd, approv'd by
Be't mine to sing the glad returning
morn. [born.
When a delight and blessing you were

5.

Thrice welcome task! the tuneful tribute
let me pay, [born day;
Blithe as the lark that chants the new-
In-liveliest strains proclaim the happy
birth, [to mirth:
And with the jocund Muse let all devote
On pain of dulness, hear the Muses say,
Let nought but wit, and mirth, be seen
to day.

6.

Worthy the subject, me, the fav'rite Nine,
inspire! [lyre!
Give me to touch for once the Thracian
Let all creation feel the sprightly song;
To its gay force let even lifeless matter
throng:
Dulness the penalty, if grief and woe,
On this glad day, their rueful faces show.

7.

Sacred this day to jollity, hence care and
strife! [zest of life!
Thou friend of health, thou sparkling
Come, laughing joy, exultate the
blood, [blood:
And cause quick circulation like a rolling
Dulness the penalty, if grief and woe,
On this glad day, their rueful faces show.

8.

Thy cheerful influence shed round from
morn to night, [make light;
Brighten each eye, each Stoick heart
To beauty give the dimpling graceful
smile, [hours beguile:
In warbling note, and Attick step, the
Dulness the penalty, if grief and woe,
On this glad day, their rueful faces show.

9.

Nor fail to send your warmest wishes to
the sky, [high;
Oft as you charge the circling globe
A healthful round of natal days the toast,
To the dear, lovely youth, mankind and
nature's boast:
Dull be for ever the unsocial soul,
That in gay chorus joins not with the
bowl.

*A Lady, seeing his Royal Highness the Duke
of Cumberland's Picture at a Painter's,
sat down and wrote the following Lines.*

OUT from the injur'd canvas, painter,
strike [like:
These lines too faint: The picture is not
Exalt thy thought, and try thy toil again;
Dreadful in arms, on Culloden's late
plain [air
Place our great duke: Impendent in the
Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear,
Where-e'er it points, denouncing death:
Below [rous too
Draw routed squadrons, and the num'-
Falling beneath, or flying from his blow.
O painter! let thy shades and lights express
The perfect hero in that glorious dress:
Then shall each British eye the picture
know, [grow;
And palms for thee beneath his laurels
Then, spite of time, thy work shall ever
shine,
Nor Virgil's colours last so long as thine.

AN ODE.

By a Friend of his Grace the late Duke of
Richmond.

Ad Ducem Novocastrensem, &c.

DUM salutantum patrumque,
Te frequens circum, strepit hinc &
inde

Turba, quæ salvo reduciq; gratu-
-larier ardet,

Excipis cunctos hilari atque comi,
Quo soles, vultu, neque me clientes
Inter extremos, bone dux, morantem
Despicis altus.

Sed parùm lætam mihi quid repente
Objicis frontem? lachrymis obortis
Quid genam humectas? miser heu! amicum
Queris ademptum:

Queris ah! frustra: veterem sodalem
Queris ah! frustra pius; ille rebus
Major humanis supera evolavit
Vestus ad æstra.

Jam beatorum in numero beatus,
At tui semper memor & suorum,
Ponere ingentem jubet ille luctum
Teque suosque.

ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

SUFFICE it, human wretch, desil'd,
[born!
To know for thee the Son of God was
Since well confirm'd this gen'ral truth
hath stood, [blood;
Witness'd by wonders, and by martyrs
Little avails it to dispute the while.
If old or new be the correcter style;
Whether th' angelick star diffus'd its ray
On the solstitial *, or some distant day.—
The great event thy gratitude should raise,
Not on this only, but—thro' all thy days.

ADDITIONS to December.

MONDAY, 31.

OF the 16 malefactors, who were or-
dered for execution, Joshua West be-
ing respited for a month, (see p. 570, 571.)
15 suffered death this morning at Tyburn,
pursuant to their sentence; among whom
was William Baker, the sugar-baker. Four-
teen were carried to the place of execution
in five carts, and Baker went in a mourn-
ing coach, where a hearse attended to
carry off his body, which was buried in
the church of a parish where he had lived
several years with reputation. They all
behaved with a decency suitable to their
unhappy circumstances.

We mentioned the death of Mr. Solo-
mon Lowe, master of the academy at
Hammer-smith, p. 173. He was buried at
Whitechapel church, and the following

character given of him by way of inscrip-
tion for his monument.

His look

Excited reverence,

And his approach

Good-will.

Engaging in his manners,

His conversation secured attention,

And circulated improvement.

Every gesture spoke humanity,

And every action benevolence.

He was awful

In piety;

Rational

In devotion;

In virtue,

Exemplary and inviting.

Master of almost every branch of know-
ledge,

Except

That which concerned his own excellencies,
And others failings.

In a word,

He lived as all good men would wish to die:

And dying,

Shewed how other men should live.

Explanation of the STATIONERS ALMA-
NACK, for 1751.

THE surrender of king John of France,
and his son, to Edward the Black
Prince, at the memorable battle of Poic-
tiers. The prince expressed in the attitude
of addressing his royal prisoner in the ele-
gant and pious speech, which he uttered
on that occasion; wherein he comforts
the captive king with the most noble ex-
pressions of tenderness and humanity, and
wholly ascribes the victory to God alone.
See Rapin.

Explanation of the OXFORD ALMANACK,
for 1751.

AN interfection of the Radcliffeian li-
brary, with a representation of the
solemnity, when it was opened, (see Lond.
Mag. for 1749, p. 156.) on the area be-
ing his grace the duke of Beaufort, the
Rt. Hon. the earl of Oxford, Sir Walter
Wagstaff Bagot, Sir Watkin Williams
Wynne, and Edward Smith, Esq; Dr.
Radcliffe's trustees, delivering the keys to
Alma Mater, with the statue of the found-
er in the middle of the session; over
which, in miniature, is a view of the
outside of the library, embellished with
several emblematical figures, the arms of
the founder, and others.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 25. **R**OGER Benson, Esq; in the
commission of the peace for
Bedfordshire, to Miss Louisa Sotcliffe, of
St. James's-street.

30. Alex-

* It has been a received opinion, that the nativity of Christ happened on the very day of the
winter solstice; which, if true, the new style is not exact, tho' less erroneous than the old.

1750. ADDITIONS to DECEMBER. 603

30. Alexander Ferguson, Esq; a gentleman of a large estate in Kent, to Miss Hughes, only daughter of the late Dr. Hughes, prebendary of Winchester.

DEATHS.

Dec. 29. **M**R. Stephen Austen, an eminent bookseller in Newgate-street. He was seized about 12 days before with a violent pain in his head, which threw him into a fever, and afterwards made its appearance by a running in that part of his head, where he had been trepann'd about 28 years since, for a fracture which he received by a fall from his horse.

Rev. Mr. Burchett, canon of Windsor, and rector of Clewer, in Berks.

Rev. Mr. Hutton, of College-street, Westminster, formerly vicar of Standford, in Berks, which he resigned at the death of Q. Anne. In 1716, he began to keep boarders for Westminster-school, and in 1719, was the chief establisher of the Westminster Infirmary, the first set up in England, which has since happily increased.

30. Francis Manwaring, Esq; possessed of 1500l. a year in Cheshire.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. Burroughs, B. D. presented to the vicarage of Elton Butterworth, in Kent.—Mr. Addiscombe, to the rectory of Heyton, in Bucks.—Mr. John Griffiths, B. A. to the rectory of Little Greenford, in Middlesex.—Mr. Timms, fellow of Lincoln-college, Oxford, to the living of West-Marlow, in Bucks.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM Homer, now or late of Idol-lane, broker.—John Cuff, of St. Dunstan's in the West, spectacle-maker.—Tho. Ross, of Walbroke, merchant.—John Gawfon, late of the Devizes, linen-draper.—James Waterstone, of Stroud, in Gloucestershire, chapman.—Malachi London, of St. James's, Westminster, carver.—Tho. Taylor, of Manchester, chapman.—Tho. Leighton, of St. Bride's, coach-maker, and dealer in horses.—Tho. Whapham, of Mitcham, in Surrey, whittler.—Edw. Cutter, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, brewer and maltster.—Michael Wooden, of St. John's, Southwark, shipwright.—Edw. Argles, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, mercer.—Isaac Bateman, of St. George the Martyr, in Surrey, victualler.—Abraham Smith, of Rygate, distiller and grocer.—John Blake, of Winchester, stone-mason.—Will. Burchett, of North-End, Middlesex, dealer.—Tho. Saunders, of Worcester, grocer.—Abraham Purdy, of St. Mary Rotherhithe, anchor-smith.

A General Bill of all the Christnings and Burials, from Dec. 12, 1749, to Dec. 11, 1750.

Christned	Males	7394	}	14548
	Females	7154		
Buried	Males	11742	}	23727
	Females	11985		

Decreased in the burials this year 1789.

Died under 2 years of age	8024
Between 2 and 5	1533
5	10
10	20
20	30
30	40
40	50
50	60
60	70
70	80
80	90
90	100
	475
	80

A hundred 1. A hundred and one 3.
A hundred and two 1. A hundred and seven 1.

Remainder of the Catalogue for December.

POETRY.

1. **T**HE Rosciad; a Poem, in which the Excellencies, &c. of the three principal Actors are represented, pr. 1s. Robinson.

2. Stigand; or, the Antigallican; in Miltonick Verse. By J. Free, D. D. pr. 1s. Sheepy.

3. Robin Hood, a musical Entertainment, pr. 6d. Cooper.

4. The merry Man's Companion; a Collection of Songs, pr. 2s. bound. Kent.

5. An Ode on St. Cecilia's-Day, adapted to the ancient British Music, price 6d. Corbett.

6. Thales: A Monody, sacred to the Memory of Dr. Pockocke. By E. Smith, pr. 6d. Newbery.

7. A new Tea-Table Miscellany, pr. 2s. Reeve.

SERMONS.

8. Sermons on various Subjects; to which is added a critical Dissertation on 1 Cor. xi. 10. By S. Gough, M. A. pr. 5s. bound. Printed by C. and J. Ackers, in St. John's Street; and sold by A. Millar, and J. Noon.

9. A Sermon at the Baptism of several Persons in Barbican, Nov. 2. By J. Gill, D. D. pr. 6d. Keith.

10. An Index to the Sermons published since the Restoration, pr. 2s. 6d. Newbery.

11. A Sermon at St. Matthew Bethnal-Green. By S. Eccles, M. A. pr. 6d. Strahan.

12. A Sermon preached at Gosport, at the Ordination of T. Williams. By J. Cumming. M. A. pr. 1s. Davidson.

13. Two Sermons at Nottingham. By J. Holland, pr. 1s. Noon.

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